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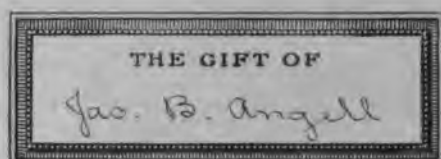
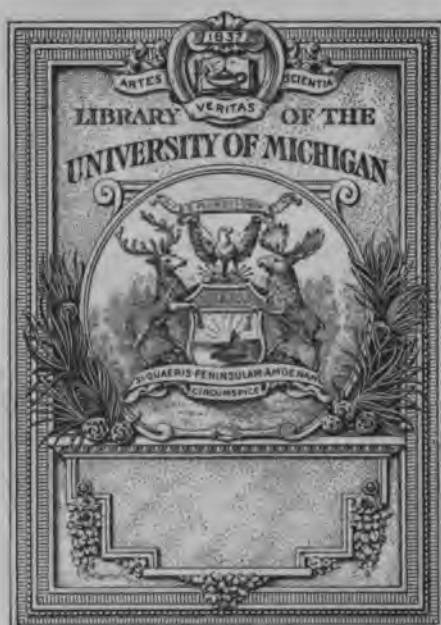
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INDEX.

VOLUME IX. JULY-DECEMBER, 1896.

History.

	Page.
The Puritans in Holland, England, and America. MARY L. PAJEAU,	1
Armorial Bearings. FLORENCE WHITTLESEY THOMPSON,	15
George Washington as a Lover. SALLIE E. MARSHALL HARDY, . .	19
The Boston Tea Party. ALICE MORSE EARLE,	25
Quakers in the Revolution. L. MCLAIN,	26
The Battle of Navesink Highlands. H. C. MURRAY HYDE,	26
The Old Thirteen. C. C. LEWIS,	30
Washington's Farewell Address. ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON, .	117
An Heraldic Impossibility. EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL,	121
A Page from Colonial History. MARY M. P. WINN,	122
Freedom's Bugle. FEDORA I. WILBUR,	125
Historic Saratoga. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,	219
Saratoga's Glorious Fourth. EMMA E. RIGGS CAIRN,	227
Continental Hall Committee Meeting in Saratoga,	232
Peter Parley Place. ELLEN WAY ALLEN,	234
Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address,	236
Put None but Americans on Guard To-night. ANNIE SOMERS GIL- CHRIST,	243
A Patriotic Song for our Boys and Girls. MISS E. H. WALWORTH,	243
Our Country in Peace and War. MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER, . .	244
Ticonderogue—Fort Carillon. MARIE A. DAYNE,	319
What One Woman did for the Battle of Lexington. SARA KING WILEY,	327
A Quaint Old Book. K. S. G. PAUL,	328
"We, the People." CLARA H. BURLEIGH,	334
In Ancient Esopus—Kingston's Brave Women of October 16, 1777,	335
An Old Ancestral Home,	344
The Friends of America before the Revolution. MARY LOVELL MINNICH,	421
One Hundred and Fifteenth Anniversary of the Battle of Fort Gris- wold,	428
Mother Bailey. FRANCES LESTER ROLAND,	433
In Ancient Esopus. MARY WESTBROOK VANDEUSEN,	436
A Timely Comparison. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,	447
The Washingtons in the Revolution. SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL, . .	537
Harewood,	547
Battle of Yorktown. EUGENIA WASHINGTON,	548
Anecdote Connected with the Surrender of Yorktown, Virginia. E. W.,	554
The Battle of Monmouth. SARAH KING WILEY,	554
Stories of the Revolution. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,	556

Prominent among the latter interests is that of the unique body of people known in history as the Puritans.

The strong features which have hitherto distinguished them have not been obliterated by exposure to the light of research, while the unlovely shadows have been softened or entirely dispelled.

Impartial modern writers in analyzing the character and work of the Puritans have left intact their reputations for intelligence and bravery, and their zealous faith in the principles which they represented. Undisturbed also are the pictures of their long, grave faces and their mental attitude toward certain forms of gaiety and beauty.

Neither have their long prayers been shortened nor their nasal twang rendered less pronounced through the keen power of modern scrutiny, but remain inseparable from their earnest speeches in Parliament and their stirring deeds in battle. Macaulay remarked of them: "They who knew them only from their nasal twang and their long prayers laughed at the Puritans; they who knew them in Parliament, or on the field of battle, never laughed." But the revisers of history do not pause in their work to enlarge upon the peculiarities of dress or manner: the phases of Puritanism which interest and compel the attention of historians are the ideas which it represented and the influence which it exerted as a moral and political force. Viewed in this light it may truthfully be said that Puritanism has been strengthened by modern investigation.

John Fiske, in "Beginnings of New England," says, "Had it not been for the Puritans, political history would have disappeared from the world." Regarding them as a moral force, he adds, "If there ever were men who sacrificed their lives in the cause of all mankind, it was those grim, old Ironsides, whose watchwords were texts from Holy Writ, whose battle cries were hymns of praise."

The controversy, however, does not rest with this concession, but aims to determine the origin of the ideas which the Puritan incorporated in his institutions. The inquiry naturally arises, From what country or countries did he derive his conception of political and religious liberty? The arguments resulting from this question are so confusing that one, in order

to understand the conclusions reached by different writers, must note the conditions which limited their reasoning. The accident of birth or religious belief leads many writers to ignore facts not in accord with their point of view.

Not the work of one man, therefore, but of many must be considered before one can understand the complicated events in the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which resulted in placing the Puritan in Holland, England, and America.

While each of these countries contributed to the development of Puritanism, peculiar interest attaches itself to Holland, at that time the principal state of the United Netherlands.

The small extent of territory which it occupied and the great physical disadvantages against which it struggled make the power it attained in European affairs, two centuries ago, one of the marvels of history.

"To this country," writes Campbell, "Nature seemed to have denied all her gifts, so that almost disinherited at birth, it stands a vast monument to the courage, industry, and patience of an indomitable people. From end to end it is to-day a frowning fortress keeping watch and ward against its ancient enemy, the sea. . . . Even now inundations ever threaten ruin. . . . One can imagine the perils in the earlier days when science was in its infancy. Time after time whole districts were submerged and thousands of people disappeared in a night."

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Hollanders, while thus contending with the forces of nature, were also struggling for civil and religious liberty. During the long and memorable war between Spain and the Netherlands the province of Holland remained faithful to its leader, the Prince of Orange, and shared his confidence in the principles which finally led to the triumph of the Dutch Republic. "The struggle was to last for nearly eighty years, to be illumined with deeds of valor such as have never been surpassed, making up a tale of Puritan constancy and virtue which will forever serve as a beacon light to the oppressed of every age and clime."

Within their walled cities the brave Hollanders endured the

horrors of siege, pestilence, and famine. The best disciplined army in Europe was empowered to conquer the rebels who dared to question the right of Spain to inflict the tortures of the Inquisition or to impose upon its subjects the various systems of illegal taxation. But even the well-trained soldiers of Philip II quailed before the desperate measures of the besieged patriots, who could send word to their taunting enemy that rather than surrender they would, when the last hour came, set fire to their cities and perish with their women and children.

Such was the spirit of the men whose representatives on the 26th of July, 1581, declared their independence of Spain in one of the most famous documents in history—a paper which, two centuries later, furnished the model for the declaration by which the Colonies of America announced their independence of Great Britain. The men who founded the Republic of Holland with its free schools, free press, and religious toleration were the Puritans of Holland, whose lives and works influenced in no small degree the Puritanism of England and America.

From this country, so thoroughly imbued with the Calvinistic theory of individual responsibility to God, one turns to England to review the forces which for two centuries and more were at work to create the English Puritan. The teachings of the eminent John Wycliffe had left their imprint on the minds of scholars and theologians. The preaching of the Lollards and the translation of the Bible into English had wrought a good work in the hearts of the common people, while the ever increasing love of national life had aided the Protestant movement by producing among rich and poor a spirit of revolt against the dictates of the Papacy.

This feeling was strengthened when the Catholic Queen Mary resorted to extreme measures to subdue the heretics in England. Many of her subjects fled to the continent to escape persecution. They were the best representatives of the Protestant party—eminent scholars, distinguished preachers, and wealthy laymen. When these men returned to England, on the accession of Elizabeth, they were more or less influenced by the teachings of Calvin. But so great was the rejoic-

ing of the Protestant party, on the reëstablishment of their faith, that for a time minor differences of faith were forgotten. They believed in the sincerity of their young Queen, and saw no reason to doubt the success of their cause.

They prophesied the humiliation of the Catholic party, and in every act of Parliament they read the fulfillment of their hopes. Consequently they saw no danger to themselves in the two important statutes, which, on the recommendation of Elizabeth, were enacted by Parliament in the second year of her reign.

"The first declared the sovereign to be the supreme governor of the Church. She was authorized to nominate all bishops, to control the ecclesiastical state by judicial visitation; to correct all manner of heresies, schisms, offences, contempts and enormities in the Church. These powers of visitation and correction she was authorized to delegate to commissioners of her own selection. All persons in the State holding benefices or offices were required to take the oath of supremacy, avowing the Queen to be the only supreme governor, temporal and spiritual. Any one affirming the authority within the realm of any foreign power, spiritual or ecclesiastical, was, according to the number of his offences, to forfeit his goods, to incur the penalties of *præmuniri* or to be punished as a traitor."

"The second statute punished with fines, forfeiture of property or imprisonment for life any persons not conforming to the ceremonies of the Church, which were to be, mainly, as in the time of Edward VI; but the Queen, with the advice of her commissioners or the archbishops, and without the concurrence of Parliament or even the body of the clergy, was authorized to ordain further rites and ceremonies without limit." The Roman Catholics bitterly opposed these statutes, which resulted in depriving many bishops and clergymen of their livings.*

In re-organizing the Established Church, Elizabeth aimed to conciliate all parties while maintaining her own supremacy as the governor of the Church. She insisted on the old ceremonies of the Papacy, but tolerated many of the Calvinistic

* Campbell.

Stamford Chapter. MARIA L. SMITH,	471
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter. S. N. L. S.,	473
Camp Middlebrook Chapter. MARTHA L. FRECH,	476
Lake Dunmore Chapter. MARY L. CLEMENT,	478
Otsego Chapter. FLORENCE E. WHITBECK,	479
General Frelinghuysen Chapter. E. E. B.,	480
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter. MINNIE POMEROY COOLEY,	481
Crawford County Chapter. S. J. B.,	482
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. FANNY R. WILDER-WINCHESTER,	483
Lexington Chapter,	483
Lucy Knox Chapter. GENEVA W. PROCTOR,	486
George Rogers Clark Chapter. N. C. BEYE,	486
Bennington Chapter,	487
Atlanta Chapter. MRS. PORTER KING,	487
Delaware County Chapter,	488
Anna Stickney Chapter,	489
Lexington Chapter,	490
An Historic Drive,	491
Deborah Avery Chapter,	492
Watauga Chapter,	493
Illini Chapter,	495
Fort Armstrong Chapter,	497
At Kingston,	497
Thirteen Trees. GERTRUDE HARVEY HUGHES,	585
The Historic Tree Sent From Saratoga's Battlefield. EMMA E. RIGGS CAIRN,	587
Janesville Chapter. MARY WILTON PEASE,	592
Jemima Johnson Chapter. LOUISA K. WILLIAMS,	594
Paul Revere Chapter. EMILY J. CARTWRIGHT,	596
Quequechan Chapter. MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL,	597
Martha Washington Chapter. GENEVIEVE DAVIS STEVENS,	598
The State Regent of New Hampshire Entertains,	599
Saranac Chapter. MARY MCGILL GAMBLE,	600
Bennington Chapter,	601
Baltimore Chapter. ELEANOR W. FREELAND,	602
Melicent Porter Chapter. EMILY GOODRICH SMITH,	603
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. CORA FRANCES SMITH,	604
North Shore Chapter,	605
Campbell Chapter. M. C. P.,	606
Mercy Warren Chapter,	608
Shikelimo Chapter. ANNIE EVANS,	609
Old Colony Chapter,	609
Hannah Winthrop Chapter,	610
Greysolon du L'hut Chapter,	612
A Local Movement at Williamstown, New York,	612
Wiltwyck Chapter. ANNA FARRAND CLEARWATER,	613

Ancestry.

Ransoms in the Revolution. FANNIE PRICE RHODES,	46, 174
General William Chamberlain and the Times in Which He Lived.	
ABDIE M. CHAMBERLAIN,	51

In this manner the Queen expressed her determination to rule in religious affairs. She annoyed the Puritans to the extent permitted by her policy. Recognizing their growing strength and influence she was careful to avoid the extreme measures that might injure her cause.

After the failure of her schemes with France and Spain and the destruction of the Armada Elizabeth's Protestant policy strengthened. Her harshness toward the Puritan element in the Church gradually diminished, and in the latter part of her reign resolved itself into indulgence.

The Roman Catholic party and the little sect of Separatists became henceforth the objects of her displeasure.

The history of the Separatists, or Brownists, as they were often called, is of peculiar interest and significance to Americans, for this little religious body, despised and persecuted in England, gave rise to the movement which produced the men known and honored in the annals of New England as the "Pilgrim Fathers."

Often erroneously confounded with the Puritans, the true history of their life in England is therefore overlooked.

The Puritans, who aimed to control the Established Church, abhorred the Separatists, who were the first people to proclaim on English soil the doctrine of separation between Church and State.

No declaration could be more obnoxious to the Queen, or work greater injury to the cause of the Puritans, who were often mistaken for Separatists. The latter, ignoring the supremacy of the crown in spiritual affairs, organized their separate associations, and in halls and private houses conducted their simple worship. "In 1567 a company of one hundred assembled in a London hall were arrested and brought before a bishop to answer to the charge of worshipping God under forms not prescribed by law. Twenty-four men and seven women were found guilty and imprisoned for a year." Their leader, Robert Brown, becoming discouraged through continued persecutions, abandoned the cause. Banishment and imprisonment gradually reduced the number of the sect so that on the accession of James I few Separatists remained in the kingdom.

In the secluded hamlet of Scroby, a few miles west of Gainsborough-on-Trent, a little Congregational Society had been formed under the leadership of William Brewster, who was assisted by John Robinson and William Bradford.

Unconscious of the fact that they were making a history for themselves, this little company had no higher ambition than to be left unmolested in their worship.

When this hope failed of realization, their houses being "watched day and night, and many taken and clapt up in prison, they were most faine to flee and leave their houses and habitations and means of their livelihood" "By joynte consent, seeing themselves thus molested, they resolved to goe into ye Low-Countries, wher, they heard, was freedom of religion for all men."

In order to understand why the Separatists were not allowed to depart in peace, according to their desire, one must recall the fact that the policy of the King and his archbishop regarding the emigration of non-conformists to Holland had undergone a change. Fearing that the exiles in making use of the free press of that country were working more mischief by circulating their pernicious writings than they could accomplish by remaining at home, the King declared that emigration to the Netherlands must cease and conformity be enforced.

As forerunners in the movement which led to the great Puritan exodus twenty years later, the simple lives and heroic deeds of this little company of Separatists have a strong historical significance. To the pen of William Bradford posterity is indebted for the story of their sufferings while attempting to escape from England. "For tho they could not stay, yet were they not suffered to goe, but ye ports and havens were shut against them and they were faine to seek secret means of conveyance, and bribe and fee ye mariners and give extraordinarie rates for their passages. . . . And they were oftentimes betrayed and both they and their goods intercepted. But in ye end, notwithstanding all these storms of oppositions, they all got over at length : some at one time and some at another, and met together againe according to their desires with no small rejoicing."

To avoid the religious dissensions which prevailed among

other refugees in Amsterdam, Pastor Robinson and his flock decided to remove to the city of Leyden, where the authorities assured them "good treatment, so long as they conducted themselves properly and conformed with the laws and ordinances."

The Separatists remained in this beautiful and prosperous city eleven years, absorbing many of the ideas of their thriving and practical neighbors.

The question of New England's indebtedness to the Netherlands has been thoroughly demonstrated by some writers and quite ignored by others. It is fitting, therefore, that we consider a few facts concerning the condition of Holland at a time when the advanced views of William the Silent had made this little republic the refuge for the oppressed of every nation. "There mingled in the busy streets of its cities Huguenots from France, Puritans and Separatists from England, Jews from Spain and Portugal."

The educated and observing among these refugees saw much to cause reflection and excite admiration. They were in a republic where the Reformation had been a strictly religious movement; where in addition to religious toleration there was granted the freedom of the press.

The advocates of a liberal education knew that there existed in this small country four universities, numerous classical schools and a system of free public schools in which boys and girls received the same instruction.

Exiled Englishmen studying political systems could not fail to observe the beneficial effect of local self-government. They saw filling the offices of the State, educated men to whom bribery was unknown. Lovers of literature found themselves in a country where more books were published than in all the other countries of Europe combined. The enterprising business man was in the midst of what Motley calls a "teeming hive of industry," the commercial center of Europe.

"If an American," says Campbell, "could go back to the Dutch Republic of two and one half centuries ago he would find himself in a familiar land, because he would find himself among a people as advanced as those of the nineteenth century."

The direct effect of these environments upon the majority of the English exiles can never be estimated; but it is reasonable to assume that the leaders of the Pilgrim Society at Leyden were greatly impressed by the underlying principles of the little republic. Robinson, Br w ster, and Bradford were daily confronted with serious problems. What, they questioned among themselves, would be the future of their colony if Holland should be forced to withdraw her protection? Would they, like other refugees, be absorbed by foreign nations? Liberty had been too dearly bought to be surrendered without a struggle. In the wilderness of America they might establish a permanent home, an ideal Christian State. Recognizing the advantages that would accrue to their children should their undertaking prove successful, the Pilgrims resolved to obtain a grant of land from an English company and brave the perils and hardships of a life in the New World.

In writing of the causes which determined the Pilgrims to leave Holland, Bradford says: "Not out of any fangledness or other such like giddie humor, but for sundrie weightie and solid reasons." . . . "Yea, though they should lose their lives in this action, yet might they have comfort in the same, and their endeavors would be honorable. . . . So they lefte yt goodley and pleasant citie, which had been their resting place near twelve years; but they knew they were Pilgrims & looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to ye heaven, their dearest countrie, and quieted their spirits." In July, 1620, a few families sailed from Delfthaven in the small ship Speedwell. The leaders in the enterprise were the faithful Brewster, the self-reliant Bradford, and gallant Miles Standish, the pastor, John Robinson, remaining with the society at Leyden.

The meeting at Southampton with the Mayflower, having on board Separatists from London, the disabled Speedwell, compelling a delay at Plymouth in Devonshire, the setting out of the Mayflower alone, with the majority of the Speedwell's passengers, are items of history too familiar for repetition. It is a singular fact in this connection that New England became a Puritan settlement through a miscalculation which brought their forerunners, the Pilgrims, to the shores of Cape Cod Bay,

when they desired to land near the Delaware River. They shared the general belief brought about by the disastrous failures of English enterprises, that the climate of New England was too cold for habitation. Fortunately for the history of the Colony the lateness of the season compelled them to remain in the Bay. Landing at Plymouth in December their faith and endurance were tested by their sufferings during the disastrous winter which followed. Before spring opened nearly half of their number had perished. "But," said the indomitable Brewster, "it is not with us as with men whom small things can discourage, or slight discontentments cause to wish themselves at home again." Neither did their courage forsake them in the face of the murderous savage. They had faith in their policy of kindness, hoping to make the red man their friend. If this policy failed there still remained the sword of Miles Standish, the brave soldier and faithful friend of the Pilgrims. Of Miles Standish it has been said: "He was the hero who not for gain, not from necessity, not even from religious zeal, but purely in the knightly fervour of his blood, forsook home, heritage, glory, and ambition to accompany the helpless band of exiles to the city which they sought."

Four years of faith and work on the part of the Pilgrims and the success of Plymouth Colony was sufficiently assured to attract the attention of other religious bodies desirous of obtaining homes in the New World.

Turning our attention to England we find that the arbitrary nature of King James's policy had made political enemies of many Puritans, whose loyalty as English subjects would not have been affected by mere differences in the forms of religious belief. Lacking the tact of Elizabeth, the King had begun his reign by declaring his intention to destroy the Puritan party in England and Scotland. "In pursuing this policy," says Fiske, "James succeeded in arraying against the monarchical principle the strongest forces of English life—the sentiment of nationality, the sentiment of personal freedom, and the uncompromising fervour of Calvinism." The ambition of James to possess absolute sovereignty was shared by his son, Charles I, who succeeded his father in 1623.

His Parliament, largely composed of Puritans, manifested a

strong disposition to check his increasing tendency toward despotism.

The crisis was reached in 1629 when Parliament refused to endorse certain obnoxious measures. Charles abruptly dissolved the body, and for eleven years no Parliament was summoned in England.

Deprived of all political representation the Puritans were now in the humiliating position of a barely tolerated religious sect. The leaders gravely discussed the possibilities of the future and a means of escape from their present unhappy condition. The enterprising men in the party urged emigration to America, where the foundation of a new and better England might be laid; others, more conservative, wished to remain at home and fight for their cause to the end. The result of these conferences is familiar history.

During the eleven years when Charles I ruled without a Parliament the great Puritan exodus to the New World took place. More than twenty-five thousand people found a home in New England. The men who followed Endicott, Winthrop and other leaders were voluntary exiles, prosperous Englishmen of the middle class, who left their homes in pursuance of an ideal. Had James and Charles been more lenient in their policy Massachusetts might not have been peopled by the Puritans, but by another type of Englishmen or by the enterprising people of the Netherlands. In 1640 Parliament again assembled and the Puritan exodus came to an end.

The great civil war now claimed the energies and interests of the English Puritans. But on the death of their leader, Oliver Cromwell, and the restoration of the Stuarts their power as a political party gradually declined. "For eighty years," says a recent writer, "they had represented civil liberty; they had destroyed absolute monarchical government and their work being accomplished they disappeared from history, and their name died with them."

Meanwhile the leaders of the Puritan colonies in America were struggling to bring about their ideal system of theocracy; to found a new England which, freed from the tyranny of kings, should have embodied in its institutions the teachings

of the Holy Scriptures. The guide for the individual, and the laws for the State were to be found in the Divine word.

In order to understand scriptural truths, and to determine their personal relations to God, the Puritans decided that their children must be educated. Therefore one of the first acts of the general court was to pass a law compelling every township of fifty families to appoint a schoolmaster to teach the children to read and write. Thus it was that the church, the school, and the college were dominant from the inception of the Massachusetts Commonwealth.

It was the custom for many years to ridicule the Puritans in the belief that they were narrow-minded religious fanatics. The facts disclosed by the history of New England do not warrant the imputation.

Whatever was broad and liberal in the theocracy of the Puritan was largely due to his religious zeal. Whatever was noble, upright, and refined in his personal character was due in no small degree to his faith in the Divine ideals to which he so earnestly wished to conform.

The secret of his intolerance lay in his narrow interpretation of the Scripture, whose precepts he desired to have represented in the institutions of the republic. He was intolerant of other sects because he feared the intrusion of dangerous doctrines, which might impair the unity of the Commonwealth.

But if his religious standpoint was narrow, he was, by advocating a system of free schools, preparing the way for a more comprehensive study of the Bible and for the greater liberality of thought which characterizes his descendants.

Another reason for the lack of charitable recognition of other sects may be found in the business caution of the Puritan which looked to the material prosperity of the Colony. A large sum of money had been invested in the enterprise, and harmony in religious matters was essential for permanent success.

The unsettled condition of the country opened a way for scheming adventurers, under the guise of religion, to injure the credit of the Colonists.

It is a pleasure to read in the letters of Governor Bradford that the Pilgrim Fathers extended all possible aid to the Puritans and that religious differences were soon forgotten.



COLONEL IRA ALLEN.

Lowell, answer for them. "The English Puritans pulled down Church and State to rebuild Zion on the ruins, and all the while it was not Zion, but America, they were building."

MARY L. PAJEAU.

Chicago, February 6, 1896.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

SOCIETIES such as the Colonial Wars and Dames and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have given rise to much genealogical research.

In many of those who, in order to become Warriors or Dames, Sons or Daughters, have made investigations a love for the study of genealogy for itself has been developed, which often has led to inquiry into the science of heraldry to which in many cases they are indebted for the successful results of their labors. But to those not yet inured to ancestral fields the question of tracing their parentage brings grave misgivings.

Being neither Quakers, for the Society of Friends preserve their records very carefully, nor Jews and thereby having access to the registers of circumcisions kept in the synagogues, we turn to the family Bible, whose records may give us the dates of births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths often of three generations.

Wills recorded at the probate office prove of much value in establishing dates and giving names of inter-marrying families. For transfers of land we have the town records.

Knowing the sites of old homesteads often leads us to graveyards teeming with dates and epitaphs most conducive to belief in the sterling worth of our ancestors. Reading here of none but "careful parents, loving husbands, and dutiful children," we are led to inquire with Charles Lamb, "where be all the *bad* people buried?"

If our ancestors were patriotic we may have recourse to the records of the War Department at Washington or those of the Adjutant General of the State in which he enlisted. By these we may learn in what company, under whom, when and where he served. Were he honored by having been placed in com-

mand Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army, 1775-1783," may help us.

County histories are rife with pedigrees of first settlers as well as men of prominence of all time.

Other than civil lists are parish records. Prior to the Revolution these in Maryland were strictly kept as the dates of birth of all future church supporters were necessary in order that a poll tax might be levied for the maintenance of the Episcopal Church.

Not least of all these aids giving us data for our family tree are armorial bearings.

The Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, whose headquarters are in Boston, oftentimes may tell us if we be entitled to coats-of-arms.

In the first twenty years of the last century there was a Boston carriage maker whose name was Gore. He kept a book in which he had painted the coats-of-arms of his customers, numbering in all about a hundred families. This book, now known as the Gore roll of arms, has proved of the utmost benefit in determining for the descendants their rightful coats-of-arms.

All families bearing a surname in common are not thereby entitled to the same arms. Only lineal descendants of him to whom it was granted or him to whom it may afterwards have been conceded by royal deed may bear it. The descendants of a brother or other relative have no right whatever to it. Whoever uses a coat-of-arms avows his lineal descent from the person who first assumed it.

For example—we know ourselves to be descended from Sir John Davie, who was created baronet in 1641. Although all who bore the title were descendants of old Sir John, we find, by referring to Burke's "Heraldry," that the title did not pass from father to son in every case.

One of the grandchildren died unmarried, at which the title fell to a cousin, another grandson. He died without male issue, when again a cousin succeeded to it. As it is a duty of heralds to record several generations when confirming coats-of-arms, application to the London College of Heraldry may prove efficacious—if one be of English descent. The revenue here

is greatly increased by fees from Americans. If of Irish descent, the Dublin Ulster King of Arms, or if Scotch, the Edinburgh Lyon Herald may give the desired information. Not wishing to be ignorant concerning the armorial bearings commonly found in European architecture or of the significance in the references of which English literature is full, as in Chaucer and Scott, neither at the mercy of seal engravers who manufacture for the unwary coats-of-arms unheraldic and perchance unartistic as the seals of some of the western States, we find a knowledge of the rudiments of heraldry necessary, lest all unconscious we assume arms to which we have no rightful claim.

Armorial bearing may be divided into five classes—the escutcheon or shield, the crest, lambrequin, supporters, and motto. The escutcheon, the class with which we are most familiar, is not always of the same form, and when used by an unmarried woman or widow (in England the Queen excepted) should always be a diamond-shaped shield—heraldically speaking, a lozenge. This is a shape which is strictly reserved for the use of women.

The crest does not always accompany a shield. Originally the crest was considered "more honorable" than coat-armory. A certain crest is not peculiar to any one family, many families using the same one. No woman (with, in England, the exception of the Queen) has a right to the use of the crest.

The scroll represented below the shield bears the motto, which is usually patriotic or religious in its import. This sometimes consists of but one word and is not a necessary adjunct to a coat-of-arms. Again, the use of the motto is forbidden to women, with the same sovereign exception. And like the crest a certain motto is not reserved for any particular family.

The lambrequin or curtain which serves as a background in painting arms is always the same in color, being crimson velvet or silk lined with ermine. It is usually irregular in shape, but varies in accordance with the ideas of the artist.

The supporters are the figures which stand on the motto scroll and support on either side the arms. The figures are often men, birds, beasts, or grotesque creatures created by the artist. Supporters are seldom seen in American heraldry.

The field or surface of the shield may be either red, blue, green, purple or black, and any one field is not restricted to the use of a particular color. It also may be gold or silver or representative of any of the four heraldic furs. The color may be told by an engraving, as red is represented by straight perpendicular lines; gold is represented by a plain surface over which dots are sprinkled, while silver is merely plain.

Likewise the furs are represented as ermine, etc. But furs are not as frequent as colors and metals. In emblazoning arms a color is never placed upon another color as a back ground, but upon a metal, and *vice versa*.

The lines dividing a shield are termed ordinaries and are varied in form. The most common of these are perhaps the indented dancette, which differs from the former by having but three indentions, the embattled, the engrailed, the invected, and the wavy.

The shield may be charged with a lion, swan, raven, escallop shell, a fabulous monster or any other device; the lion is the one most often seen. The position of the lion fixes the term, we see applied to it. The pronunciation of the words rampant, couchant, passant, etc., is usually given without the French nasal sound.

In the crest is often represented a coronet or crown by means of which the rank of our ancestor may be learned. The nobility is divided into dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons.

The order in which these ranks come has been remembered by the first letters in the mnemonic sentence, "*Do men ever visit Boston.*"

The coronet assigned to a duke is a gold circle chased as jeweled, surmounted by strawberry leaves, the cap being of crimson velvet as are all the coronet caps of the nobility.

The coronet of the marquess has a similar circle, above which is a row of balls and pearls set on an equal number of spikes, between which are strawberry leaves.

In the earl's coronet the spikes are higher. They also alternate with strawberry leaves.

In the coronet of the viscount there are seven balls placed closely together.

That of the baron is a plain circle of gold having six silver or pearl balls.

As the coronet so the helmet has many forms corresponding to the rank of the wearer. The helmet of peers is placed over their respective coronets while those of the baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen are placed between the shield and the crest, resting upon the former.

The study of genealogy and heraldry are more or less allied. A knowledge of the former is apt to develop into a research in the latter.

The consciousness of a worthy or illustrious ancestry not only gives pleasure, but incites a certain family pride which makes us careful not to blot the escutcheons which have been preserved for us. This in America is their sole value and regarded as such cannot be pernicious to American institutions.

In colonial days when English law was in force Puritan, Knickerbocker, Cavalier, Huguenot daily used their armorial bearings, and the custom did not end with the Revolution, for the wax was still impressionable to the seals of Washington, Adams, Jay, and Franklin.

FLORENCE WHITTLESEY THOMPSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A LOVER.

"ALL the world loves a lover," and difficult as it is for us to picture the great and wise Washington sighing and pleading, loving and pining, it makes him nearer and dearer to us to have historical authority, beyond dispute, for believing that not once but many times he felt the attraction that draws one human being to another, that we call love.

Washington Irving says: "There are evidences in his own handwriting that when he was fifteen years of age, he had conceived a passion for some unknown beauty so serious as to disturb his otherwise well regulated mind and to make him really unhappy."

It is supposed that he never told his love to this young girl but found it happiness enough to sit mute by her side.

All his life he was apt to be silent and embarrassed in the society of women. "He was a very bashful young man," said

an old lady whom he used to visit when they were both young, "I have often wished that he would talk more."

He remained constant to this love, his "lowland beauty" as he called her, until after he left school. In one of his books he scribbled :

"Ah! woe is me, that I should love and conceal;
Long have I wished and never dared reveal."

It is commonly believed that she was Miss Mary Bland. She married a Mr. Henry Lee and was the mother of that gallant revolutionary soldier, General Henry Lee, better known as "Light Horse Harry," who was the father of our own beloved Robert E. Lee. It will be remembered that Washington was very fond of General Henry Lee, a partiality Irving thinks was much accounted for by the memory of his early tenderness for the mother.

It was to try to forget this "lowland beauty" that Washington went to pay his first visit to Lord Fairfax, hoping to lose amid the pleasures of fox and deer hunting all recollection of her charms. Relief came in a far different way, if we may call it relief when the removal of one pain is succeeded by another.

The story of this second love affair is told in a novel by John Esten Cooke. One day while on a hunting trip through the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains he came upon a "Highland lassie," and the ghost of his first love no longer lingered around him, for he thought other eyes brighter than hers, and he was again a devoted lover. Many were the trysts in the old oak wood, for the lover was young, eager, and fearless. They were very happy for a time, then she died, and Cook pictures him as visiting her grave many years afterwards, in the winter of 1781. Then he was a man of fifty, tall, powerful, and as straight as an arrow and wearing the full-dress uniform of a general of the American Army. He finds the grave "on the very summit of a mountain, under a mighty pine tree, and was marked by a moss-covered stone." He stoops down, and pushing aside the moss reads: "Here lies the body of Cannie, the daughter of an English gentleman. Born in England, May 10, 1733. Died in Virginia May the 9, 1749, and he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon

them and blessed them." He gazes long and sorrowfully; the stern bronzed face is pale and tears are in his eyes as he mounts his horse and slowly rides away.

Some one has written: "It has been said there is in all our bones a humor, which nature's forethought keeps hid in them with no seeming use at all until you break them, when the fracture feels this wholesome juice that helps to mend the mischief and that maybe for broken hearts there is such secret balm in readiness to make them whole again." Certainly it would seem so in the case of Washington for very soon we hear of him as "taking occasion," without much persuasion, to have another flirtation and falling "head over heels" in love with Miss Mary Phillipse, an Eastern heiress and beauty. He went on a visit to New York and Boston and met Miss Phillipse in New York. So great was her attraction for him that he cut short his stay in Boston and hurried back to New York. He lingered long by her side, and his admiration was so open as to be well known. The story goes that while he was trying to muster up the courage to court her, Major Roger Morris stepped in before him and won her hand.

He was on his way to Williamsburg during the French and Indian war to lay before the council assembled there the deplorable condition of the troops under his command when, while crossing a ferry, he met a Major Chamberlayne who lived in the neighborhood. It was the custom of Virginia gentlemen to entertain all respectable strangers, and I am told it was not an unusual occurrence for thirty or forty people to dine at my own grandfather's table in dear old Fauquier before the late war. Major Chamberlayne, of course, had heard of Colonel Washington and therefore was unusually pressing in his invitation to him to stop at his house. After Major Chamberlayne had exhausted every other inducement he mentioned that the charming young widow, Mrs. Martha Custis, was a guest at his household and he would like the colonel to meet her, and immediately upon hearing this Colonel Washington consented to stop long enough to dine.

Colonel Washington's appearance that day is thus described: "A stately figure of noble mien and bearing, riding a powerful brown horse and attended by an elderly colored ser-

vant as tall as himself and quite as military in his manner." The horse which he rode was the one General Braddock was riding when he received his death wound. He gave it to Washington while he was dying. The colored man was Thomas Bishop, Washington's well-known body servant.

It proved to be a case of "love at first sight" with both Mrs. Custis and Colonel Washington. Her husband, Colonel Parke Custis, had been dead three years. She was a little below the medium stature and had an elegant figure. Her eyes were brown, her complexion fair, and her hair a rich brown. She was a daughter of the Dandridge family, one of the oldest and best in Virginia.

Bishop had been ordered to have the horses at the door immediately after dinner, but so deeply was the master smitten with the young widow that hour after hour went by and Bishop and the horses waited in vain.

"Ah, Bishop," wrote a lively young girl who was present that day, "there was an urchin in the drawing-room more powerful than King George and all his governors. Subtle as a sphinx, he had hidden the important dispatches from the soldier's sight, shut up his ears from the summons of the tell-tale clock, and was playing such pranks with the bravest heart in Christendom that it fluttered with the excess of a new-found happiness."

At last came the word for the horses to be stabled as the master had determined to stay until the next day. Mrs. Custis's residence, "the White House," from which our presidential mansion takes its name, was in New Kent County, not far from Williamsburg, but Lossing says that Colonel Washington only saw her once again before they were engaged.

He must have bravely overcome his youthful bashfulness and found his tongue for, with the profoundest respect for the opinion of Bishop Dudley, who once said, "There is no earthly influence greater than that of the human eye," the power of the human tongue is greater and, at least in such cases, absolutely necessary to success. At any rate he spoke and was answered. It was determined the wedding should take place at the end of the expedition against Fort Duquesne, and so "the triumphant and love-crowned soldier" departed.

The only letter Washington wrote during their engagement now known to be in existence is as follows :

FORT CUMBERLAND, *20th July, 1758.*

We have begun our march to the Ohio. A courier is starting for Williamsburg, and I embrace the opportunity to send a few words to one whose life is now inseparable from mine. Since that happy hour when we made our pledges to each other my thoughts have been continually going to you as to another self. That all-powerful Providence may keep us both in safety is the prayer of your faithful and ever affectionate friend,

G. WASHINGTON.

They were married shortly after his return, the 6th of January, 1759.

Lossing says : " His marriage made his mother very happy, the social position, the fortune and the lively character of his bride were extremely satisfactory to Mrs. Washington." He was twenty-seven years old and his bride three months younger, having been born in May, 1732.

His wedding day was clear and cold and there was a great crowd at the little Episcopal church of St. Peter, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mossum. Irving says : " They were married amid a joyous assemblage of relatives and friends."

The groom wore a suit of blue cloth, the coat lined with red silk and ornamented with silver trimmings. His waistcoat of embroidered white satin, his shoe and knee buckles of gold, his hair powdered, and by his side a dress sword. The bride wore a white satin quilted petticoat and a heavy corded white silk interwoven with silver threads, overskirt, point lace ruffles, high-heeled shoes of white satin with diamond buckles, pearl necklace, ear rings and bracelet and pearl ornaments in her hair. There were three bridesmaids. Governor Fauquier attended in full dress as also did several English army and navy officers and many members of the Legislature.

Bishop was also present, dressed in the scarlet uniform of a soldier of England and he held the bridle of his master's horse while he was in the church.

The bride and bridesmaids drove to and from the church in a coach drawn by six horses. Colonel Washington rode by the side of the coach with a number of gentlemen. The en-

tainment which followed at Mrs. Custis's residence was in the good old hospitable Virginia style.

Mrs. Custis received from her first husband a large landed property and fifteen thousand pounds sterling in money. So Washington added more than one hundred thousand dollars to his already considerable fortune by his marriage, not doing as Patrick Henry, who married Sarah Shelton at eighteen, without money or employment, but following the advice the old Quaker gave his son: "Not to marry for money, but to go where money was and he would fall in love with a rich girl."

History bears witness to the wisdom of his choice and the happiness of his married life. Mrs. Washington was a most devoted wife, and if we give credence to the good old saying, "That to succeed in life a man must ask his wife's leave," we must believe that she contributed greatly to his success. She was beloved by all his friends and was in turn devoted to them. Her hatred of those who opposed him in any way was as great. The author of the *Republican Court* says: "When Democrats came into fashion, during the French Revolution, full-grown, she cherished against them an intensity of dislike which made it quite impossible, for even the most amiable of that patriotic class to regard her with any affection whatever."

During the Revolutionary War she was with him whenever possible, and one of his biographers says: "Her presence alleviated the care-oppressed hero's sufferings, revived his heart and quickened his brain."

Her grief for his death was unceasing during the two years she survived him. I was shown at Mount Vernon the room in which she shut herself up after his death, and the hole that had been at the bottom of the door to allow her favorite cat to enter and leave at pleasure.

It is the custom of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which I have the honor of being a charter member, to celebrate General Washington's wedding day. They gave a reception on the afternoon of the sixth of January. Two years ago the paper for the occasion was prepared and read by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Janvier LeDuc, and included a beautiful original poem entitled "Washington's Wedding Day." This year the guests of honor were Honorary

President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Mrs. Craigie, the English novelist, and W. C. Howells.

Even to those who think his susceptibility a flaw in his character I am sure Washington's softness of heart will prove an added charm, but were it otherwise "it would be just as easy to eclipse the sun by pointing out its spots," as to detract from his greatness by proving any weakness.

SALLIE E. MARSHALL HARDY.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

IN a very interesting paper in the June number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, written by Katharine Lewis Spencer, on the Boston Tea Party, she tells of the sly Irishman, Captain O'Connor, who tried to capture a pocketful of the seized tea, and of his punishment. Let me add another similar tea party anecdote, as told me a few years ago by Mr. Isaac Pitman, an old-time resident of Boston, then eighty-four years old.

Mr. Pitman said his father was one of the Boston Tea Party, though the young Mohawk was only eighteen years old at the time, and joined the patriotic band more for rollicking fun than for noble revolt against the British yoke. He saw O'Connor's coat tails torn off and O'Connor badly battered and bruised, and soon detected another of the party in the act of surreptitiously filling with tea the great flap pockets of his coat. The young patriot crept up unseen and unheard behind the sneak and cautiously lifted the coat tails containing the precious "China herb" and softly emptied the contents of the pockets into the sea. A few minutes later he heard the tea-stealer bitterly bewailing the loss of his office and house keys, which he said "someone must have stolen." The gay young Mohawk had emptied the keys with the pilfered tea into the Boston Harbor.

ALICE MORSE FARLE.

QUAKERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE little sketch of "Fighting Quakers," in the June number of the Magazine, brings to mind a letter of my great-great-grandfather, Robert Pleasants, who was a Quaker and lived on a plantation on James River, Virginia, at the time of the Revolutionary War. An extract from the letter may be interesting :

CURES, 9th Mo., 12th, 1780.

DEAR BROTHER : besides the uncertainty of life, things seem to be getting into such confusion and the suffering of Friends, who bear a faithful testimony to the peaceable principles we profess, are likely to be so great, that it seems very uncertain whether from high taxes, hiring of soldiers and other such like demands, anything will be left either to pay debts or support a family.

At this instant my estate is liable to be seized for between five and six thousand pounds for the hire of One Man, besides I know not what for Taxes.

Thy lov. Bro.

R. PLEASANTS.

Samuel Pleasants, Philadelphia.

The old gentleman seems to have suffered severely in his "estate" for his "peaceful principles!" I. McLAIN.

Mary Washington Chapter.

THE BATTLE OF NAVESINK HIGHLANDS.

ON February 13, 1777, just before dawn, the wintry woodlands of Navesink Highlands were suddenly awakened by the dreadful echoes of warfare. For many years they reverberated among the hills; whispered their agony in many bereaved hearts and homes; and then slowly died away in the churchyards of old Monmouth. There have they been sleeping until we, inspired by patriotism, arouse them into one heroic symphony of anguish, victory, and veneration.

Family traditions have kept their vague and dateless records of individual deeds of heroism. The pension records of Freehold, New Jersey (first published by the Hon. George C. Beekman, in "Old Times in Monmouth"), tell of a battle fought, tell of men who died in battle, tell of prisoners taken and dy-

ing in the old New York prison, tell the want and misery of widows and children. The old Tory newspapers of February and March, 1777, relate with bitterness, contempt and malice, the victory of British troops. But from all those records no historian has, in the past, woven the story of the battle of Navesink Highlands.

During the winter of 1777, General Washington, with a demoralized army—without necessary food and clothing—was at Morristown. Upon Staten Island, Lord Howe, believing the rebellion almost quelled, issued his proclamation of forgiveness and protection to the rebels if they would take the oath of allegiance to the Crown. In despair many were forsaking their seemingly hopeless cause. Both armies were in sore need of food and New Jersey was the constant scene of skirmishes and battles between the militia and the foraging parties sent out by Howe from Staten Island.

In the early part of February, 1777, a severe snowstorm and heavy gales of wind swept over our country and along our coast. A vessel was cast ashore upon Sandy Hook near Seabright, a British victualling ship, and a most precious prize to the militia of Monmouth County. It fell into their hands and from their post on Black Point (the point of Rumson Neck) they sent out an officer and small body of men to guard the wreck. They found on board a French captain whom the British had taken prisoner and whom James W. Cooper (my great-great-grandfather) and his comrades assisted to make his escape.

On the Highlands, near Hartshorn's Cove, is still standing the old Portland Manor house, at that time the home of Richard Hartshorn, who was quartermaster of the First regiment of militia of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Men under Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, belonging to this regiment, and living in the vicinity were gathering at this place and preparing to take the valuable cargo from the vessel cast ashore on Sandy Hook. Among them were traitors ; men who, having taken the oath of allegiance, were willing to betray the designs of their former compatriots to Howe, and by so doing prove their fealty to England.

On February 10, from Colis's Ferry, Staten Island, Major

Gordon, with one hundred and seventy men of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and Colonel Morris's New Levies, a Tory regiment from New York, embarked on board the warship "Syren." For three days they were prevented from landing by a severe storm and heavy gales of wind.

Very early on the 13th, piloted by the guides (the traitors who had been their informants), they entered the mouth of the Navesink River.

Major Gordon, with the Twenty-sixth, effected a landing near Island Beach, at the foot of the hills upon which the twin beacons now nightly warns mariners to avoid our dangerous coast. Marching rapidly forward they silently surprised and captured our advance guard. About one mile farther west, near Richard Hartshorn's house they encountered the main body of the militia. Betrayed, surprised, untrained, inexperienced, and probably awakened from sleep and unarmed, they made a brave stand, but were soon defeated and taken prisoners by a foe superior in numbers and discipline.

A small body of grenadiers and light infantry made a flanking movement to the right. Through some mistake of their guide and possibly detained by the difficulty of passing over high hills and through a dense and snow-encumbered forest, they arrived too late upon the scene of action to prevent about thirty or forty of the militia from making their escape.

In the meanwhile the marines of the "Syren" and Colonel Morris's New Levies landed upon Sandy Hook and captured the officers and men at the wreck, with a few of those who had escaped from the Highlands. For this, the main purpose of the whole expedition, the marines and Colonel Morris's New Levies were well chosen.

Colonel Morris's family had owned large tracts of land in Monmouth, the county taking its name from their estates in Monmouthshire, England. A member of the family lived on Black Point, and from that place the iron from their mines at Tinton Falls had for many years been shipped.

The marines and soldiers succeeded in saving almost the whole cargo of the wreck before she was dashed to pieces by the waves and carried it to their post on Sandy Hook. This was the lighthouse built in 1762 and a blockhouse near it, which were held

by the British during the whole term of the war and from which many midnight raids were made upon the patriots of the adjacent country.

On Saturday, March 8, General David Forman with about two hundred and fifty men from the first regiment of militia of Monmouth and two six-pounders made an attack upon that lighthouse; but the "Syren" approaching they were repulsed with the loss of a few men. We must marvel at the courage those brave men displayed in making such a bold attempt to re-take the cargo of the wreck after their dismal defeat on the Highlands. The whole contest reveals to us the dire necessity for food during the winter of '77.

Seventy-two men were made prisoners at Richard Hartshorn's house and at the wreck on Sandy Hook. They were taken to the "Sugar House," in New York, on the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, where many of them soon died from uncared-for wounds, starvation, and the well-known horrors of that old prison. We need not wonder that England has so carefully hidden the records of her cruelties to her prisoners of war in New York.

The records show that twenty-five men were killed, seventy-two were wounded and taken prisoner, and many of those who escaped were wounded. But few shots were fired. Betrayed, surprised, and probably awakened from sleep and unarmed the struggle was hand to hand with British bayonets. Many of these men must have been brutally killed and wounded. At this time England's officers were not averse to such methods of sustaining England's power.

The betrayal of the militia at the very beginning of the struggle by a number of their own men caused the War of the Revolution to assume all the terrors of a civil war in Monmouth County. In the panic produced by Howe's proclamation families were divided—sons took the field against their fathers and brothers were arrayed against brothers. Into many households were brought deep hidden sorrows or shocking tragedies. There were men of such moral courage that they brought to justice those who had been traitors even though their own hearts bled in the performance of the duty. Many deeds of the most heroic patriotism followed the battle of Navesink Highlands.

Surely some tribute is due to the brave men who fell in that battle and to those who suffered worse than death in the New York prison and also in the performance of sternest duty. Is it not time to awaken the slumbering echoes of that battle and send them resounding through our own free hills, accompanied by notes of gratitude and love to those who so dearly bought our freedom?

H. C. MURRAY HYDE.

THE OLD THIRTEEN.

[Dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, by C. C. Lewis.]

FLAG of the free, we hail thee with pride,
Float thou in freedom o'er all the land wide,
Emblem of power where'er thou art seen,
Yet still we are true to the old thirteen.

Our fathers, who fought a free country to make ;
Who suffered and died for sweet Liberty's sake,
What joy had been theirs, had they only foreseen,
To what might we should grow from the old thirteen.

Forty-five stars now shine in your blue ;
Forty-five States to you will be true :
As those heroes of old—keep their memory green—
Who marched with the flag of the old thirteen.

We'll work for thy glory forever and aye ;
We'll celebrate ever that dearly bought day ;
When thy folds floating o'er us in triumph were seen,
So valiantly won by the old thirteen.

We'll rally around thee from near and from far,
Our standard forever in peace or in war,
All nations salute thee—thy stars mighty sheen
The full splendor thou art, of the old thirteen.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM requests the pleasure of your company at a five o'clock tea Tuesday, June 9, to meet the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dolobran, Haverford, Pa.

This was the invitation sent to the members of the Board and other Daughters, friends of Mrs. Griscom, to which thirty of the Daughters responded in person.

Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson and Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, happily were in Washington and were a part of the company; the others were as follows: Miss Francis Canby Thomas, Mrs. Hattie M. Brockett, Mrs. Jane S. Owens Keim, Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Mrs. Eleanor S. Lindsay, Miss Eugenie Washington, Mrs. Harriett D. Mitchell, Mrs. Bell M. Draper, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Mrs. Virginia Miller, Mrs. Julia Cleves Harrison, M. D., Mrs. Agnes M. Dennison, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnstone, Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Miss Hichborn, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, Mrs. Harriett P. Crabbe, Mrs. Georgia Hatcher, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

They left Washington about one o'clock in a private parlor car, a thoughtful and beneficent courtesy extended by the hostess. The morning greeting and the handshaking, and the introduction of Miss Thomas, niece of Mrs. Griscom, who had come over from Philadelphia as an escort to the party, was hardly over before the contents of a bountifully stocked buffet was served. Amid the words of good cheer, story telling, and reminiscence, the last cup of coffee had hardly been drained when the hundred miles had been covered and

we were rolling over the fine roads past the green fields of old Pennsylvania in omnibusses to the ideal home of the hostess.

We beg the indulgence of the reader if we digress long enough to picture this suburban home, it might suggest to some of our Magazine writers that we have in America "country seats" that have a restful beauty," an air of comfort and "quiet dignity," and look "substantial, self-contained, respectable, and inviting," without going to England for it. Dolobran is one of them. It is built on a part of the large tract of land granted to the ancestor of Clement Acton Griscom, Thomas Lloyd, by William Penn. For several generations it was out of the family, but was purchased by Mr. Griscom about twenty years ago.

The years have been made good use of. The extensive lawns, drives, and grand old trees show that nature has been taken at her best at every point, and in the midst of all this restful beauty is the hospitable home to which we have been invited.

We enter a long low hall, wainscotted in dark carved oak, with blue delft panels on the eye line, copies mostly of old Dutch pictures, one a famous interior by Jan Steen. The mantel is furnished with old pewter pieces, a drinking cup from the hunting lodge of Frederick the Great with the FR and Prussian eagle engraved upon it, and Guild ceremonial pieces.

An oak stairway leads from the center of the room; couches, easy chairs, the soft light from delicate stained glass windows speak invitingly to you, "Mine is yours, pray enjoy it."

To the left of the hall is the Empire drawing-room, and to the right is the living room of the family—the library. Among the pictures we find a Corot, a Dupre, a Daubigny, a Diaz, a Jacque, Ziem, Cazin, Gallait, a portrait of Lady Spencer, by John Hoppner, and a picture of an old woman attributed to Hugo F. Salmons, an "Old Crome," a Harpignies, and a Shermitte.

The ceiling is composed of twelve panels representing the peacock in each month of the year, painted by Morimoto, a Japanese artist. The doors between the hall and library are glass overlaid with carved oak scrolls, both sides carved alike. A little room off the hall is called the "Den," and of course belongs to the *pater familias*, for it contains all the belongings

of the smoker, the hunter or the chase. The room is furnished in carved black oak, red walls and silver ceiling, and we were quite ready to say almost thou persuadest me to be a smoker. A buffalo head in this room was a trophy won by Colonel Ludlow. He shot it when about three miles distant from hostile Sioux. It was only wounded in its flank and galloped off directly toward the Indians camp. The colonel followed, but dared not fire again. After a time the buffalo began to drag its hind quarters. He then fought it for several hours, killing it with his knife.

The last room we will describe is the dining-room. It will hardly be necessary to say that to be in keeping with every part of this model home, upper rooms as well as lower, this room must be not only unique but beautiful. The walls were draped entire with Aubusson tapestries, an exquisite piece of Gobelein tapestry decorated the wall over the mantel. Glass windows opened upon the veranda which overlooked the lawn. Out upon the broad veranda a round table was laid with everything to tempt the eye and taste. The orchestra had played just long enough to fill our souls with love, patriotism, and good cheer when the Daughters from the Philadelphia Chapter arrived with kindly words of greeting.

At six o'clock at the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Girl I Left Behind Me," from the orchestra, we again found our way into the dining-room. We had done more eating than anything else since leaving Washington, but here was a table groaning with viands artistic in every appointment. What could be done only to say with Rip Van Winkle "just this time Schneider and we will swear off," but we didn't we had yet to come home. Just three hours to revel and refresh ourselves, to strengthen and quicken friendships, and who can measure what is in the beyond from such comradeship.

We left this home and its beautiful environments in the restful shadow pictures of field and forest, but we brought with us rich legacies of storied memories which was handed from heart to heart on the return to Washington.

Another milestone has been reached and we have halted to make record. No organization to-day in our country yields

such power for patriotism, good citizenship, strong and cementing friendships ; we will jealously watch that no weak links be found in the chain that binds these loyal hearts together. The days and the years will bring other gatherings and the bonds will grow stronger thereby, but none will eclipse the Daughters' day at Dolobran.

M. S. L.

ASTENROGEN CHAPTER, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

IN 1893 Mrs. Minnie Staples Willard, whose death in February, 1895, brought sorrow to many hearts, was appointed Regent to form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city. Entering upon the work with characteristic interest and enthusiasm, through her efforts eight members were obtained and the wish so dear to her heart would doubtless soon have been gratified had not fast failing health rendered imperative the relinquishment of duties well performed. Imbued with the spirit she never failed to impart, impressed with the importance of the work, and feeling her efforts deserved recognition, at her earnest solicitation I accepted the Regency, receiving my official appointment but a short time before she was called home, and in the succeeding months well could I appreciate all that she had accomplished—how bravely she had fought against the odds of lack of enthusiasm, hard-won interest, and daily decreasing strength, and how bravely she had conquered.

Although the Valley of the Mohawk was the scene of stirring revolutionary conflicts, its soil watered with the blood of patriots, whose descendants still reside in this picturesque region, it has been a matter of surprise and regret that a more general interest was not manifested in this Society, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of those to whose bravery and courage we owe so much. All the more, I repeat, do I appreciate Mrs. Willard's action, all the more may we rejoice that on the afternoon of December 31, 1895, was here organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first Chapter on the Mohawk River between Utica and Albany, which that day numbering sixteen members has increased to twenty-one. Its success assured by the *unsolicited* interest now

manifested, the ready response to plans for patriotic work and confidence in believing that much is to be accomplished by this Chapter, the interest in which was first roused by one who is free now from weariness, and whose sweet memory will rest like a benediction on all its undertakings. Many of the Empire State Chapters having selected Indian names, in accordance with the wishes of the State Regent, we have chosen the musical Astenrogen—"Swift Water" and "Rocks of Thunder" given as definitions of the word.

Any one familiar with this part of the valley will remember that just as one enters the city from the east is the narrowest point in the river, and this rock-bound gorge. If so I may call it, through which, when nature's icy grasp relaxes, the "swift water" wildly dashes and the "rocks" respond in tones "of thunder," the dusky warriors, so runs the legend, called "Astenrogen."

With a name which we may then take as an incentive to swift action in all that will elevate and emphasize the objects of our Society, with a determination to maintain in no uncertain tones the principles for which our ancestors fought and for which our Society stand, with our Chapter color, the red of "the loveliest flag that floats," a reminder that our hearts must always glow with patriotic fire, may we not take courage and feel that we shall have our share in the work of this organization, destined, I firmly believe, to a great future, and that as "God is with us our victory cannot fail."

CLARA HALE RAWDON.

HOW WE KEPT DECORATION DAY.

DECORATION DAY dawned bright and clear in our seaside city and early in the morning the officers and members of the Stephen Hempstead Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, laden with flowers, hastened to the Coit street school, where by willing hands the flowers were soon made into bouquets to be placed upon the graves of the dead heroes.

It was not our privilege to decorate the grave of the revolutionary hero whose name our Society bears, for his ashes lie in far away St. Louis, but the fairest and choicest blossoms were

garlanded around his name on the Society banner, in loving remembrance of one, who, though his health was meeked for freedom's cause and his whole life one of extreme bodily torture, never for an instant being free from pain, said: "All this, aye, and double would I gladly bear for the sake of my country."

Who can say that he does not know how we love to honor his memory? After we had made our bouquets, a wagon kindly placed at the disposal of the Society was decorated with the folds of old glory and the Society banner, which consists of a shield of blue with the name of the Society in yellow letters upon it, ornamented the seat. The lovely flowers were placed in the wagon, and, accompanied by a delegation of members of the Society, sent to the court house, where the flowers were presented to the members of W. W. Perkin's Post, Grand Army of the Republic, as a testimonial of love and respect for the brave men who gave their all for their country. Another delegation of children wended their way to the city's "Antientest burial place," where were gathered many members of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, decorating the graves of the revolutionary heroes. Miss Bessie Mack, in behalf of the Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, presented the Regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, baskets of pansies to be placed on the tomb of the sweet and noble lady, Lucretia Harris Shaw, whose name the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears.

The church bells were striking the noon hour as with reverent steps we turned our faces homeward with a deeper sense of love of country than ever before, and eyes were dim and hearts were throbbing and almost bursting with that indefinable something which makes nobler men and better women.

JENNIE A. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Secretary Stephen Hempstead Society, C. A. R.

RECEPTION BY ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER.

ONE of the most appropriate and delightful of the social gatherings in Los Angeles, on Washington's birthday, was the reception given by the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the home of Mrs. Hancock Banning on North Broadway. The Daughters were at home to their friends from two to five, and those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations enjoyed an afternoon that was interspersed with music, an excellent address, and pervading it all was a whole-souled hospitality that carried one back to the good old colonial days when everyone's home was his friends-also. The rooms were brilliant with bright, yellow poppies, and in doorways and places of vantage were the Stars and Stripes draped in graceful folds. The Sons of the Revolution, who held their meeting yesterday, hastened their ceremonies to attend in a body the charming reception presided over by the fairer representatives. The programme was opened by an overture played exquisitely by Miss O'Donohue. Rev. Mr. Clark, of Christ church, offered a prayer, which was followed by a short paper by Miss Eliza Houghton, relative to the Chapter. Mrs. J. S. Owens's rich contralto voice was never heard to better advantage than yesterday, when she sang "Angus McDonald." Then came an eloquent address by Mr. H. W. Latham, the subject of which was "The Women of the Revolution." "The Old Brigade," sung by Tom E. Rowan, was one of the pleasures of the afternoon.

The programme was brought to a close by a reading entitled, "What's In a Name?" It was charmingly given by Miss Thorpe. Mrs. Banning was assisted in caring for the guests by Mrs. H. T. Lee, Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. J. F. Crank, and Miss Eliza P. Houghton. There were two tea tables, each in a cosy room to itself, and the aromatic tea was poured by Mrs. M. H. Banning and Mrs. Wesley Clark. Miss Mary Banning presided over a bowl filled with delicious and refreshing punch. A number of young ladies of the Chapter were most assiduous in their attentions to the guests in caring for their wants.

The souvenirs of the occasion were dainty envelopes tied

with yellow ribbon and held with a seal stamped with the Society's insignia, a spinning wheel. On the front side in one corner was a small cluster of *Eschscholtzia*, in the lower left hand corner was the date, February 22, 1896. The envelopes contained seeds of the pretty flower.

ANN STOREY CHAPTER, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

ONE hundred years ago the first white man came to settle in this lovely valley of the Green Mountains. He came bringing his family and all his worldly possessions with him on an ox cart. He selected as the site for his log house a fertile spot kept green by a stream flowing near. Here, two miles from Memorial Hall, our place of meeting, was born to William and Mercy Holmes Mead the first white child. The name of the mother has been chosen to designate the Children of the American Revolution in Rutland, Vermont.

On the 22d of February the Ann Storey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, formally recognized the Children's Society for the first time by inviting them to celebrate with them Washington's birthday. Our Regent, Mrs. W. C. Dunton, was in Washington representing our Chapter at the National Congress. In her absence Mrs. W. C. Clementour, Organizer and first Regent, occupied the chair. The President of the Children's Society, Mrs. M. M. J. Francisco, with the aid of Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, had prepared a most interesting programme in which the eleven children who were present bore a conspicuous part.

The Mercy Holmes Mead Chapter contains a member by the name of Mary Sherman Mead, a descendant of William and Mercy Mead. She was unable to be present but a paper was read in her name in which she described a recent visit to Philadelphia and to the home of Mrs. Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag. At the conclusion a *fac-simile* of the original, which was bought on the spot where the old flag was made, and bearing only thirteen stars, was presented. The rest of the short literary programme was made up of readings and recitations.

A huge birthday cake was presented by Mrs. J. A. Sheldon.

It bore the name of Washington and the dates 1732-1896, while red, white, and blue ribbons surrounded it and formed streamers at the side. This was cut while four young misses, Mary Baldwin, Bernice Tuttle, Laura Atherton, and Mary Luntton, in Martha Washington caps and kerchiefs serve tea in the blue and white china cups of our grandmothers. After a social half hour the meeting was adjourned, each Daughter feeling that a new society was growing up, the members of which, in a few years, would ably fill the places of their mothers and fathers in the two older societies of the American Revolution.

MABLE TUTTLE CAVERLY, *Secretary*.

WHAT THE CONTINENTAL CHAPTER IS DOING.

IN February, 1894, a little company, the nucleus of which was an off-shoot of three or four members of the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the District of Columbia, assembled to form a new Chapter. Several names were suggested, but that of the "Continental Chapter" finally adopted. It is the only Chapter in the Society of that name. It was also immediately decided to adopt as a Chapter badge a cocked hat of dark blue and gold, the old continental colors as well as the colors of the National Society.

The first organized meeting took place in April of that year, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The Chapter has grown slowly but steadily, with a view to quality rather than quantity in regard to members. It has no honorary members and will admit no life members who do not either enter it in such a way that half of their dues are turned over to the Chapter or they consent to pay Chapter dues. There is always a balance in the treasury. The number of members has now reached thirty-one, and it is hoped that by the next meeting of Congress it will be able to send a delegate. The Chapter made a new departure in deciding to have its meetings open to the public of both sexes. Any special private business is transacted at "called" meetings. These open meetings are largely attended by members of the National Board, by the District Regent, and members of other Chapters, also by Daughters from abroad who may chance to

be either visiting the Capital or are for some purpose temporarily remaining in the District, as well as by the general public. The "Continental" is known (with all due respect to the other Chapters) as the most active and progressive Chapter in Washington. To Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, Regent, is due the credit principally for this good work and its result. She has been greatly aided from the first by the able Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Gist, one of the charter members of the National Society. The other officers and members are now, however, working finely up to their parts.

Among the historical papers that have been read before the Chapter and its guests are the following: "Patrick Henry," "Tom Paine's Work in the Revolution," "The Revolutionary Women Along the Hudson River," "The Revolutionary Men of Virginia," "The Fighting Parsons of the Revolution," by the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, etc., etc. So that, as our Chapter Historian says, "we have given to the public a most instructive 'course' in American history."

In April the Chapter purchased a beautiful flag and adopted and also purchased a pennon of blue and gold. At the last meeting of the season the flag was dedicated in an able and eloquent address by the Rev. Dr. Ennis.

PATTY MILLER STOCKING.

RESOLUTIONS BY TUSCARORA CHAPTER.

THAT our year old offspring, Tuscarora Chapter, has inherited the spirit of '76 is clearly proven by the following resolutions presented by three of its officers and unanimously adopted by the Chapter.

By the Regent, Mrs. Kate Morse Ely :

WHEREAS, The strains of our national hymn should awaken amongst the "Daughters of the American Revolution" a universal feeling and expressive sentiment of patriotism; be it

Resolved, That on all occasions when the notes of our country's anthem are heard every Daughter in honor and memory of her heroic sires shall rise in grateful recognition of the unselfish services in which they fought and died.

By the Registrar, Miss Augusta E. Childs :

Resolved, That a prize of ten dollars be offered annually in the academic department of the high school for the best essay upon some topic of American history, the subject and comparative value of the essay to be decided by the principal of the high school, the head of the American history department of the high school, in conjunction with the Regent, Vice-Regent, and Registrar of this Chapter. The said essay to be the property of Tuscarora Chapter, the said prize to be offered by the Tuscarora Chapter and to be known as the history prize of the Tuscarora Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Object of such a prize to incite to deeper research of the history of our own country.

By the Historian, Mrs. Mary Thurston Campbell :

Resolved, That a committee wait upon the Board of Education at its next meeting and ask permission to introduce into the morning devotional exercises of the public schools of the city a pledge to the American flag.

SARATOGA.

THE busy hum of preparation is in the air at Saratoga these early June days. The Saratoga Chapter, reenforced by many new members, are laying their plans with commendable zeal and energy for the success of the approaching celebration of the Fourth of July and a commemoration of the battle of Saratoga.

Invitations have been sent to all of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States, to the different bodies of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to many distinguished individuals, in the name of the local Chapter and of the citizens of Saratoga Springs, asking each and all to unite with them in a celebration worthy of the day and of the historic name of the gathering place.

Reduced rates have been secured upon the railroads, and also at the hotels and boarding houses. The United States Hotel will be the headquarters, but most comfortable quarters can be secured at private boarding houses or smaller hotels.

The programme is as follows :

JULY 3.—8 p. m., Address of welcome by president of the village and responses on behalf of the Societies, followed by a reception in the ball room of the United States Hotel ; music and refreshments.

JULY 4.—11 a. m., Celebration in Convention Hall. Oration by General Horace Porter ; addresses by Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton ; William L. Strong, Mayor of New York City ; General James Grant Wilson, of New York City ; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York

City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, interspersed with suitable patriotic music by a military band. 4 p. m., Excursion to Saratoga Lake. 8 p. m., Grand display of fireworks in Congress Spring Park.

JULY 5.—Patriotic religious and choral service in Convention Hall.

JULY 6.—Excursions to the Saratoga Monument and Lake George. 10 a. m., Meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, with addresses. 4 p. m., Reception tendered by Mrs. Andrew Smith at Ballston Spa to the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

Notwithstanding the arduous labors consequent upon the arrangement for the entertainment of so many guests, our Chapter has yet had time for other work.

At the opening of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which convened at Saratoga in May, they presented to the Moderator a gavel made from wood taken from the battlefield. The Rev. Dr. Durant, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, made the presentation speech in behalf of the Daughters who occupied prominent seats in the gallery and presented a most charming appearance with their fluttering blue and white ribbons above the serious and august body of Presbyters.

Through the efforts of the Chapter and those of Mrs. McKee, Vice-President General, a Society of the Children of the American Revolution has been organized, with Mrs. Geo. P. Lawton, President.

At a meeting held at the residence of Miss Prendfit, Treasurer of the Chapter, prior to Memorial Day, a resolution was presented by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth to the effect that the graves of all revolutionary soldiers buried in Saratoga should be properly recognized upon that day. This was carried, and the graves of these heroes which had been so long unnoticed were for the first time abloom with the fragrant flowery incense placed there by the hands of the members of our Saratoga Chapter.

The spirit of patriotism and true daughterly love is with us, and we reach out arms of loving welcome to all our "Sister Daughters" throughout the length and breadth of the land asking them to come and join with us in a truly patriotic Fourth of July historic celebration.

EMMA F. RIGGS CAVINS,

Corresponding Secretary Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (PA.) CHAPTER, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated Washington's birthday by presenting an engraved copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington to the Meadville High School. Remarks were made in presenting it by Mrs. S. P. Bates, and were responded to by Miss Hoxton, principal of the school. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung.

On March 2 the Chapter met with Mrs. Frances Shippen Hollister, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Evans Shippen. The Regent being absent her interesting report of the sessions of the Continental Congress of the Daughters recently held in Washington, and the social pleasure attending it, was read by Mrs. Sennett. The Shippen mansion contains many valuable relics. There are portraits of the family, an unbroken line to Edward Shippen, who came to Boston from England in 1663, and was afterwards the first Mayor of Philadelphia. There is a portrait of Miss Jane Galloway, a Philadelphia belle, afterwards Mrs. Joseph Shippen, which was painted by Benjamin West. Among the pieces of antique furniture is a chair in which Lafayette sat at a dinner given by Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, an ancestor of Mrs. Evans Shippen.

The regular meeting on May 4 was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Emma Shryock Merwin. A paper on "The French Alliance" was read by Mrs. J. W. Smith. A very pleasant incident of this meeting was the presentation of a portrait of Lafayette to the Chapter, by Mrs. E. J. Ray. Mrs. Ray spoke as follows: "Madam Regent and ladies, it affords me much pleasure to meet with you on this occasion, and as an evidence of my good will and esteem I brought with me a picture for your acceptance, a likeness of Lafayette. The picture, you will observe, is old and somewhat grim, but the feelings which this face inspires will never be old nor grim. When we call to mind the influence which he had with France in behalf of our liberty, and the personal assistance that he gave to our country in her struggle for freedom, we do well to admire his character and to revere his memory, while his generous impulses, his noble deeds, and his gallant actions will forever live in the history of our country. As the great friend of our greater Washington, whose trials and whose triumphs you

commemorate at your meetings, the name and the fame of Lafayette will always be associated—associated with him who was “first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”—S. JOSEPHINE BATES, *Historian*.

A CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Wilmington, Ohio, January 30, 1896, at the home of Mrs. Elouisa F. King Nichols, Regent. May 2, 1895, Mrs. Nichols was appointed Regent of the Chapter to be instituted, and it is due to her interest in the cause and to her efforts that so many ladies have had their papers passed upon successfully. Mrs. Avery, of Cleveland, Regent for the State of Ohio, was present, and being called upon by the Chapter Regent spoke entertainingly on the object of the Society and the work to be done, and by her enthusiasm created in the hearts of her hearers an increased love for our dear country and its flag. Officers were appointed for the coming year, Mrs. Foos, of Washington, District of Columbia, being named as alternate to attend the National Congress which will be held February 22 in that city. Adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. Nichols, Regent, February 24, 1896. The new Chapter starts with bright prospects, and as the years go by will be surpassed by none in love of country and in reverence for those who bore untold suffering for that blessed heritage.—MARY FISHER QUINN, *Secretary*.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN CHAPTER was organized on the afternoon of February 12, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, 1111 Trenton street, East Boston, Massachusetts, with seventeen charter members. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Barnes; Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. J. Samson; Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Allen; Treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Josselyn; Registrar, Mrs. Frank Cushman; Historian, Miss Lucy E. Woodnell.

Major General Benjamin Lincoln, for whom the Chapter is named, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 24, 1733, and was the son of Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, commander of the Third Suffolk regiment and a member of His Majesty's Council. At twenty-one years of age young Benjamin was one

of the six constables of the town. In 1755 he became adjutant of his father's regiment; in 1757 was chosen town clerk; in 1763 became second major of the regiment; in 1766 was elected one of the selectmen and held the office five years. He became lieutenant colonel in 1772 and was in command of the regiment at the opening of the Revolution. In 1772-'74 he represented the town in the general court; in May, 1775, was a member of the Provincial Congress, of which body he was secretary; February 8, 1776, he was commissioned brigadier general by Massachusetts, and in May following major general. He planned and commanded the movements which finally drove the enemy from Boston harbor in 1776. On the 19th of February, 1777, Lincoln was commissioned major general in the Continental service and took part in the expedition against Ticonderoga. On the 8th of October, while serving under General Gates, he was severely wounded in the leg. It was years before he completely recovered from the wound, and it occasioned lameness during the remainder of his life. In December, 1778, he took command of the Southern Department. In 1781 he took part, under Washington, in the siege of Yorktown, and as a special honor was deputed by General Washington to receive Lord Cornwallis's sword upon the surrender of the British Army October 19, 1781. A few days after Congress appointed General Lincoln Secretary of War. From 1784 to '87 he occupied various important positions. In 1787 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1788, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1789 Washington appointed him the first Collector of the Port of Boston, which office he held twenty years. General Lincoln was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also president of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization until his death. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1790.

Benjamin Lincoln died May 9, 1810, and in a quiet part of the cemetery in Hingham, overlooking the town, lie the mortal remains of this soldier of the Revolution.—MRS. JOSEPH H. BARNES, *Regent*.



“RANSOMS IN THE REVOLUTION.”

ON that memorable and fatal day of July 3, 1778, my great-great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Ransom, gave up his life in behalf of the noble cause for which he had fought and labored so earnestly. How many brave souls went to eternity in that dreadful massacre, and their honored bones now repose in their beloved and beautiful Valley of Wyoming, beneath a monument erected some years later to their memory—and on the tablet of that monument Captain Samuel Ransom's name heads the list of those killed.

Samuel Ransom was born, 1737, at Cantabery, Connecticut, and was married May 6, 1759, to Esther Laurance, of Canaan Township. In 1758 the eastern part of Canaan was set off into the town of Norfolk, and it was in this town, near Doolittle Pond, that Samuel Ransom purchased land and resided until he moved to the Wyoming Valley, and it was on this farm that all except the youngest of his children were born.

In the old town records his name is frequently mentioned in connection with various local offices and as a buyer and seller of lands. December 7, 1761, he was chosen surveyor of highways, and from that time until 1770 held various offices of trust. Captain Ransom served in the French and Indian war with distinction and it was probably owing to this that he was commissioned captain of the Continental Army.

The Hartford, Connecticut, State records show that he was commissioned by Assembly, October, 1775, as captain of the

Third company, Twenty-fourth regiment, Connecticut militia. In 1773 Captain Ransom sold out all of his real estate in Litchfield County and emigrated to the Wyoming Valley, where he lived until the time of his tragic death. In less than six months after he moved to the valley he was chosen selectman of the town of Westmoreland and a surveyor of highways. His name frequently appears in local history of the times as a leading member of the community and a participant with the neighbors in the earlier troubles between the Pennsylvania authorities and the Connecticut settlers in the events leading to the Revolutionary War.

On the 24th of August, 1776, it was voted at a town meeting to erect certain forts "as a defense against our common enemy"—the British and Indians. Among the forts erected in compliance with this resolution was one on Garrison Hill in Plymouth, and for this Captain Ransom hauled the first log.

On the 23d of August, 1776, Congress passed the following resolution: "Two companies on the continental establishment to be raised in the town of Westmoreland and stationed in the proper places for the defense of the inhabitants of said town, and parts adjacent, till further order of Congress, that the said troops be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged by Congress, that they be liable to serve in any part of the United States."

On August 26, 1776, Congress commissioned Robert Durkee, of Wilkes-Barre, and Samuel Ransom, of Plymouth, captains for the companies thus authorized. Early in September information was received of this resolution of Congress, and rendezvous for the enlistment of men on the terms prescribed were opened, by Captain Durkee on the east and by Captain Ransom on the west side of the Susquehanna River. As the troops raised were by the express pledge of Congress "to be stationed in proper places for the defense of the inhabitants" while the existing danger should continue, the able-bodied men flocked to the standard raised, and in less than sixty days both companies were full, numbering about eighty-four men each. Captain Ransom's company was known as the Second independent company for the revolutionary service.

About this time Washington's army, greatly impaired in

numbers and spirit by their expulsion from Long Island, were now sorely pressed by General Howe. Gloom, almost despondence, overspread the American camp. Washington was compelled to retreat from post to post through the Jerseys. On the 8th of December he crossed the Delaware, and Congress immediately took measures to retire from Philadelphia to Baltimore. At this moment of peril they "*Resolved*, Thursday, December 12, that the two companies raised in the town of Westmoreland be ordered to join Washington with *all possible expedition*," and the same day adjourned to meet on the 20th in Baltimore.

Promptly obeying the order the two companies commanded by Ransom and Durkee hastened their march, and before the close of the month and year were up on the lines and under the command of their beloved Washington; Captain Ransom's headquarters before joining Washington were either at Garrison's Hill or Forty Fort. In the company's roll were the names of Captain Ransom's son, George Palmer Ransom, and his son-in-law, Timothy Hopkins.

After joining the main army they were first under fire on the 20th of January, 1777, at the battle of Millstone, one of the most gallant and successful actions, considering the numbers engaged, that was fought during the war. When General Washington's army was huddled, near Morristown, says Rogers, "And laboring under that fatal malady, the small-pox, a line of posts was formed along the Millstone River, in the direction of Princeton. One of these, established at Somerset Court House, was occupied by General Dickinson, with a few hundred men (consisting of Ransom's and Durkee's Independent companies, from Wyoming, mustering about one hundred and sixty, and three hundred militia). Not very distant, and on the opposite bank of the stream, stood a mill, in which a considerable quantity of flour had been collected for the use of our troops. At this time Lord Cornwallis lay at Brunswick, and having received information of the depot, immediately despatched a large foraging party, amounting to about four hundred men, and upwards of forty wagons, drawn by imported horses, of the English draft breed, for the purpose of taking possession of it. The British troops arrived at the mill early

in the morning, and, having loaded the wagons with flour, were about to march on their return, when General Dickinson, with an inferior force, which he led through the river middle deep, attacked them with so much spirit that they fled, abandoning the whole of their plunder."

The Millstone victory was, to their latest day, a darling theme with the old soldiers. By the unanimous declaration of those engaged, the attack was impetuous and well sustained. An order to charge was responded to with enthusiasm. Nor did the British yield the ground without a manly, though ineffectual, resistance. The enemy retired in confusion, leaving to the victors a handsome booty, consisting of forty-seven wagons and more than an hundred horses. Each man shared several dollars of prize money; and Captain Ransom sent one of the wagons to his farm, at Wyoming, as a trophy. Nor was the victory achieved without loss; several were killed, and a great number wounded. Among the former, Porter, the pride of Ransom's company, was cut down by a cannon ball. His excellency, General Washington, in a letter to the President of Congress, dated Morristown, January 22, 1777, gives this account of the occurrence: "My last to you was on the 20th instant, since that I have the pleasure to inform you that General Dickinson, with about four hundred militia, has defeated a foraging party of the enemy, of an equal number, and has taken forty wagons, and upwards of an hundred horses, most of them of the English draft breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected. The enemy retreated with so much precipitation that General Dickinson had only an opportunity of making nine prisoners. They were observed to carry off a great many dead and wounded in light wagons. This action happened near Somerset Court House, on Millstone River. General Dickinson's behaviour reflects the highest honor on him; for though his troops were raw, he led them through the river middle deep, and gave the enemy so severe a charge that, although supported by three field pieces, they gave way and left their convoy."

In the spring Captain Ransom with his company was ordered to Boundbrook, and placed with other portions of the army under General Lincoln. Just at daybreak, the morning after

their arrival, the enemy came upon them by surprise, on three sides ; Lincoln's horse was saddled, he mounted, ordered a retreat to a hill about a mile distant. Little execution was done by the fire of the enemy, although they were quite near, and called, " Run, you rebels, run." In relating this affair Colonel George P. Ransom said, " If our men knew when to run away, they also knew when to fight, as the regulars well knew, and kept at a respectful distance, when they had taken up a suitable position."

During the ensuing severe and eventful campaign Captain Ransom was in constant service, wherever there was danger to be met, or honor won. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, at the bombardment of Mud Fort, his company being stationed at Woodbury, the detachments were drafted for duty on the works, and sustained the hottest of the enemy's fire. Now the two Westmoreland companies were attached to the First Connecticut regiment, as when they first marched they were kept as a distinct corps. There is every reason to believe it was intended to keep them from Wyoming no longer than the pressing emergency under which they were called away demanded, but the pressure of circumstances, superior to all law, or contract, compelled the Government to keep them from home, leaving Wyoming wholly defenseless. They wintered at Valley Forge. The men were very much distressed over the rumors of the meditated attack of the savages upon Wyoming ; all that their hearts held most dear were in that valley, and would be exposed to the brutal outrages of the savages—and worse than savages—*British enemies*. The officers respectfully, but firmly urged on their superiors that the enemy were preparing to strike Wyoming ; that there was no force there to defend it ; that their companies were raised under a solemn pledge that they should be stationed there for the defense of the inhabitants ; and asked to be marched back : but they could not be spared. Captain Ransom resigned to go back to Wyoming to defend it against the British and Indians who were then advancing down the valley under Colonel John Butler. Captain Ransom reached Forty Fort on the morning of the massacre and reported to the brave and gallant commander, Colonel Zebulon Butler, as a volunteer

aid. I will not dilate upon the incidents of the massacre, as they are familiar to all readers of history ; but I do not think anything more brutal, outrageous, or horrible could be conceived than the way the noble men and women were slaughtered by the infuriated savage fiends, egged on and aided by the British commander and his soldiers.

Captain Ransom was killed in the heat of the fight. He fully sustained his reputation as a cool and fearless soldier. He was with Whittlesey's company on the extreme left. He was detailed by Colonel Butler to make a reconnoissance of the ground at the opening of the engagement, and as he did not return to report it is probable that he went at once into the thick of the fight and was unable to withdraw before he was killed.

[To be continued.]

GEN. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN AND THE TIMES IN WHICH HE LIVED—CONCLUDED.

ONE defeat after another followed the American Army. The famous surrender of Long Island, the evacuation of New York City, the losses of Forts Lee and Washington, internal dissensions amongst the States and commanders, the increase of the Tory party, and the threatened danger of an attack upon Philadelphia and the Continental Congress, the partial disbanding of Washington's army, by the expiration of the soldiers term of service ; all looked as if the speedy end of this young and struggling Republic was near at hand. Truly has it been said : " The trials of George Washington at this time were the dark, solemn ground upon which the beautiful work of his country's salvation was embroidered." " His trust in Providence kept up in his heart an under-song of wonderful sweetness." It was then that the stirring, if not prophetic words of Samuel Adams rang out with no uncertain sound. He said in Congress : " If this city should be surrendered, I should by no means despair. Let America exert her own strength, let her depend upon God's blessing, and he who cannot be indifferent to her righteous cause will even work miracles, if necessary, to carry her through this glorious conflict and estab-

lish her feet upon a rock." Washington felt the Nation's peril when he wrote to Congress: "Ten days more will put an end to our army if not immediately recruited." It was at this crisis that the remnant of seven New England regiments under General Stark were sent him among the reinforcements. General Gates arrived at headquarters at Newton, Pennsylvania, December 20, with five hundred men, as well as the remainder of General Lee's army under General Sullivan. William Chamberlain wrote, as he had been absent nearly two years: "I expected soon to be dismissed. But on the 2d of December we were ordered to Kingston-on-the-Hudson, on a boisterous night, we were crowded on board a sloop at Albany, which was half-filled with rails, and with seasick and half-drunken men, fighting and swearing, I could easily imagine myself in the infernal regions, for I never suffered so much during the same space of time at any period of my life."

This was the beginning of their march to Pennsylvania. At that critical time a thought came to Washington like an inspiration. Knowing the customs of drinking and merry-making amongst the Germans at Christmas, he decided to surprise their camp at Trenton by a secret and sudden attack. But all his well-laid plans looked as if they were about to be frustrated by a terrible storm. The swollen river was filled with blocks of ice, and many of the troops failed to put in an appearance and there were not enough boats to cross the river at once. William Chamberlain wrote: "It was the beginning of winter; the New England soldiers were poorly prepared for the march; our clothing was threadbare and ragged; our shoes were scarcely sufficient to keep our feet from the frozen ground, without wrapping them with rags; our rations, poor fresh beef without salt;" but he had some money of his own, so he did not live entirely upon Government rations. They arrived at Washington's headquarters four days before the battle of Trenton. The soldiers displayed a valiant cheerfulness and a noble patience amidst all their hardships. Christmas day they were kept on drill and parade until nearly sunset, when they started for the river. Their watchword was "Victory or Death!" When they arrived at the ferry, "the current was strong; heavy blocks of ice in the Delaware obstructed the

boats and it took a long time for the troops to cross;" but the brave Marblehead men acted as pilots and led the way. He writes: "It was more than two o'clock in the morning before we started to march in the most profound silence for Trenton. It began to snow, moderately at first, and turned to rain before the attack was made, and we were thoroughly wet before our retrograde movement." Just before the advance guard was fired upon by that of the enemy and soon after the battle was commenced, but lasted only a short time, for the Hessians were completely surprised and they surrendered to the number of nine hundred and nineteen men (Bancroft says later that nine hundred and forty-six men were taken prisoners). Although the Americans were half dead at first with cold and fatigue, yet they had made a sudden and fierce onslaught. Their firearms were so wet that many of them were obliged to use the bayonet. When the report came to Washington, "The Hessians have surrendered," it brought forth tears and thanks to God. "I was near the General," says William Chamberlain, "when he took possession of the standard of the enemy." The six field pieces and all the firearms were a rich booty for the American Army. Being one of the party who went in pursuit of them, he wrote, I did not receive any refreshment, and when we returned the rear guard was passing out with the prisoners in front. Chilled with the severe cold, and drenched with rain and snow, and having had no food, I was seized with an ague fit, but a kind Providence directed me to a farmhouse, where, finding their name was also Chamberlain, I received a warm, nourishing bowl of soup and recovered. But the wind blew a keen, northwest breeze which chilled me to the heart, and we were almost dead with fatigue and cold when we again reached headquarters. There were only five or six of my company left. On the 3d of January occurred the battle of Princeton, and then, as our term of service had expired, we received our discharge and returned home, having spent all our wages and considerable money beside.

In the meantime, in January, 1777, the advance of General Burgoyne from Canada with his army of ten thousand or more soldiers had obliged General St. Clair to evacuate Fort Ticonderoga, and Colonel Warner's rear guard had been defeated at

Hubbardston and had retreated to Manchester. The Vermont leaders were able to fit out a company of rangers, by confiscating the property of the Tories, under Colonel Herrick, and sent reinforcements to Colonel Warner at Manchester. An urgent appeal to New Hampshire, stating that if help was not sent they must abandon their homes, met with a quick response. The New Hampshire Assembly was summoned back to Exeter and there the Speaker of the House, John Langdon, made his patriotic speech. Stark's well-known bravery at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton caused the old soldiers of the State to rally from far and near, and aided by troops from Massachusetts and by Warner's regiment from Vermont they were ready for action August 16 at Bennington, Vermont, where Colonel Baum with his forces had come to capture stores and ordnance. William Chamberlain again enlisted as orderly sergeant and was appointed sergeant major. While in Manchester he performed the duties of adjutant to Colonel Stickney's regiment until the adjutant arrived. The quartermaster was wounded and Chamberlain took his place, but was not commissioned. The battle of Bennington commenced at three in the afternoon, and after two hours of hard fighting the engagement became a hand-to-hand one with bayonet and saber. Colonel Baum was wounded. The soldiers had partially dispersed when the conflict was renewed on the appearance of Breyman's forces. Colonel Warner's fresh recruits helped to drive them from the field, but the contest lasted until night, when the British were vanquished. Six hundred and ninety-two prisoners were taken. History affirms that the women of Bennington "dismantled their beds to furnish the ropes with which the Tories were tied in pairs and marched off as prisoners." General Stark afterwards enthusiastically said: "Had our people been Alexanders or Charles of Sweden they could not have behaved better." He showed great skill and courage in the whole conduct of the battle, and also wisdom in declining to obey General Lincoln's orders before the engagement to go to the west bank of the Hudson to assist General Schuyler, thus leaving the Vermont and New Hampshire frontier at the mercy of the British. William Chamberlain's sketch states that after the battle he picked up General Bur-

goyne's order book to Colonel Baum, giving minute and explicit instructions for the order of march, and the number of horses, cattle, etc., to be taken for the British Army. He was also charged "to test the affection of the enemy." This was written at "Headquarters, August 9, 1777," and signed by General Burgoyne. William Chamberlain also captured a stand of colors from a Hessian. Among the trophies sent to different States by General Stark may be seen on the walls of the Massachusetts Senate chamber one Hessian gun and bayonet, one broadsword, one brass-barreled drum, and one grenadier's cap, taken from the enemy at the battle of Bennington. Colonel Stark wrote to headquarters "that yeoman fresh from the plow, through fire and sword mounted breast-works fortified by cannon, and captured and defended them." Stark took especial pride in the four brass cannons and eight brass drums taken from the enemy.

It is an acknowledged fact that "the consequences of the battle were important." General Burgoyne's whole campaign was broken up, if not quite frustrated; his main army was severed; and he failed to obtain the provisions, horses, cattle, and ordnance needed for its support. He also lost nearly one thousand men. All tended to cripple his plans of advance and attack. The zest of this victory for the Americans was not merely local; for it gave courage to Congress and to the country in a time of depression, and stimulated the preparations for the great battle of Saratoga, one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. Dr. Samuel Bartlett, in his centennial oration at Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1877, said, of the results of this battle "it signified a second time to the British what Lexington had told them before, that no enemy could move through New England, except on his bier. It was the definite beginning of the distant, but now certain end." In 1809 there was a celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bennington. General Stark, then eighty-one years of age, was urged to be present, so that the young men of the State might see him. He wrote, "I was never worth much

* Ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, for his first wife married Laura Bradlee, a granddaughter of General William Chamberlain.

for a show and certainly cannot be worth their seeing now." Sixty of the old veterans were present at the anniversary of the battle. Some verses were written by William Chamberlain on the battle of Bennington, Vermont, as a kind of counterpart to the burlesque in which an English officer had caricatured the Yankees, after the battle of Bunker Hill, set to "Yankee Doodle."

In 1780, Jane Eastman,* daughter of Captain Joseph Eastman, of Concord, New Hampshire, became the wife of William Chamberlain. The Eastman family had an unusually interesting historical record; many of them having experienced much active service during the French and Indian wars. William Chamberlain, then a young man of twenty-five years of age, took his young bride to Vermont. There he strongly identified himself with the early settlement and interests of the State in both civic and military affairs. He was commissioned major in October, 1789, by Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of the State, and was promoted from one office to another, when in 1794 he was appointed brigadier general; and in October, 1799, he was made major general by Isaac Tichenor, Governor. In the Records of the Governor and Twentieth Council of the State of Vermont, compiled by E. P. Walton, is the following biographical notice of William Chamberlain, one of the councilors:

"General William Chamberlain† volunteered in the army in 1775 and served as orderly sergeant in the invasion of Canada, suffering all sorts of privations, and being one of nine officers and privates out of the company of seventy who survived to take part in the battle of Trenton, New Jersey. At the expiration of his enlistment he returned to New Hampshire, but on Burgoyne's invasion he again volunteered and was in the battle of Bennington, Vermont. From which he is said to

* Granddaughter of Captain Ebenezer Eastman, the first settler of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Bouton's "History of Concord").

Sibyl Chamberlain, sister of William, married Captain John Eastman, a soldier of the Revolution.

† Major Moses Chamberlain, a younger brother of William Chamberlain, also served in the Revolutionary War. Judge Mellen Chamberlain, former Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, is his grandson.

have brought away some trophies of personal combat with his enemies. About 1780 he removed to Peacham, Vermont, being then clerk of the proprietors of the town; he was town clerk twelve years, justice of the peace twenty-four years, town representative twelve years, chief justice of Caledonia County seventeen years, counselor of the State seven years, lieutenant governor from 1813 to 1815, a delegate to the constitutional convention 1791 to 1814, presidential elector in 1800, a member of Congress two terms, from 1803 to 1805 and 1809 to 1811. He died September 27, 1828. In private life he was upright, a friend of order, learning, and religion; he lived to see the wilderness become a cultivated and populous region, and as a matter of far higher moment to himself, closed a long, useful and eventful life on earth in humble trust of the better life in heaven."

ABBIE M. CHAMBERLAIN,
*Charter Member Mary Washington Chapter,
Washington, D. C.*

Ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, writes that his grandfather, Colonel Joshua Chamberlain, of Rochester, New Hampshire, and two brothers were in the army of the Revolution. His uncle, Hon. Elbridge G. Chamberlain, of Goshen, Maryland (great-grandson of William Chamberlain, of Newton, Massachusetts), reports that his grandfather, Ebenezer, and also son Ebenezer, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War.

GENERAL IRA ALLEN.

GENERAL IRA ALLEN was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, April 21, 1751, and was a descendant of Samuel and Ann Allen, who came from Braintree, Essex county, England, in 1632. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Baker Allen and brother of General Ethan Allen, Major Heber Allen, and Captain Herman Allen, who did such faithful service as soldiers, officers, and statesmen during the American Revolution, and identified themselves with the early history of the State of Vermont.

Before Ira Allen was twenty years of age he had served as a lieutenant with the Green Mountain Boys, and when twenty-four he assisted his brother, Colonel Ethan Allen, in taking the English garrisons on Lake Champlain, and did duty under

Colonel Seth Warner and General Montgomery at St. John's and Montreal in 1775. He was also with the American Army before Quebec in the winter of 1775-6. In July of the latter year we find him a member of the convention held at Dorset, in the New Hampshire grants, and given places on important committees at that time. He was also one of a committee of seven at the convention held in September of 1776 to form a plan for "future proceedings," the report of which is said deserves the title of the first constitution of Vermont, and the compliment of being the brightest constitution adopted by a large community. October 30, 1776, Colonel Ira Allen was appointed one of six to make arrangements for the proceedings about drawing a plan for a new and independent State, and was also interested in gaining for Vermont her beautiful and appropriate name.

Upon the organization of the Council of Safety, July 8, 1777, Colonel Ira Allen was chosen secretary, and the preamble for the constitution of the State was drafted by him in consultation with the Council of Safety in November of that year. He was also chosen one of the committee of the Governor's Council, and on June 4, 1778, was appointed both Councillor and Secretary of State, already being Treasurer of the Commonwealth at that time.

The Council of Safety governed all civil and military affairs of these early years, and Colonel Ira Allen by his perseverance, foresight, and sagacity rendered great assistance as Councillor to his friend, Thomas Chittenden, who was nineteen times Governor of the Commonwealth.

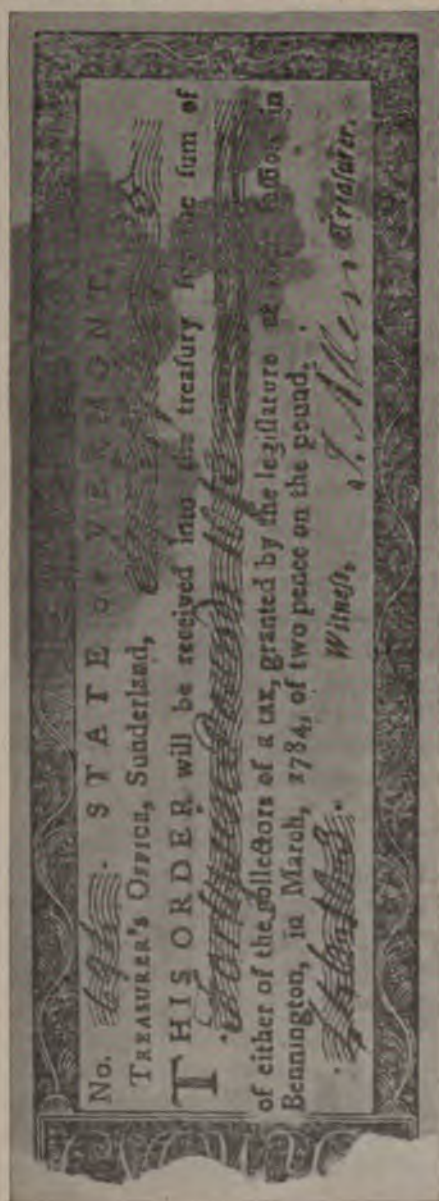
The Vermont Council of Safety had been appointed to sit at Windsor July 8, 1777, and the convention had just adopted the constitution, when the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the Americans on July 6th spread consternation and fear throughout New England and especially about the New Hampshire grants, which would be overrun by the invading army. The Council of Safety hastily adjourned to Manchester that they might take active measures for the defense of the frontier, although the members of the Council supposed that the American generals had already sent express to the authorities of Massachusetts and New Hampshire for their immediate

assistance. But Colonel Ira Allen feared delay, from which another disaster like that of Ticonderoga would occur, and he withdrew from the Council room, wrote dispatches to the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, signed them as Secretary of State, prepared expresses, advanced money for necessary expenses, read his letter before the Council and prevailed upon its members to authorize the transaction in their names, which proved to be the first official communication received by Governors of those States.

New Hampshire was ready to fly to the rescue. General Stark was speedily reënforced by the Massachusetts men and the battle of Bennington was fought and won by the foresight and aid of the forces which Colonel Allen had summoned, as the information given by Colonel Allen caused General Stark to anticipate the engagement by one day and attack Colonel Baum just before he was reënforced by fifteen hundred men. Only a month after the victory at Bennington Colonel Allen did his full share toward the surrender of Saratoga by his sagacious influence as a member of the Vermont Council of Safety which organized the courageous attempt to cut the British lines of communication with Canada, and historians do not hesitate to give him the honor of forming the plans for the taking of Mount Hope and Mount Defiance with the posts on Lake George, liberating many American prisoners and capturing several hundred of the enemy—the scheme being accepted by General Lincoln and carried into effect by Colonels Brown and Warren and Colonel Allen's cousin, Captain Ebenezer Allen.

The most annoying and discouraging difficulty facing our infant State was the need of funds to carry on the war. Of gold and silver they had none. The Council had no public money nor power to make or collect taxes, and a day was spent in discussing the subject without conclusive result, but just before the adjournment a member of the Council moved, with a touch of sarcasm, "that Mr. Allen, the youngest member of the Council, who insisted upon raising a regiment, while the majority were in favor of only two companies of sixty men each, might be requested to discover ways and means to support a regiment, and to make his report at sunrise on the mor-

row." When the Council convened the next morning Mr. Allen's scheme was all ready, which was to propose the ap-



pointment of a committee of sequestration, the seizure and sale at auction of goods and chattels of all persons who had joined, or should join the enemy, and the payment of the proceeds to the treasurer of the Council of Safety. The measures were immediately adopted by the Council, and the regimental officers appointed commissioners. Within fifteen days the government had all the funds required at the expense of the enemies of American independence, and in two weeks Vermont had a full regiment of rangers ready to protect the homes of the new Republic, and from that time until the close of the war there was money enough in the treasury, and history tells us that when Colonel Ira Allen's accounts as State Treasurer were audited in 1781 it was shown that out of a total revenue from March of 1777 to October of 1786, of £327,987, the sum of

£190,433 had been received from confiscated property, as against £66,815 for grants of land, and £45,948 for taxes. Hence we see that Colonel Ira Allen was Treasurer of the Commonwealth for eight years; member of the Council of Safety for nine years; was Surveyor General; one of the committee of the Governor's Council, and Secretary of State. In 1780 he was chosen commissioner to Congress on behalf of Vermont in opposition to the claims of adjoining States, and was a delegate to the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1792.

General Ira Allen was also chosen to represent Colchester, Vermont, in the General Assembly eight times between the years 1783 and 1794, besides earning military titles from lieutenant to colonel during the American Revolution, and afterwards being appointed senior major general for the militia of Vermont.

General Ira Allen was not only a statesman, politician, and military man, but was literary withal, being author of the *National and Political History of Vermont* and statements appended to the *Olive Branch*. General Ira Allen was greatly interested in educational affairs, as in 1787 he planned the memorial that led to the organization of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and founded it with a subscription of four thousand pounds, making the plan himself for the erection of the buildings on land which he gave in 1791, and in his honor the faculty and students of the University of Vermont set aside each year the 1st day of May, his birthday, to be known as Founder's Day, and devoted to exercises in commemoration of his generosity.

General Ira Allen married Jerusha, daughter of General Roger Enos, and her husband's wedding gift was the town of Irasburgh, Vermont, which contained twenty-three acres of land.

The death of General Ira Allen occurred in Philadelphia on July 7, 1814, and although of his good works, his joys and sorrows in this paper have not the half been told, I hope and trust the time is not far distant when a suitable monument may be erected in grateful memory and appreciation of him who proved to us his unselfish interest in our posterity, our Country, and our State.

A. J. H. DYER,

Historian Ann Storey Chapter, Rutland, Vt.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A NEW MAGAZINE COVER.

THE National Board has decided that we need a cover on which the name of our Society shall be prominent. Daughters are invited to send designs for a cover to the Editor before September 15. We want something distinctively characteristic of the Daughters in which that word shall be prominent—something artistic, graceful, and dignified, but not elaborate. Avoid that detail which distracts attention and let the Insignia appear plainly. The necessary lettering is as follows : Vol.—Number—Month, year—The American Monthly Magazine—Historic and Patriotic—Published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Mary S. Lockwood, Editor—\$1.00 per year ; 10 cents per copy—Washington : 902 F Street ; Harrisburg, New York, Chicago. An honorarium will be given to the successful designer.

A VERY interesting "parliamentary class" of ladies was formed in Washington, District of Columbia, through the agency of that very progressive "Daughter" of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, at the beginning of Lent. The class held its meetings in the parlors of Mrs. Senator Frye. Several Daughters of the American Revolution as well as other bright women prominent in Washington circles were members of the class. They took turn, alphabetically, in presiding and in filling the office of recording secretary. Mrs. Shattuck's Manual was the text book used, but "Roberts' Rules of Order" and other authorities were frequently referred to, and whenever a dilemma occurred Mrs. Frye was generally appointed a committee of one to consult her Senatorial "other half" concerning the knotty problem. So interested are all these women that it is decided to resume the class next winter even in the midst of the busy social life that absorbs them at that time. Many bright and able women belonging to clubs

and societies of different kinds are prevented from being active and efficient members in those societies by their ignorance of parliamentary methods. Why should not such women organize these parliamentary classes all through the country? The study is not a difficult one. It only requires practice—constant repetition.

PATTY MILLER STOCKING.

By invitation of a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, a committee from the Daughters of the American Revolution were invited to be present at the placing of fifteen markers over the graves of revolutionary soldiers in Bristol, Rhode Island. This occurred on Friday, May 29, and seemed a fitting ceremony, although so tardily performed, after some of the heroes had lain more than fourscore years in their graves.

C. MARIA SHEPARD, *Historian Bristol Chapter*.

THE contract for furnishing stationery to the National Society has been awarded to C. E. Caldwell & Co., 902 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. All members of the Society wishing to purchase letter paper stamped and water marked with the insignia of the Society will order it directly from the above named firm.

THE Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution made an historical pilgrimage to Washington's headquarters at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, Monday, June 15, 1896, to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the appointment of General Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Invitations were extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution to join in the pilgrimage.

AUBURN, ALABAMA, May 23, 1896.

Mrs. M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Washington, D. C.*

Dear Madam: On May 12 the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution located here held a meeting and selected for a Chapter name "Light Horse Harry Lee." This name was considered more appropriate than any other suggested, because Major General Henry Lee was one of our most prominent Southern generals in the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas. And by an interesting coincidence, this

Chapter is located in Lee County, which was named for General R. E. Lee, the son of "Light Horse Harry." So it would seem as if we had an inherited right to this distinguished name.

Yours truly,

Mrs. P. H. MELL,
Chapter Regent, D. A. R.

THE Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the citizens of Saratoga have sent cordial invitations to all the "Daughters" and the "Sons" to unite with them in a celebration of the Fourth of July and a commemoration of the battles of Saratoga.

The headquarters will be at the United States Hotel, which has reduced its terms to members and their families for the week to three dollars per day. All hotels have made similar reductions. First class boarding houses at \$1.50 per day. All railroads have made excursion rates to Saratoga and return from July 2 to 10. Mr. G. A. Farnham, of Saratoga, may be addressed for information relating to railroads; Mr. C. B. Thomas, concerning hotels and boarding houses, and Miss Elizabeth Brown for all matters relating to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

HISTORIANS almost universally agree that the President and Secretary signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776. Roberdeau Buchanan, in his "Observations on the Declaration of Independence," has shown that there is no authority or solid foundation for such an assertion. Mr. Buchanan has proven himself to be a very close student of this matter, and in corroboration of his statements he has illustrated this book with three *fac-similes* of the manuscript journals of Congress from photographs made by permission of those in authority at the State Department, which are the first *fac-similes* of these valuable records ever made.

Probably few historians have ever seen them they have been so closely guarded. Mr. Buchanan says there is no copy of the Declaration signed in the handwriting of any one on July 4th, the only attestation being in print, and no paper is known such as mentioned by Jefferson signed by all the members.

The record in the secret journal stands as follows :

July 19, 1776. "*Resolved*, That the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same when engrossed be signed by every member of Congress."

August 2, 1776. "The Declaration of Independence being engrossed and compared at the table was signed by the members."

The engrossed Declaration was signed on the 2d of August by the fifty-four members then present; Mr. McKean and Therten signed later, making the fifty-six.

This is a fine bit of history Mr. Buchanan has corrected and given to the public.

M. S. L.

OUR LIBRARY.

ONE of the first needs of our library is the collection of complete files of the publications of the patriotic-hereditary societies. The Children of the American Revolution have sent to us, the parent Society, their constitution and several leaflets. Our sisters, the Daughters of the Revolution, are represented by the third volume of their former Magazine, and have promised us their Address Book, etc. The Sons of the Revolution are represented here by one lone volume, the Register of Members of the District of Columbia Society, December 3, 1894. Surely some readers of this appeal will send us the lacking volumes. On the other hand, we have from the Sons of the American Revolution seven volumes published by the National Society, containing an account of their organization and all annual Congresses, except that of 1890, with constitution and officers.

Of the Sons of the American Revolution State Societies we have from Maine, 2 vols.; Massachusetts, 2 vols.; Connecticut, '92 Year Book; District of Columbia, 2 vols.; Kentucky, 2 vols.; Illinois, Year Book; Minnesota, Year Book, '89-95. These books contain valuable data regarding revolutionary ancestors of the Sons, and many of them give also the intermediate generations. It is to be regretted that any of these Year Books should omit this feature, which is so important as a confirmation of the claims of members, as an aid to future applicants, and as a record for the genealogist. The recent Illinois volume is a model in the compilation of its matter and contains also an article on a little-known subject, viz., "Illinois in the Revolution." The new Kentucky Year Book is a publication of which that State may well be proud, and which is in constant use by our Registrars. The rolls of the Virginia navy and Illinois regiments, and lists of pension and bounty claims are among its contents. That the Sons of the American Revolution societies may continue in their good works, and that we may have samples of all of them is the wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth of July will be celebrated this year by an army of young people who are glad to mingle patriotism with their fireworks, and some historic exercises with the noise of the drum and the cannon. All over the country the Children of the American Revolution are preparing (as the Editor writes this) the programmes for the meetings of their Societies on this day. The accounts of these meetings that reach us first will be the first to appear in these columns.

Look out next month for the account of the great meeting at Saratoga July 6. That day is devoted entire to the Children of the American Revolution.

Please pay attention to these notices :

I. All fees and annual dues must be paid *promptly*.

II. When sending blanks filled out to Registrars General, send fee to Treasurer General.

III. Study your constitution carefully. Each member must become thoroughly acquainted with every word of it. The long summer vacation is just the time for studying it.

VACATION HINTS.

I. Each member is expected to read some book or sketch on early American history this vacation. If possible, select one from the list prepared by Dr. John Fiske, promoter C. A. R. for Massachusetts, and published in these columns.

II. Every member is urged to collect all possible information of historical places in the neighborhood of his or her summer resort.

III. The collecting of newspaper cuttings concerning people or events of colonial or revolutionary interest is strongly urged.

IV. Get ready in every way for the meetings of your Societies when you return home in the autumn.

V. Employ some of the long summer days in the preparation of a paper to be read at a future Society meeting.

VI. Talk about your Society to every girl and boy you meet, and write to the National President who will help you to form a Society where you are spending the summer. There are many members who have commenced their vacation with this determination. Who will be first to report ?

The National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, has returned from Washington, District of Columbia, to her home. Address all letters to The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

THE OLD HEMPSTEAD HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN.,

Feb. 22, 1896.

To Mrs. HARRIETT M. LOTHROP, *President of the National Society, C. A. R., and the Officers and Members of the Pirum Ripley Society, C. A. R., Greeting*: While the Continental Tea given by the Pirum Ripley Society, C. A. R., of Washington, to its guests, is in progress, we, the Stephen Hempstead Society, C. A. R., of New London, are celebrating in our own quiet way the birthday of Washington. As it is quite impossible for you to be our guests in reality, join us for a while in your thoughts and come with us to the scene of the festivity.

The air is crisp and keen, bringing the roses to the cheeks and the sparkle to the eyes of the forty lads and lassies who are hastening to the old Hempstead house, where this afternoon we are to have a patriotic exercise. A bend in the road soon brings us in sight of the old weather-beaten house, guarded on either side by gnarled, old apple trees, which, like hoary-haired sentinels, seem as if they were indeed protecting the flags which wave over the porch. Hastening up the uneven front walk, whose sides even now show traces of having once, in days long past, been bordered by the old-fashioned flowerbed, in which grew in sweet confusion bachelor's buttons, marigolds, sweet-william, and young man's love, we arrive at the entrance, and passing through the flag-festooned doorway, we are met in the tiny hall by a page dressed in a black velvet suit, the knee breeches, the rare lace frills, the powdered wig, and buckled slippers suggest to our minds the thought that he might have stepped forth from some old picture, and by his side stands a dainty little maiden in her quaint, silken Martha Washington costume and high-heeled slippers. They receive us very graciously and show us the way to the chamber where we are to remove our wraps; but before going down stairs let us linger for a moment and examine these precious old heirlooms which Mrs. Mary L. Bolles Branch has so kindly placed here for our inspection. First, look at this old sword, handle it carefully, for once it belonged to Sir Robert Hempstead, who was knighted for some bravery on the battlefield by Charles I, King of England.

See this beautiful blue satin vest embroidered with silver, the silver shoe buckles, the miniatures, the heavy old musket that was carried by a revolutionary soldier; and look at those port holes that seem like trap doors in the sides of the room and from which the inmates of this house reconnoitered the Indians; that was in the days when the crafty red man roamed the forests near, and with treachery and cunning sought to ensnare the white man.

It is time to go down stairs now, but we will come back again and see the old canopied bed, the warming pans, the claw-legged table, the stiff backed chairs and many other wonderful looking relics.

Descending the steep, winding stairs we turn to the right and enter the front room or best room, where we are received by the officers of our Society, and pay our respects to several officers of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R., who have so kindly accepted our invitation. This room is beautifully decorated with bunting, the Stars and Stripes standing out conspicuously. The room being so large and low, with its many paned, broad-seated windows, lends itself nicely to the decorator's hands and becomes a work of art. The walls are draped with flags, immense rosettes and bows holding them in place. In one corner, leaning against the red, the white and the blue, is an old musket that has been carried in many long marches for the sake of the flag we all hold so dear. One side of the room is almost entirely taken up by the old open fireplace, near which is a bank of laurel bearing in golden letters the name of our Society. The February sunlight comes in long, slanting rays of golden light into the room and falls upon the pictured face of Washington, crowned with laurel leaves as it reposes over the fireplace, amid the folds of the beloved flag; and as the sunlight touches up the features, and then a shadow falls upon them we imagine it is but a play of expression, as he thinks, first, with delight of the peace and prosperity of our country, and then recalls with sadness such scenes as Valley Forge, the ice-flooded Delaware, and all the misery and bloodshed of the days that gave this country birth.

The hickory logs in the fireplace snap and sizzle, sputter and crackle, adding brightness to the picturesque room, and could I interpret the strange sounds for you or could I only make the hearthstone speak, on which the ashes of centuries have lain, I would paint you wonderful pictures and tell you stories of lofty sentiment and of patriotism such as we can but poorly imagine, stories of brave and heroic deeds, performed by the women as well as the men, for the Hempstead women were of noble fiber, as is shown by Mary Hempstead's remark to her husband as he was riding off to the Groton massacre, for she cried out to him saying, "Do not get shot in the back, John!" But I must keep quiet now for I see the President, Mrs. Marian Hempstead Stayner, who is sitting over by that ancient table partly covered by the folds of Old Glory, is rapping for order. Did you ask was she a Hempstead? Yes, indeed she is, and I heard her say as we came in, "There goes a Hempstead" and "Here is another." So you see there are many in our So-

ciety who can trace their line back to that loved and honored Stephen who was a friend and companion of Nathan Hale and who lived in this very house. Now for the literary part of the programme. First we all sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and then comes "An Ode to the Flag" by one of our brightest boys. That sweet little tot reciting "Paul Revere's Ride" is scarcely half a dozen years old. Now comes the Flag drill; how intricate the movements, but with what precision each figure is accomplished. Yes, this is an original essay on "Washington's First Visit to New London," by one of our members. Next we will have quoted fifty patriotic sayings of the wisest and greatest men, and now Mrs. Mary L. Bolles Branch, who is a direct descendant of Joshua Hempstead, who erected the older part of this house in 1640, the east half being added forty years later, will tell us about Stephen and the first Hempsteads.

The programme being now concluded we will adjourn to the east room where the refreshments are to be served. In this room the decorating committee, with lavish hand, have done themselves proud. From an immense punch-bowl, lemonade fit for the gods is served, and the quaintly-costumed children help us bountifully with cake. Conspicuous among the cake is one from every slice of which waves a tiny silken flag. As we eat our cake and clink our glasses, drinking to the peace and prosperity of our country, we all feel a deeper sense of the greatness of true patriotism and love of country, and as the hour of parting draws near we sing once again while we wave our paper-flag napkins and thanking you kindly for your courtesy in accepting our invitation to join us, thinking that perhaps sometime we may have the greater pleasure of entertaining you in person, we escort you out of the flag-trimmed rooms—out into the frosty twilight and bid you all good night.

Yours very sincerely,

JENNIE A. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Secretary Stephen Hempstead Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, *February 3, 1896.*

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *President National Society, C. A. R.*

Dear Mrs. Lothrop: A meeting was called on the afternoon of February 1, at the residence of Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, for the purpose of organizing the first local Society of the C. A. R. in San Francisco, at which time the names of twenty-eight charter members were enrolled. Mrs. Hubbard explained the objects of the Society, and read the constitution and by-laws of the National Society, to which all members assented by rising. The first business in order was the election of officers.

After considerable discussion in reference to the manner of saluting the flag it was decided to adopt the following to be used at every meeting. The members standing in line will give the initiatory salute, and repeat the following words in unison: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag and the Republic for which it stands. One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

Helen A. Hallowell submitted the name by which the Society should be known, of a young hero of thirteen years of age, giving an account of the service rendered by him in the Revolutionary War, which account was substantiated by the records of the War Department and Pension Office. By unanimous consent it was decided to honor the memory of this brave boy, by the selection of his name for our Society, and the first Society organized in California will henceforth be known as the Valentine Holt Society of the C. A. R.

The meeting of to-day was called as a preliminary to our organization exercises to be held February 22.

FLORA MAY WALTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

WHY WE HONOR VALENTINE HOLT BY NAMING OUR SOCIETY FOR HIM.

THIS Society is composed of the young descendants of revolutionary sires, therefore in accordance with the desire of the National President that local Societies honor the children who rendered service in the Revolutionary War, this Society selected the name of one who, when but thirteen years of age, by his bravery and fearlessness together with his patriotism was selected by his brother-in-law, Captain Benj. Farnham, to be a bearer of dispatches or courier. Such a position is usually given to a man of mature years, yet, notwithstanding his youth, Valentine accomplished his mission satisfactorily. In carrying messages he was obliged to contend not only with marauding bands of Indians which flocked about his path, but also with the much more aggressive English troops.

But Valentine was not the first to raise the name of Holt into prominence, for among the earliest records of Andover the Holt family is mentioned.

Nicholas Holt, born in 1602, the great-great-grandfather of Valentine, sailed to America from the port of Southampton, England, about April 6, 1635, on the ship "James," with his wife and one child. He arrived in Boston June 3 following and proceeded to Newbury, and ten years later removed to Andover and was the sixth family to settle there. He was a town officer of prominent rank and large estate, one of the oldest houses in Andover being owned by him. He was one of the first freeholders and was often called in to sign public deeds and to witness private wills.

Nicholas superintended the laying out of the boundary lines between Andover and Reading. He was the founder of a long line of descendants noted for their learning; fourteen Holts, since 1738, having graduated from Harvard.

In February 11, 1678, when the freeholders of Andover took the oath of allegiance, six members of the Holt family were registered. Joseph, the father of Valentine, was graduated from Harvard in 1739 as an A. M. He was a captain in the French and Indian war and kept a journal of his expedition to Canada which has been published by one of the foremost

historical societies of the United States. In the beginning of the Revolutionary War he was appointed on a committee "to urge on inhabitants that they discountenance any practice that may appear unfriendly to the prosperity of the community."

Of Valentine's service in the American Revolution we glean from records on file in the Pension Department at Washington that in accordance with an agreement made by his father with Captain Benjamin Farnham, Valentine, then a boy of thirteen (having been born Christmas day, 1763, at Andover, Massachusetts), was taken in a sleigh from Wilton, New Hampshire, whither his family had removed, to Worcester, Massachusetts, where Captain Farnham's company was stationed in February, 1777, and afterwards was messenger for him.

Captain Farnham, the brother-in-law of Valentine, was wounded twice at the battle of Bunker Hill, and carried a ball in his thigh an ounce in weight until his death in 1833. He was one of the one hundred and eighty persons (present) of those who fought in the Revolutionary War that were present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument June 17, 1825.

Valentine first marched to Danbury, Connecticut, where he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Tupper, and then proceeded to Fishkill, and as General Burgoyne was advancing from Ticonderoga, New York, the regiment was ordered to near Saratoga.

Colonel Tupper then sent him on a message to Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and from thence to Wilton, New Hampshire. On this journey he hardly escaped being captured by the English troops, but having delivered his message, he fell in with Captain Goff's company marching out to oppose General Burgoyne, that he might reach home safely. He fought in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1777, under General Stark.

After this, there being such danger and disturbance from presence of Indians, he did not reach Captain Farnham until five days after the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was discharged in November, 1777, near West Point. He afterwards enlisted, July 6, 1780, in Captain Burrow's company (Colonel Nichol's regiment) of militia raised by the State of New Hampshire for defence of the United Colonies. He was honorably discharged October 22, 1780, as he was nearing his seventeenth birthday.

Our little thirteen-year-old hero in his seventy-seventh year filed his application for a pension for unrequited service performed sixty-four years previously. He lived to round out his four score years when he was gathered to his fathers.

"And on that grave where eastern oak, and holly,
And laurel wreaths entwine,
Deem it not all a too presumptuous folly,
This spray of western pine!"

We regret that there is no likeness extant of Valentine Holt, but we have here to-day the photograph of his daughter Lydia, born one hundred and three years ago, and also the picture of his youngest lineal descendant bearing his name, who although a member of this Society, is still too young to write it. Valentine's great-grandson is a member of the S. A. R., and was the only member of the National Society ever admitted under age.

We should never, never forget or cease to honor those who fought for our country, and on this day, on the anniversary of the greatest of American heroes and patriots, it is fitting that we recall the brave deeds of those who gave their lives to secure our independence. Let us, then, as members of the Valentine Holt Society, again pledge ourselves that come prosperity or misfortune, life or death, to stand by and forever uphold the Stars and Stripes, and while we honor this symbol of our independence, may we catch the zeal that inspired the heroes of the American Revolution in the battlefield and council chamber, and who, having done their earthly duties, have gone to meet their reward.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blessed!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
Then Honor comes a pilgrim gray
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!"

HELEN A. HALLOWELL.

Valentine Holt Society.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In a meeting held by our Society C. A. R. a proposal was made by Master Richard Downey to make a visit to the mansion in which Francis Scott Key, the famous author of the Star Spangled Banner, once lived. The honored President of this Society proposed to sing a beautiful song named "Liberty." The President also proposed patriotic tours to the house in which Washington lived, and to Mrs. Dolly Madison's former home. Some of the members of this Society proposed to go to the following historic places: Mt. Vernon and Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia. By special request the following songs were sung very sweetly: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "Star Spangled Banner." A recitation by Albert Hoffman, "Paul Revere's Ride," was then given. Miss

Genevieve Woodworth gave a recitation by special request of a Sixth Grade Pupil. This was recited with a great deal of expression. A comic recitation by Miss Simpson was given, called "Once I Sasssed my Pa," which caused a burst of laughter from the audience. A song entitled, "A Passing Policeman," was also given by Miss Simpson. She was requested to perform by Miss Violette Anderson. "Independence Day" was given by Miss Mabel Ridgate, who was requested to recite by little Miss May Elliot. About this time, as members were called home to other duties, the entertainment was brought to an end, and the audience went home with satisfied hearts.

CHARLOTTE ROSE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF LAFAYETTE SOCIETY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Under the auspices of Otsego Chapter, D. A. R., a Society of the C. A. R. was formed in Cooperstown, N. Y., early in December, 1895. The name chosen by the members was "The Lafayette." Meetings are to be held on the last Saturday afternoon in each month. The first work entered upon by the Society will be the study of the Revolutionary War period and the learning of patriotic songs. There is great enthusiasm at present among the children. Ten sets of papers have already been sent to Washington, and three or four more will probably go in February. The list of officers is as follows: President, Miss Grace Scott Bowen, D. A. R.; Assistant, Mrs. Helen C. Church, D. A. R.; Registrar, Henry Cleaveland Lamb; Secretary, Edward Pomeroy Staats; Treasurer Waldo Cory Johnston. Members besides these, whose papers have been sent to Washington: Reginald Grant White, George Benjamin White, John Richard Worthington Bonner, committee on work; Douglas Tenner Johnston, Helen Mary Patterson, Lee Bield Whitbeck, Myra D. Barnum. Papers to be sent next month which will surely be accepted: Wilson McGowan, Hamilton McGowan, Carrie Ames.

The following interesting programme was observed on January 25, 1896: Singing, "America," by the Society; roll call; report of Secretary; report of Treasurer; general business; essay, "Causes of the Revolutionary War," Wilson McGowan; recitation, "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," J. R. Worthington Bonner; essay, "The Boys and Girls of '76," Miss Bowen; singing, "The Red, White, and Blue," Mrs. Melville.

SATURDAY afternoon, June 13, occurred a splendid celebration of Flag Day by the "Asa Pollard" Society of Billerica, Massachusetts. It is due to Miss Martha A. Dodge, President, and member of the Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to say that all the arrangements were so fine that the occasion should be used as a model for other Societies. The Daughters of the American Revolution and their townspeople were the guests; the historic old church was the scene. After the march into the church, "the salute to the flag," and the singing

of the "Liberty Song" the little flags carried by all the members were handed by each in turn as the roll was called to the chief marshals, who were the older boys belonging to the Society. The marshals stacked the flags in a large tower of evergreen on the platform, so when the roll was completed behold it looked like a veritable tower flying with flags—typical of security and freedom!

The State Regent of Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, Madame von Rydingsvärd, made a most excellent address to the young people showing her warmest interest. The National President, Children of the American Revolution, and several other speakers addressed the Society.

The address by Miss Dodge was exceptionally good. In her report it transpired that this Society, among other good work done during the year, had contributed three dollars toward having the town records bound and kept in perfect shape. The Society, very soon after organizing, subscribed for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It keeps fully up a high standard of steady, practical work in all directions.



MRS. JANE STEVENSON MARSHALL.

than a passing thought of respect and love. Her strength of character; her pronounced convictions of right; her kind, affable manner; her cheerful, hopeful views; her tender sympathy and encouragement for those in the forefront of action, will be cherished by all. The world is better for the strong, pure life of Mrs. Laws, and we, the Daughters of the American Revolution are glad to have had her influence in our association, and regret her vacant place in our midst.

MRS. WM. B. DAVIS,
MRS. A. HOWARD HINKLE,
MRS. H. C. YERGASON,
Committee.

MRS. MARY PARMENTER WHITE.—It is with profound sorrow that Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth, Minnesota, records the death of Mrs. Mary Parmenter White, which occurred on May 5, 1896, at Waldo, Florida, whither she had gone in hope of restoration to health. She was a charter member, though never able to attend any meetings, as she was prostrated by illness just before the organization of the Chapter. From her couch she maintained to the last an active interest in the purposes and work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A woman in the morning of life, of attractive personal appearance and fine, cultivated mind, one who loved not only her family and her friends, but her country, her flag, and most of all, her God, has entered into rest, and it is with heartfelt regret that the Chapter records this first death in its membership.

MRS. DENISON B. SMITH, JR.,
MRS. JULIA M. BARNES,
Committee.

MRS. FANNIE THRUSTON BALLARD.—It is my sad duty to report the death of Mrs. Fanny Thruston Ballard, Honorary State Regent of the State of Kentucky. The remains of Mrs. Ballard, who died in Vienna, Austria, April 30, 1896, arrived in Louisville and were taken to the old Thruston-Ballard homestead at the northwest corner of Floyd and Walnut streets, Louisville, Kentucky. She was not only Honorary State Regent, but an honored member of John Marshall Chapter. She attended the meetings and gave liberally when she was interested in the work. She became a member of the

Daughters of the American Revolution July 19, 1892. The ancestor to whom she traced was the Rev. Charles Mym Thruston. He was an Episcopal clergyman, who accepted office of colonel from General George Washington. After his last sermon, previous to his joining the army, he left the pulpit and in the church yard made an appeal to the members of his church and to the patriotism of Virginians generally to join his standard. A full company was enrolled and in a few days were received by General Washington to Colonel Thruston's command. His son, Charles Mym, a boy fifteen years of age, was attached to him and fought gallantly in storming the fort at Quakerstown, New Jersey, where the colonel was severely wounded during the engagement. He turned to his son and said, "That's my brave boy! Were you to run, Charles, I would shoot you." The boy replied, whilst ramming down his charge, "There is no danger of that, father." The funeral of Mrs. Fannie Thruston Ballard took place from Christ Church Cathedral Sunday morning, June 7, at 10 o'clock, and was largely attended. The John Marshall Chapter sent a large and beautiful floral design of the spinning wheel,

SALLIE M. EWING POPE,
State Regent of Kentucky.

OLD DOMINION CHAPTER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RICHMOND, VA., June 5, 1896.

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: It becomes our duty to claim a place in the "In Memoriam" column of our National Magazine to perpetuate the name of Miss Arrenah Redman. She was an honorary member of our Chapter, having been a veritable Daughter of the American Revolution, who joined the innumerable multitude, clothed with white robes of the redeemed, at 10 p. m. of April 29, from Bedford City, Virginia. She was born July 15, 1803, being ninety-three years of age when death came to her relief, and leaves none of her family to follow her. Her virtues and intellectual charm had won a wide circle of friends who delight to honor her memory, among whom is Mrs. E. D. Gregory, who has given touching tributes to our State papers.

Besides the spirit of liberty inherited from her father, exemplified in her life and in the fortitude displayed under the ravages of age, she heired one other treasure—the empty case of his fife, the instrument itself having been restored to the Government when there was no further need for it. That fife had sounded cheerily in all the vicissitudes of the

eight years of conflict in the Colonies and its note of triumph pierced the air when Cornwallis surrendered his army.

In her early days of struggle our subject lived in the family of Major Isaac Otey, the grandfather of Major Peter J. Otey, of Lynchburg, and later she had found a home and "gentle care" with Mrs. Laura Beard, whose Shunammite charity was occasionally aided by the Old Dominion Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution at Richmond, to which in her last hours she bequeathed the treasured fife-case. "Miss Rena's worn and wasted frame has been committed to the dust. Her voice, with the blithe notes of the fife, is hushed, but echoes of both have reached many despairing hearts to cheer them in the daily march of life to eternity."

MARY CANTRELL AXTELL,
Corresponding Secretary.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1896

President General.

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL,
32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR,
715 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR,
1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon General.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,
The Ingleside, 1527 I St., Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, May 7, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Miss Miller, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Crabbe.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and accepted as amended.

A motion was then made thanking the Recording Secretary General for the efficient manner in which the minutes are prepared and presented. This motion was carried by a rising vote.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL for the month of April, 1896, was then read as follows :

Number of letters written, 155. Number of postals written, 24. Charters issued as follows : " Lake Dunmore," Brandon, Vermont ; " Swe-kat-si," Ogdensburg, New York ; " Lincoln," Lincoln, Illinois ; " Dayton," Dayton, Ohio ; " General Benjamin Lincoln," East Boston, Massachusetts ; " Wyoming," Wyoming, Ohio ; " John Reily," Hamilton, Ohio ; " Sago-ye-wat-lia," Seneca Falls, New York ; " Owahgena," Cazenovia, New York ; " Hendrick Hudson," Hudson, New York ; " Cowpens," Spartansburg, South Carolina. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5. Applications for charters issued, 33.

Having found on the charter list that there were twenty-two Chapters not credited with charters, I have written to the same, inquiring if they were so supplied.

Aggregate incidental expenses, as per itemized account, \$6.98.

Before closing my report, may I request the members of the Board to write out the motions which they wish acted upon, in clear and concise language, signing their names thereto. I make this request because I had some half-written, unsigned motions last month, and as I cannot alter the wording of a motion which has been passed by the Board, they must necessarily, in many cases, not only remain ambiguous, but often

seem to conflict with one another, and cast discredit, if nothing worse, upon your Recording Secretary General.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, as follows :

Blanks issued, 3,361; constitutions, 684; Caldwell circulars, 440; information circulars, 424; circulars about dues, 224; letters written, 11; expended for postage and incidentals, \$17.50.

Respectfully submitted, HARRIETT D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Fontaine in regard to seal and insignia.

Dr. McGee said that all the Chapters have the privilege of using the insignia, and moved : " That the Corresponding Secretary General inform this Chapter that all Chapters have the privilege of using the insignia, and we are glad to have them employ this badge of our Society on their paper and otherwise." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed in answering all such inquiries to say that while the insignia can be so used the seal is for official documents only.

A letter from Mrs Page was read, asking if a member could belong to two Chapters at the same time.

Following an interesting discussion in which the State Regent of Pennsylvania took a leading part, Mrs. Nash made a motion, which was amended by Dr. McGee to read as follows : " That the Corresponding Secretary General does and cannot, according to the constitution, recognize the membership of a Daughter in two Chapters. The Chapters have extended their courtesies to Daughters who attended their meetings, but do not vote, and they can never be reported to the National Society as members of a Chapter unless they pay their dues to that Chapter."

The motion was carried as amended.

A letter from the Regent of the Continental Chapter inviting the Board to be present at the dedication services of the Flag and Pennon at the Riggs House, Monday evening, May 18.

Mrs. Hogg moved that the invitation be accepted with thanks.

A letter from Mrs. Shields, and it was moved that the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to write according to her own best judgment in reply to this letter.

A letter was read from Mrs. Slocomb, ex-chairman of the National Hymn Committee, when Mrs. Keim offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. Main : " That the letter of Mrs. Slocomb, ex-chairman of the National Hymn Committee, read before the Board, May 7, be spread upon the minutes intact, at her request." Motion lost.

Mrs. Draper moved : " That action on this letter be deferred until to-morrow," but withdrew her motion in favor of the following one, offered by Mrs. Bullock : " That all action in reference to the music, sent by Mrs. Slocomb, be referred to the Congress of '97," which was seconded by Mrs. Nash, and carried.

A letter from Mrs. Chenoweth, of New York, asking if a delegation from the New York City Chapter would be received by the Board, to which an affirmative reply was given.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted.

Mrs. Draper moved : " That as several State Regents are with us to-day, the regular order of business, which would consist solely of reports of officers, be suspended, for the present, for business of more general interest." Carried.

Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, submitted to the Board for its approval, a design for a flag to be used by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania, making the following statement :

" The first property held by our Society was deeded to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County. This property consists of a plot of ground 90x10 feet in size, estimated to be worth \$50,000. Near the center of this ground stands the "old Block House," the redoubt built by Colonel Boquet in 1764, of value beyond price for its historic association. This old building has been repaired and restored at a cost of several thousand dollars paid by the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A custodian, who has a house on the ground, rent free, and is paid beside twenty-five dollars per month, is in charge. This Chapter has also purchased a flag to float over the building, thus indicating its historic and patriotic interest ; but there is no sign nor symbol of the Daughters of the American Revolution own-

ership of the place and nothing to tell of the Society whose care taking is preserving it to posterity. In Pennsylvania's eastern metropolis there is a building nearer, I think, to the American patriot's heart—the old State House, Independence Hall—in Philadelphia. This building is now undergoing repairs, looking to the restoration of the Council Chamber of the Revolution times. The estimated cost of this work is \$5,475, and it is being arranged for by the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, into whose hands the work has been given. Here, too, there is nothing to tell of our Society's work, and the Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, feeling that there should be something to mark these important places as especially in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had prepared a design of a flag which she sent to me for my approval as a flag for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania. I have brought the design to show to you—you see the old Continental colors, the blue and buff, have been retained—the blue border, the buff field; in the center of this field, the insignia of our grand Society shining forth in its glory.

"Madam President, I ask the approval of the Board for the use of this insignia, the admiration of the flag you have already given."

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the State Regent of Pennsylvania be authorized to use the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Pennsylvania." Carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, written to Mrs. Stevenson, requesting the President General to appoint her to represent the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting to be held in New York City on April 28. The President General had replied to this letter by the following telegram:

Have examined constitution—regret I have no authority to appoint without instructions from the Board.

(Signed)

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

The President General then made a statement in regard to the report printed in some of the New York papers, one stating that a telegram had been received from her regretting that she was unable to be present at the meeting held in New York on April 28; also another stating that a letter had been received from Mrs. Stevenson in which she spoke of Mrs. McLean being eminently fitted for the position of Chapter Regent. This matter had been brought up in Executive Committee by re-

quest of the President General and she had been requested to write and demand this letter and telegram. The following telegrams were then submitted to the Board :

May 5, 1896.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, *Regent New York City Chapter, D. A. R.* :
Please send me, by first mail, letter and telegram read from me at the meeting in your home April 28.

(Signed)

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

In reply to this the following telegram had been received :

No letter or telegram read to my knowledge.

(Signed)

E. R. MCLEAN.

After which the following letters were read :

(Copy.)

DEAR MRS. MCLEAN : I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to request and present to the National Board of Management on Thursday, May 7, 1896, at ten a. m., the telegram reported by the press to have been read at the meeting held in your home, at 13 West Sixty-second street, New York City, April 28, 1896.

The statement is : " Mrs. Adlai Stevenson expected to be present, but a telegram at the last moment announced her as unavoidably detained."

This seems passing strange, as I have never yet received an invitation to be present at that meeting and, therefore, could not decline.

Another clipping says : " Various letters were also read, among them was one from Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice President of the United States and President General of the National Order of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who commended Mrs. McLean's work in the highest terms, and recommended her as Regent of the Chapter." I respectfully request that you send me this letter.

Further, "A communication from the *executive* of the *National Order* recommended her high work for patriotism, and related an account of the invaluable services she had rendered in the past, and was rendering at the present time in the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the national organization."

Please inform me *who* the *executive* of the *National Order* is.

As I am compelled to have these documents, namely, the telegram and letter read from me, and the name of the " executive of the Order," may I ask for an immediate reply.

Yours,

(Signed) LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

May 5, 1896.

(Copy.) *Official.*

To Mrs. STEVENSON, *President General, D. A. R.*

My Dear Mrs. Stevenson: I have received your letter dated May 5, this a. m., May 6, and give myself the pleasure of replying, it having been always my great pleasure to accede to any request of yours. Beyond this consideration, however, I am entirely in the dark as to the purport of your communication. Last night I received a communication from you which surprised me, but I replied immediately; doubtless you received the telegram last night, as it was sent about nine o'clock. This morning, as I have said, I received your letter; in it you say, "you are instructed by the Executive Committee to request, and present to the National Board of Management, on Thursday, May 7, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., the telegram reported by the press to have been read at the meeting held in your home at West Sixty-second street, New York City, April 28, 1896." And the letter proceeds to quote various passages from various press notices of New York City, I presume. It seems to me beyond credence that either the Executive Committee or the National Board of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should take official action upon "press reports," without due inquiry from the proper sources as to the correctness of press reports; and it is more than incredible that action should be taken by an Executive Committee, "instructing its chairman to present communications which that chairman is aware she never wrote," and doubtless so stated to the Executive Committee; for I do not, for a moment, contemplate the possibility of such an indignity to the President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as action in her absence by an Executive Committee (of which she is chairman), seeming, in any wise, to "call to account" her actions. In her presence, such action could, or should not have been taken, for the reason (in addition to several others I might name) that she would state she had not sent such telegrams or letters as quoted, and that would certainly have been sufficient. Surely the word of the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson is not open to discussion. It seems to me a work of supererogation for me to say more than I said in my telegram last night, viz: "No telegram or letter was read to my knowledge."

But I add, as it may be of interest to you, that at a meeting arranged without my knowledge, and not by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, but by representatives of the leading women's clubs of New York City, Mrs. Hamilton, ex-Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, announced that she had received a telegram from you, regretting your inability to call a special meeting of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution to accede to a request made by Mrs. Hamilton to yourself, of which I knew nothing. This is the only official announcement from yourself referred to, in any manner, to my knowledge; the telegram was *announced* not *read*.

As I have said, I cannot believe that a Board of Management representing 12,000 women is desirous of taking official action upon unauthentic knowledge, and such is my respect for that Board that I refuse to believe it capable of such action. If, however, this matter is referred to, in any wise, be good enough, please, to present this letter.

With the utmost respect, regard, and admiration for the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and taking granted, beyond peradventure, that these sentiments are shared by the Executive Committee and National Board of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,

Allow me to subscribe myself,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) E. RITCHIE MCLEAN,
Regent N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.

Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. Brackett, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the instructions given by the committee to the President General, as follows:

"The Executive Committee request Mrs. Brackett, Acting Chairman, to report to the President General that it is the desire of that committee that the President General demand by telegram the letters and telegrams reported to have been sent by her to the New York City Chapter."

Mrs. Brackett stated that this action was taken at the request of the President General. The committee knew nothing whatever of the affair until these letters and telegrams were given to the Acting Chairman by the President General; and the course they pursued was one outlined by her in order that she might, in her official capacity, demand the telegram and letter said to have been written by her.

The President General stated that the committee acted in accordance with her wishes, and she thanked them heartily for their support. "The Chair also desires that every Daughter of the American Revolution in the length and breadth of this vast land shall know that so long as she holds the honorable position of President General she will not lower the high standing of the organization by any effort, direct or indirect, or inferentially in the interest of any local matter. To do so would belittle the office, and the power should not be allowed any President General."

This statement closed the discussion.

Mrs. Draper moved that hereafter the Board hold all day

sessions (taking a recess from one to two o'clock) on the first Thursday and Friday of each month from October till June, and if necessary, Monday of the following week. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved to adjourn until half past two. Carried.

Adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock p. m., Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General presiding.

Mrs. Bullock moved that the regular order of business be resumed. Carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and accepted.

The Treasurer General reported that she had heard from the Treasurer of a Chapter in regard to the non-payment of dues of certain members, but that she could give no definite information, these members not having replied to her notifications.

Mrs. Draper asked that these members be dropped from the rolls.

Mrs. Foote moved that such action be taken. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan asked that hereafter the report of the Treasurer General state what number of certificates, constitutions, officers' lists and other printed matter is represented by their relative cost. Carried.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported as follows:

From April to May 7, 1896, applications presented, 389; applications verified but not paid, 29; applications on hand not verified, 99; supplementary papers verified, April 2, 6; badge permits issued, 50; ancestors verified, April 2, 436; real daughters, 11.

Mrs. Brockett reported as follows:

From April to May 7, 1896, applications presented, 371; applications verified but not paid, 28; applications on hand not verified, 11; supplementary papers verified, April 2, 13; badge permits issued, 75; ancestors verified, April 2, 428; deaths, 6; resignations, 10.

Reports accepted.

Mrs. Brockett, Registrar General, asked whether the application papers of a lady which had been verified in time for the December meeting, but owing to the fees and dues not being

paid, was held until such were paid, and as they had been received by the Treasurer General during April, a number should be given which might be found vacant at the December meeting or should she admit her at this meeting.

The Registrar General was instructed to admit this lady at this meeting.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION :

Appointment of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: California, Mrs. Marie Raymond Gibbons, in San Francisco; Connecticut, Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, in Milford; Mrs. Clara Camp Stevens, in Deep River; Delaware, Mrs. Caroline E. Cloake Speakman, in Smyrna; Miss Syrena Hall, in Milford; Florida, Mrs. Maria Jefferson Poppel Shine, in St. Augustine; Indiana, Mrs. Kate Keys Starmont, in Princeton; Iowa, Mrs. Alice C. Mitchell, in Ottumwa; Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley, in Victor.

The State Regent of Kentucky appoints Mrs. George W. Blatterman for Chapter Regent in Maysville, Kentucky; Massachusetts, Mrs. James B. Crane, in Dalton; Mrs. Marion Howard Brazier, in Boston; Michigan, Miss Mary Dickinson, in Romeo; Mrs. Sarah Caroline Patten, in Grand Haven; Mrs. Eunice Watling, in Ypsilanti; Mrs. Caroline Fitch Grant, in Lansing; Maryland, Mrs. William T. Hamilton, in Hagerstown; New Hampshire, Mrs. Anna E. Ricker, in North Conway; Ohio, Miss Sarah Alice Worcester, in Urbana; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Mary White Emory, of Williamsport, for Lycoming County; Tennessee, Mrs. Florence Barker Wilkes, in Pulaski; Mrs. Ella Baldwin Dame, in Harriman; Virginia, Mrs. Kate Minot Williams, in Orange.

The organization of the following Chapters is also reported: "Susquehannah" Chapter, Clearfield County, organized with twelve members on March 24, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. A. B. Weaver, Clearfield. "George Clymer" Chapter, organized with nineteen members on April 14, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur, in Towanda, Pa. "Lebanon" Chapter, Lebanon County, organized on April 14, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Allan D. Hoffer. A Chapter was organized in San Francisco, California, April 15, 1896, of which Miss A. L. Bancroft was elected Regent.

Letters of acceptance have been received from the following: Mrs. Isabel C. Cole, Beloit, Michigan; Mrs. Sarah Fontaine Sampson, Alvin, Texas.

I nominate Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, to be State Regent of Oregon. I nominate Mrs. Laura B. Pound, of Lincoln, to be State Regent of Nebraska.

(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hogg moved that Mrs. Montgomery be re-appointed. Carried.

Mrs. Pound was confirmed State Regent of Nebraska.

Mrs. Brockett asked about charging for a second certificate, where one had been lost or destroyed by accident.

Mrs. Bullock moved that another certificate be furnished free of charge. Motion carried.

It was moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order that the Recording Secretary General might read several letters. Carried.

A letter from Mrs. Oliphant, of New Jersey, was then read, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to answer this letter at her own discretion.

A second letter was from Mrs. Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Henry moved that the resolution offered by Mrs. Dickins, March, 1896 (see AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 813), be rescinded. Carried.

Mrs. Henry also moved that the National Board pay all bills incurred by the Continental Hall Committee, and that the Treasurer General receive and pay out all moneys connected with the same. Carried.

Mrs. Henry was instructed to notify Mrs. Shepard by telegram of the action of the Board.

The Historian General made a verbal report, stating some of her difficulties in compiling the Lineage Book.

Mrs. Foote moved that the lowest bid presented by the Historian General for the printing of the Lineage Book be accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL was then read as follows :

The names of those elected last month have been entered in the Card Catalogue and all corrections of the previous record made. A detailed report of this work done in the last two months is as follows :

Since March 5, work on Card Catalogue: New membership cards made, 1,723; corrections (being deaths, resignations, marriages, and transfers, which require new cards to be made for each, and the corrections entered on the original application papers now bound), 620.

Concerning the Ancestor Catalogue, the report is less encouraging. There have been entered in this catalogue since March 5, 1,098 ancestors, representing 907 members' papers, in two months' work; but much time in this work is consumed in details, as for example, it takes from

one to two hours to file the ancestor cards of a day's work, after they have been typewritten.

I wish to call the attention of the Board to the financial record of the work on the Ancestor Catalogue.

The record of the ancestors of the first one thousand members were a free-will offering from our ex-Registrar General, Miss Mallett, who realized the need of such record. In November Miss Cox was engaged at a salary of \$30 a month. In four months she brought the record up to 3,711, being a complete record of every ancestor mentioned on 2,100 papers. The work on the third and fourth page records was necessarily slow as they are often vaguely made out and require much comparing, as they are frequently pre-revolutionary, and as we had no typewriter in the office at her disposal she had to do the copying here by hand and take it home to be re-copied on her typewriter. In this way the cost of each member's ancestors to the Society was about 4 cents a member, or \$120 in all.

In two months, taking out the time used on the work, the present clerk has done 907 members' ancestors, at a cost of about \$75 to the Society. This does not include the third and fourth page ancestors, which the Administration Committee decided it was not the intention of the Society to include. If they had been included it would, at present rates, have required nearly two years' work, at a cost of over \$1,000 to complete it. The cost to the Society of each member's ancestors since March 5 has been about 8 cents a member.

There are now, May 7, 1896, 13,700 members. We have the record to 4,618. At the present rate, 80 to 100, with no other work a day, it will take fully four months to complete the record. The cost so far has been about \$195, averaging a fraction over 3 cents a member. The probable future cost will be \$200, making \$395, which in round numbers will, after the June meeting, be over \$400 in all.

I shall be glad if any suggestions can be made toward reducing this expense.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) F. D. WILBUR,
Assistant Historian General.

The Assistant Historian General added: "I would request the Board to authorize the Administration Committee to consider how the expense can be reduced and act upon it."

Mrs. Draper moved that the recommendation of the Assistant Historian General be accepted. Motion lost.

The report of the Assistant Historian General was accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

The following books have been received during the past month: The Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania (2 vols.), from M. W. McAlarney; Starling's History of Henderson, Kentucky, from General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, of Kentucky; Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, from Shikol-

limo Chapter, Pennsylvania; Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War, from the author; Schenck's History of Fairfield, Connecticut (vol. 1), from the author; Caulkin's History of Norwich, Connecticut, from the Faith Trumbull Chapter; Constitution, etc., of Maine Society, S. A. R.; Names of Soldiers in the American Revolution, from the Maine S. A. R.; Paige's History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, from Mrs. Helen M. J. Little; Force's American Archives, series 5, vol. 2, exchange from the War Department; Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1894.

Pamphlets.

C. A. R. pamphlets, from Mrs. Sawyer Foote; Mrs. Keim's report on Continental Hall to Fifth Continental Congress, from Mrs. Keim, several copies; Danver's Women's Association, from Mrs. Masury; Connell's Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War, from J. Bresnobar, through Miss Desha; Week's General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West, from the author, through Miss Desha; Battlefields of the Maumee Valley, published by S. A. R. of District of Columbia, from Colonel W. H. Chase.

Periodicals.

Files of the *American Historical Register* and the Annals of Iowa have been completed to date and bound, and other files have been added to. The *Colonial Magazine*, Nos. 2 and 4, and set of the *Mercury and Gazette*, six numbers, have been received. *Our Country* is added to the exchange list.

In addition to the above one hundred and fifty-eight volumes have been presented by Mrs. Watson A. Bowron, of the Mohegan Chapter, New York. These are standard works of English literature, in fine bindings, some of them centuries old, and they form a collection of which any library would be proud. They have been placed in the new book case, and most hearty thanks have been extended to Mrs. Bowron.

There is a *fac-simile* of the Declaration of Independence in the office, and I should like permission to have it framed. I desire also permission to purchase the first volume Massachusetts State Archives.

(Signed) ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, *Librarian General.*

Permission was given to the Librarian General to have the *fac-simile* of the Declaration of Independence framed.

A letter was read from Colonel Olin, saying that the first Archives of the State of Massachusetts were to be published soon, and would be sold at so much a volume.

Mrs. Draper moved that the Librarian General be authorized to purchase this book. Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE was then read and accepted.

A letter was read from Wright, Tyndale & Von Roden, a

Philadelphia firm, relative to the sale of china for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and offering twenty-five per cent. on all orders taken at the rooms and fifteen per cent. on all sales made at their store, provided they were allowed to decorate said china with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Hichborn moved : " That the offer made by the firm of Wright, Tyndale & Von Roden, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that they become the official furnishers of china to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be accepted." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved : " That the twenty-five per cent. paid to the Daughters of the American Revolution from the sale of decorated china go toward the permanent fund." Carried.

Resolved, That in no event shall this Society be made liable for costs and expenses on account of any litigation that may arise out of this grant or license to the above-named firm. Motion made by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, and carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, resigning from the Revolutionary Relics Committee. Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey, was appointed in her place. Also Mrs. Boynton, vice Mrs. Hill resigned, on Statute Book. Mrs. Goddard, of Denver, on Continental Hall Committee. Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Bullock on Magazine Committee.

No report from the Auditing Committee was submitted.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted.

Miss Miller read a letter in regard to the purchase of an old cabin in Virginia, said to have been occupied by General Washington, during one of his surveying tours. It was moved to refer the matter to the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

REPORT OF MRS. BOYNTON ON NATIONAL CHARTER.

Madam President : In accordance with instructions from the National Board a lawyer of known standing, the Hon. Ross Perry, was consulted in reference to questions offered by a member of the Board, relating to the possible duties of this body, or of the Society, under the new charter of February, 1896

These questions were as follows :

First. Does the incorporation in the District of June, 1891, make unnecessary any formal action concerning the charter received from the United States Congress, February, 1896 ?

Second. If formal action is necessary, what is the process and must the incorporators convene to make it legal?

Third. If a majority of incorporators cannot be present, would a properly signed attested statement be sufficient?

Fourth. Pending such formal action, must the ordinary business of the Society be suspended?

Fifth. Are the constitution, by-laws, seal, and insignia adopted when the Society was organized, legal under the national charter, or must they, too, be formally accepted?

Sixth. Does the facts that the words "National Society" are not upon seal or insignia render them illegal?

Seventh. Are members or officers personally liable for debts of the Society under the new charter?

Eighth. Is not the matter of communicating to the United States Congress any of the annual report of the Society left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Smithsonian?

Ninth. Has the Society the right to determine whether incoming or outgoing officers shall sign certificates of membership which have been assigned just before the close of one administration, but not issued until the opening of the next?

Mr. Perry's replies are as follows:

First. The incorporation of June 8, 1891, does not render unnecessary formal action upon the charter received from the United States Congress February, 1894.

Second. In order to legally constitute the Society under the new charter the majority of persons named as incorporators in the act of Congress must meet and by vote accept the provisions of the act. They must then adopt a constitution, by-laws, and seal; if desired those of old corporation can be adopted by the new.

Third. Formal proxies can be executed, but as there is some doubt of their legality in corporations of the nature of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is wise to avoid their use, if possible.

Fourth. The Society is duly organized under its present incorporation act, and can continue all its usual operations without any regard to the act of February, 1896. Until the new body is organized under this act it has no existence.

Fifth. The constitution, by-laws, seal, and insignia now in use will not be legal under the new charter unless formally adopted.

Sixth. Words or motto on seal or insignia cannot render them illegal. Any can be chosen.

Seventh. No personal liability will be incurred by any member of the body corporate through mere membership. Some personal act or misdemeanor would render a member liable as a person not as a member.

Eighth. The transmitting any portion of the annual report of the Society to the United States Congress is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Smithsonian.

Ninth. The Society has undoubted right to prescribe what officers shall sign certificates, and to provide that retiring officers shall hold over for such purpose, if it is desired, but it is more simple to have all papers signed by officers serving at the time of the issuing of the same.

After receiving Mr. Perry's statements a request was sent for his bill. He very courteously replied that there would be details at the time of the organization of the new body, in which he would be glad to serve the Society, and the matter of the bill could rest until then.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) H. M. BOYNTON.

(Copy.)

R. ROSS PERRY AND SON,
Attorneys at Law,
Washington City, D. C.

April 3, 1896.

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON, 1321 R Street, City.

Dear Mrs. Boynton: In order to legally constitute the "National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution" the majority of the persons named as incorporators in the act of Congress must meet and by vote accept the provisions of the act. They should then adopt a constitution, by-laws, and a seal. This seal may be in any form, and have upon it any words that a majority of the incorporators may determine upon.

The practical things to do are the following: A majority of the incorporators should meet; a resolution should be adopted declaring by name who are the associates of the incorporators named in the act. In order to avoid any question, a majority of the said incorporators and their associates so declared should be present. Then a resolution should be passed declaring the acceptance of the act of Congress in question. Such acceptance completes the existence of the new body corporate, with which the old Society has nothing to do. The meeting should then adopt a constitution and by-laws and a seal. This constitution should provide for membership in the new body corporate. For example, it should declare that all of the incorporators and all those who have been declared their associates by the resolution referred to, shall be members, and that new members may be constituted in the way specified in the by-laws. The by-laws, of course, should contain appropriate provision for the constituting of new members.

No personal liability will be incurred by any member of the body corporate through the mere fact of membership; in other words, an officer or member would have to do some personal act to render herself liable in any way to third persons; the member would then be liable, not as a member, but because she had made herself personally liable by some contract or misconduct.

It is left entirely to the Secretary of the Smithsonian to select from the the annual report such portion as he may deem of national interest, &c.

If he deem nothing to answer that description, he, of course, communicates nothing.

The Society has an undoubted right to make a by-law prescribing what officers shall sign certificates of membership, and to fix the date which the certificates shall bear, and to provide that retiring officers shall hold over for the purpose of signing certificates. It would be simpler, however, to have the certificates signed by those who were the officers at the time of the issuance of these certificates.

I believe that I have answered all your questions, and I have tried to do so in a plain and untechnical manner.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. ROSS PERRY.

(Copy.)

R. ROSS PERRY AND SON,
Attorneys at Law,
Washington City, D. C.

April 11, 1896.

Mrs. HENRY V. BOYNTON, 1311 R Street, City.

Dear Mrs. Boynton: In reply to your questions submitted to me in writing, I have to say as follows:

First. A formal acceptance of the charter granted by special act of Congress, February, 1896, is necessary.

Second. A bare majority of the incorporators will be sufficient.

Third. Formal proxies can be executed by those who cannot attend to those who can attend. As, however, there is some doubt as to the legality of the use of proxies in corporations of the nature of yours, I should advise an avoidance, if possible, of the use of proxies.

Fourth. Your present Society is duly organized under the general incorporation act, and can continue all of its usual operations without any regard at all to the act of February, 1896.

Fifth. As there is at present no corporation under the act of February, 1896, it follows that there are no constitution, by-laws, seal, and insignia under the said charter of February, 1896.

Sixth. The seal and insignia of your present Society are, of course, not illegal, because the words "National Society" are not upon them.

The bill, H. R. 6353, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, does not protect the insignia in question. The bill relates to the corporation to be organized under the act of February, 1896, which corporation is not yet in existence.

Seventh. No.

Eighth. Yes.

Ninth. Yes.

In my former letter to you I have explained what steps will be necessary to duly organize the new corporation, "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." You must bear in mind that until the new body is organized it has no existence. The corporation

already existing can continue its operations without any regard to the act of Congress of February, 1896. When the new organization shall have been duly organized it must then be determined by the members of the old whether or not the latter shall continue in existence. There would seem to be no necessity for such continuance. When the new shall have been organized by proper resolutions to be passed by both bodies the members and insignia, and if necessary, the seal, constitution, and by-laws of the old corporation can be adopted by the new.

There will probably be matters of detail about which you had best consult me at the time of the organization of the new body.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

R. ROSS PERRY.

Following the report by Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Buchanan moved that her resolution, made and carried at the April meeting, in reference to the reenactment and readoption of the present constitution, seal, and other official regulations governing the Society at this time be and is hereby rescinded.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

The adjourned meeting of the Board was held on Friday, May 8, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General in the chair.

Members present : Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Allen.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General.

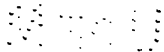
Then followed the report of the Magazine Committee :

We have the honor to submit to the Board the five bids we have received for printing the Magazine. It will be seen that the Harrisburg Publishing Company is the lowest bidder, and the acceptance of their bid is the recommendation of the majority of the committee.

All bids were made both for sixty and for fifty pound paper, and we recommend that fifty pound paper be used hereafter.

We would direct your attention to the wide range in size of our Magazine. Last November it contained 84 pages, while in February it had more than twice as much (174 pages). It is certainly desirable that the numbers should be approximately uniform, and we recommend that the number of pages each month should not be less than 80 nor more than 112. Even with this restriction there is a range of 32 pages, which is unusually liberal.

This resolution, of course, does not apply to the numbers containing



proceedings of the Continental Congress, which this year contained 190 and 202 pages respectively.

We also remind you of the large space occupied by the minutes of the Board, which increased from 13 pages in the April number to 25 in the May number. Last year the minutes were limited to reports and motions. If debate is included it will be necessary to allow much more Magazine space for this. To economize space we recommend that the official matter be printed in brevier type.

We further recommend that a new cover of the Magazine should be designed, which should bear the name of the Society prominently upon it.

In accordance with the directions given at the last meeting we have corresponded with a considerable number of advertising agencies. Only one offer to solicit advertisements, which is herewith presented, has been obtained. This is from one of the firms to which reference was made at the last meeting.

In accordance with directions given last month to secure new subscribers, we suggest the issue of four sample pages, with cover, to every Daughter. The Harrisburg Publishing Company most generously offered to bear all expense of this except the postage.

The edition of the July number is a difficult question, and we recommend that at least 2,500 be printed; this number to be increased by the Business Manager to 3,000 if new subscriptions are received in large numbers.

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, *Chairman*.

The report being read was afterwards taken up in sections.

Mrs. Allen moved: "That the recommendation of the Magazine Committee with regard to contract for Magazine printing be adopted." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the number of pages recommended by the Magazine Committee be accepted.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the recommendation of the committee that the Magazine be printed partly in large and partly in brevier type be accepted; all reports of national officers, the Children's Department, and all resolutions in brevier; other matters left to the decision of the Editor." Carried.

It was decided not to curtail the report of the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management, as non-resident members desire to know what points are under discussion as well as what definite actions are taken.

Resolved, That the Editor of the Magazine be requested to introduce a department of current events bearing upon the interests of the Society.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the services of a solicitor for

advertising be secured according to the recommendation of the committee." Carried.

Resolved, That the sample pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, proposed by the Harrisburg Publishing Company, be sent to each Daughter but not to those Daughters who are already subscribers. (Mrs. Henry.)

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the July edition should number 3,000." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That all Chapter reports, no matter by whom received, be handed first to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and all be forwarded promptly by her to the Editor of the Magazine." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved, "That the Business Manager's account be placed on the same footing as those of the national officers." Carried.

The following letter was then read by the Recording Secretary General:

My dear Mrs. Mitchell: I send the report of the Charter Committee, which you will please present to the Board of Management; also the copy for the Recording Secretary to file; and cuttings from the Congressional Record of February 13 and 15, showing the action of the House and Senate. I have a copy for the Scrap Book. I believe this completes the record. Very respectfully,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA, *Chairman.*

TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Ladies: The act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, was presented to and accepted by the Continental Congress of February, 1896.

Upon the request of the chairman it was referred back to the Charter Committee for investigation as to whether the private property of members was liable for debts of the Society.

The committee has consulted the best legal authority and now has the honor to report that the property of individual members is not liable, and in case of any legal transaction the whole body would be considered an entity and treated as such in the eye of the law.

But the committee would recommend that in case the National Society should purchase property, the building committee should incorporate and clearly state in the act of incorporation that the private property is not liable for the debts that may be incurred by said committee.

The committee has the honor to present a copy of the "Act of Incorporation," engrossed and framed. The bill for engrossing and framing, properly endorsed, accompanies this report.

The committee having received its authority from the Continental Congress will report to it. In the meantime it holds itself in readiness to perform any duty confided to it by the National Board of Management.

With the request that it shall appear in full in the minutes of May 8, 1896, this report is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MARY DESHA, *Chairman*,
SUE VIRGINIA FIELD,
EMMA GREGORY HULL,
MARY McMILLAN,
FRANCES P. BURROWS.

Mrs. Keim moved: "That the report of the Charter Committee, sent to the National Board of Management in session May 8, be respectfully referred to the Sixth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, as the Board has no jurisdiction in the matter." Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the framed copy of the charter, with the accompanying bills sent by the chairman of the Charter Committee be respectfully returned, the Board having no jurisdiction in the matter." Carried.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the certificate from the State Department be held in trust until the incorporators of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution can be present to receive it, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to keep the framed copy." Carried.

The Board adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 o'clock. Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Hall for the session of the Continental Congress of 1897 was read, as follows:

The committee would call attention to the minutes of the Congress as recorded on page 722 of the May Magazine, "That the Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution be authorized to select a larger hall for the meeting of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1897, the expense to be left to their discretion."

Acting under these instructions five different halls were visited. Two of them, Carroll Institute Hall and National Rifles Armory, were altogether too small to be considered, and the Academy of Music and Allen's Opera House were already engaged for the season. It remains, therefore, to report simply on the one available hall, Metzerott's, which can

be rented for that week, with the exception of Tuesday night, February 23, for \$700.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

BELL M. DRAPER, *Chairman*.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Bullock moved that Metzertott's Hall be engaged for the Continental Congress of 1897. Carried.

The following is the report of the Printing Committee :

In response to the request of the Board of April 2, specifications for printing were sent out by the committee to printers in Washington, District of Columbia, in Maryland, and in Pennsylvania.

Bids have been received from seven firms for printing the Society's constitutions, application blanks, and other miscellaneous matters, and from four firms for embossing the Society's insignia on writing paper and envelopes, also from two firms for the charters and certificates.

The committee has held five meetings, and after due consideration of all the bids, we submit them to the Board for its consideration.

(Signed)

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,

KATE K. HENRY,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN.

The committee has compiled a list of various printed matter heretofore issued by the Society, as follows :

1. Constitution ; 2. Application blanks ; 3. Charters to chapters ; 4. Certificates of membership ; 5. Registration slips ; 6. Information circulars ; 7. Notification cards ; 8. Postal cards of members acceptance ; 9. Postal cards of notification of applicants papers ; 10. Application for charters.

Dr. McGee moved : " That the lowest bid (Nichols & Co.) be accepted to print application blanks." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved : " That the lowest bid (Harrisburg Pub. Co.) be accepted for printing constitutions." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved : " That officers' lists, in pamphlet form be discontinued." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved : " That the printing of the little slips relative to the price of additional application blanks be abolished." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved : " That the bid of Mrs. Thomson be accepted for printing the slips sent out by the Treasurer General." Carried.

Mrs. Dennison moved : " That Mrs. Thomson's bid for printing charters and certificates be accepted." Carried.

It was moved to continue the printing of the postal cards and notification cards for the Registrars General. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved : " That the information circulars, when they are needed, be printed on one side of the paper only." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved : " To rescind the action of the April Board meeting giving the Assistant Historian General the charge of the printing scrap book." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved : " That the printing committee prepare the collection of articles printed by the National Society from the Continental Congress of 1895 up to date." Carried.

The report of Miss Johnston on the eighth annual excursion of the the National Geographic Society was read and accepted. Also Miss Johnston's report on the appropriate observance of the centenary of " Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States."

Mrs. Nash moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

Miss Johnston asked to have this report printed and sent out to State and Chapter Regents.

It was moved to have one thousand copies of this report printed. Carried.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

The committee, by authority of the Board, has supplied the necessities of the office according to its judgment. It has met regularly every week, and its action is unanimous.

A bookcase, similar to that owned by the Society, was ordered and is now in place. Three tables were bought, and an awning ordered for the south window in Historian's room ; the recent warm weather showing this to be one of the indispensables. Letter press purchased for use of ex-President General was returned to the rooms of the Society.

At the joint request of Treasurer General and Registrars General the committee recommends that no more slips be sent out with application blanks.

The recommendation that other committees use regularity in time and place of meeting has been complied with as follows :

Saturdays, preceding regular Board meetings, 9.30 a. m., Magazine Committee ; Tuesdays, 10.30 a. m., Executive Committee, and immediately on its adjournment the Finance Committee ; Administration Committee weekly, Tuesday, 11 a. m.

Notice received that Printing Committee will meet Wednesday preceding Board. This committee recommends that a date be fixed previous to meeting of Finance Committee, so that bills of Printing Committee can be submitted with others.

The committee further recommends a pay roll, and that all clerks be placed thereon, the Board fixing salaries so that the Treasurer General's statements will show what amount goes for specific purpose, thus having always ready an answer to the frequent inquiries on this point.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman*,
KATE K. HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK.

The Committee on Statute Book has held three meetings during the month of April, and has formulated plans and entered upon the work assigned to them with much interest.

The scope of the work, as understood by your committee, is that their duty is limited to recording such resolutions as are in force, and which relate to the routine work of the office, of the National Board, and to the general government of the Society.

The purpose of the Statute Book is simply to serve as a ready reference and guide, and this necessity is particularly felt at the outset of each corporate year, when the newly elected officers enter upon their duties.

The only expense attending this work appears to be the cost of a well-bound blank book wherein these resolutions will be written, presumably by some member of the committee.

Your committee asks that permission be given to the chairman of the committee to take Manuscript Journal No. 3 to her home for one week to make the necessary extracts, as the penmanship is very close and fine and the work will require uninterrupted application.

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN,
MRS. MAIN, *Chairman*,
MRS. BOYNTON,

Committee on Statute Book.

Miss Johnston moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that Mrs. Buchanan's request for the privilege of taking from the rooms Journal No. 3 in order to continue the work as chairman of this committee at her home be complied with. Motion lost.

REPORT OF THE COMPILER OF THE DIRECTORY.

I have the honor and pleasure to report that I have learned the Directory is a good advertising medium, almost equal to the full year of the Magazine. If, therefore, the Board desires to issue the Directory with-

out cost to the Society and probably with an actual income from it, I wish authority to engage an advertising agent.

Most of the eighty Chapters that had not reported by April 10 replied to a second notice. Lists of members in the still delinquent Chapters are being compiled from the Treasurer's books and the card catalogue. Every pains is being taken to omit the name of no member in good standing; to have no error in national numbers or dates of organization, etc., and in this detailed labor I am happy to acknowledge the unfailing assistance of other officers, particularly the Treasurer General and Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of '95 and '96.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

Appended to this report are requests for instruction regarding the national numbers of three ladies.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that the earliest possible number be assigned to the member of the Philadelphia Chapter who was admitted to the National Society June 7, 1894, and who, by mistake, failed to receive a national number.

The consideration of the other two cases was deferred until the next session of the Board on Monday.

It was moved that the compiler of the Directory employ an advertising agent. Carried.

Dr. McGee requested instructions in regard to a lady who, through a mistake, had received a number belonging to another lady having the same name..

It was moved and carried that this lady be given a vacant number which had been found near the one which had been given her previously.

It was moved that a vote of thanks be given the Philadelphia Chapter for notifying the Board of this mistake. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan stated that she had in her possession two letters written by daughters of revolutionary patriots, one of whom was ninety-five years of age, and moved that these and all other such letters should be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, with request that they be preserved in an album or such other manner as the committee may decide for the National Society. Carried.

Adjourned until Monday at ten a. m.

The adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management met at ten o'clock a. m., May 11, Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the chair.

Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee.

The compiler of the Directory resumed her report, which had been interrupted by adjournment on Friday, May 8. Instructions were requested as to the disposition of the historical papers which were collected last year by the Historians General and of those which were received this year; that as they did not really come under the jurisdiction of the Librarian General they should be given in charge of some officer who would preserve them.

Miss Fedora Wilbur tendered her resignation as compiler of the Card Catalogue in consequence of the historical character of the work of her office, which was accepted with an expression of thanks for her work.

The papers were turned over to Miss Wilbur, Assistant Historian General, and Mrs. Hatcher moved that the work of the Card Catalogue be placed with the Registrars General, as catalogues are not historical matter. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of the Committee on New Plate for Certificate, asked that the Board instruct her definitely as to the course of action to be taken about the plate for the certificates, as the report could not be made to the Board before October, but the work would be done during the summer.

The imperfect condition of the certificates, as returned from the printer, would suggest the necessity of having a new one, if these defects were in consequence of an imperfect one.

Mrs. Brackett stated that as the Board had at a previous meeting decided to have a new plate, it only remained for the committee to go on with the work, which decision met with the approval of the entire Board.

COMMITTEE ON BOOK PLATE.—Mrs. Hatcher submitted samples from two firms, and reported having corresponded with many firms and individuals relative to submitting designs, but

only two firms would send samples free of charge; consequently they were the only ones to be considered, as the chairman had not been authorized to expend anything in securing designs. Four designs by individuals were also submitted. Mrs. Hatcher stated that the Board had decided that after the acceptance of a suitable design the purchase would be made by the Librarian General, and suggested that the matter be considered from every point of view as the book plate would last as long as the Society and therefore should be of the very best in every particular.

It was explained to the Board that a book plate was a necessity, as our library is daily growing in size and value, and as each book bears a number, name of donor, etc., it materially injures a book to have such indentifications placed in a book in an ordinary way. It also denotes ownership, and if a book is stolen it can always be traced since the plate remains as a proof.

It being a matter of great importance to decide upon the acceptance of the book plate, and as all the members were not present Mrs. Keim moved: "That the matter of giving a decision upon the book plate of the Society be delayed until the Board meeting in June." Motion lost.

After full discussion Mrs. Draper moved a reconsideration of Mrs. Keim's motion to delay action until June. Carried.

Mrs. Draper then offered the following amendment: "That the committee be requested in the meantime to correspond with the two firms named with reference to their designs." The vote being taken, the motion as amended was carried.

The prices had been submitted with designs and Miss Johnston moved: "That the price be limited to \$50, including book plate complete and 1,000 gummed tablets." Carried.

Mrs. Keim asked the stenographer of Friday to give her the result of the action on the report of the Printing Committee. Mrs. Dennison read which showed the results of bids accepted as follows:

Harrisburg Publishing Co.'s bid accepted for constitutions.

Mrs. Thomson's bid for Treasurer's circulars.

Mrs. Thomson's bid on charters and certificates.

Nichols's bid for application blanks.

Mrs. Draper reported that Nichols did not bid on all the

printing, but only a portion, and he wished to offer a bid on the whole.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That we reconsider the matter of the printing." Carried.

The chairman stated that Nichols did not receive copies of constitution, etc., to bid on, because she had not a sufficient number to send to so many firms. Dr. McGee stated that Nichols's bid on the blanks was so much lower than that of any other firm, it was desirable he should have an opportunity to bid on all the different kinds of printing required. The names of several firms who had submitted bids were mentioned, and the Recording Secretary General suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the Printing Committee, new bids to be brought in at the June meeting of the Board. Carried. Mrs. Boynton moved that the Printing Committee be authorized to receive additional bids. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher reported that the "General de Lafayette" Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, mourns the death of their honored member, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew Brown, an "own daughter," aged 94 years.

Mrs. Draper moved that the Librarian General be authorized to purchase the "Index to American Genealogies" (price \$5). Carried.

Mrs. Draper reported that the officials of the bank in which the current fund is deposited thought it expedient to invest a part of that which is now there, and moved that \$5,000 of the current fund be invested in United States Government bonds until needed for the expenses of the Society. Carried.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution be closed and the doors locked at 5 p. m., and that no member or officer be allowed to remain afterwards." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett presented the names of two additional applicants for membership. Accepted. The Recording Secretary General casting the ballot.

Mrs. Draper spoke of the souvenir spoons being kept for sale in the office. She did not consider that the amount cleared compensated for the labor.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Curator shall only keep

sample spoons in the office after the present stock is exhausted, but shall consign all orders to Caldwell & Co." Carried.

The Board gave a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Dennison for taking the minutes of the meetings on Thursday and Friday in place of the stenographer.

Mrs. Lindsay, of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, reported, in the absence of Mrs. Field, the chairman, that two cases had been assigned the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Smithsonian Institution, and that the display was good and encouraging. She manifested great interest in the collection of the relics and spoke of some in Kentucky which she hoped to be successful in securing.

A teaspoon made from the silver knee buckle of Lieutenant Colonel Ephraim Sawyer, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who fought during the entire period of the Revolutionary War, with five sons, was presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, a member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. Foote also presented a Washington badge to the Society, and the leathern wallet of Major Ebenezer Frye, wounded at Bunker Hill, and one of the supporters of the lamented Joseph Warren.

Mrs. Hannah Maria Louisa Frye, the granddaughter of Major Ebenezer Frye, presented to the Society, through the interest of Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, the inktray and inkstand of Major E. Frye, dating back to 1239, when it was taken to England from Saxony by Count Frye and brought to America in 1670 by John Jessie Frye, the progenitor. The present inkstand of glass replaced, in revolutionary times, the original one of metal.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the relics be placed in the cases at the Smithsonian and a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Foote for her interest in these matters. Carried with enthusiasm.

Miss Johnston called the attention of the Board to the fact of the excursion to Charlottesville, Virginia, being on the 16th of May.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the Board requests the Corresponding Secretary General to express to Mrs. Bowron, of New York, their thanks and appreciation of the valuable present of books to the National Society." Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

April 1, 1896, cash on hand,	\$6,281 97
Initiation fees,	\$620 00
Annual dues,	888 00
Interest on Government bonds,	75 00
Rosettes,	38 70
Blanks and ribbon (\$14.93), less expense (\$9.00),	5 93
Directory for 1896 (\$29.75), less expense (\$15.00),	14 75
Magazine bank account,	116 25
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	3 00
	<hr/>
	1,761 63
Total,	<hr/> \$8,043 60 <hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills Contracted Prior to February 10, 1896.

1,000 copies Continental Hall report,	\$9 00
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Expenses Incident to Congress.

Souvenir spoons for ushers,	30 75
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Magazine for May.

Printing,	\$466 92
Salary of Editor and Business Manager,	133 34
	<hr/>
	\$600 26
Less receipts,	162 44
	<hr/>
Net cost,	437 82
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	85 00
Souvenir spoons (\$41.25), less receipts (\$20.25),	21 00
Souvenir spoons to daughters of revolutionary soldiers,	21 60

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office expenses,	15 00
Stamped envelopes for office use,	90 00
Book case and other office furniture,	68 15
Rent of typewriter,	5 00
Mat for Declaration of Independence,	1 75
Binding Annals of Iowa,	90
Engrossing 455 certificates,	45 50
Seals for charters,	1 40

Clerical Service.

Curator,	\$60 00
Stenographer for Recording Secretary General,	50 00
Clerks for Registrars General,	80 00
Clerk for card catalogue,	50 00
Clerk for Treasurer General,	50 00
Clerk for record books,	30 00
Extra service for Corresponding Secretary General,	2 00
	<hr/> 322 00

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Corresponding Secretary General,	\$20 00
Treasurer General,	6 66
	<hr/> 26 66

Postage for State Regents.

State Regent of Delaware,	\$5 00
State Regent of South Carolina,	5 10
State Regent of Massachusetts,	6 44
	<hr/> 16 54
Postage on stationery for State Regents,	5 00
	<hr/> 697 90

Rosette Account.

Caldwell & Co., for 200 rosettes,	40 00
Permanent Fund, being excess of receipts over expenditures since February, 24, 1896,	81 27
	<hr/> 121 27
United States Government bonds (4s),	\$1,424 34
Balance, cash in bank, June 1, 1896,	5,468 75
	<hr/> 1,150 51
	<hr/> \$8,043 60

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash on hand April 1, 1896,		\$972 51
Interest on Am. Sec. and Trust bonds,	\$62 50	
Bonds redeemed,	100 00	
Commission on Daughters of the American Revolution emblems,	297 00	
Charters,	85 00	
Rosette account, per Current Fund,	81 27	

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Daniel T. Munger, through Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter,	\$12 50	
Mrs. Cornelia M. Trimble, through Jersey Blue Chapter,	12 50	
Miss Grace P. Nixon, through Mohegan Chapter,	12 50	
Miss Mary K. Lincoln, through Paul Revere Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. Lucien M. Underwood, through Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter,	12 50	
Miss Katharine Hamilton, through Melicent Porter Chapter,	12 50	
Mrs. S. M. Felton, Cincinnati, Ohio,	25 00	
Mrs. George W. Holland, New York City,	25 00	
		125 00
Edward Hammett, Iowa,		4 00
Through Mrs. Tulloch, ex-Treasurer Conti- nental Hall Committee:		
Abigail Phelps Chapter, Connecticut,	\$250 00	
Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania,	100 00	
Mrs. Francis C. B. Griscomb, Pennsylvania,	25 00	
Mrs. Helen B. G. Bettle, Pennsylvania,	3 00	
Mrs. James E. Wheeler, Massachusetts,	2 00	
Committee on Objects,	8 35	
		388 35
		1,143 12
		\$2,115 63
Balance, cash in bank, June 1, 1896,	\$1,023 13	
United States Government bonds (48),	1,092 51	
		\$2,115 63

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash on hand,	\$1,150 50
United States Government bonds (48 and 58),	12,443 70
Total Current Fund,	\$13,594 21

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$1,023 13
Investments:	
Reported last month, less \$100 bond re-	
deemed,	\$4,934 31
United States Government bond,	1,092 50
	<hr/> 6,026 81
	<hr/> 7,049 94
Total assets,	\$20,644 15.

The Treasurer General has also received through Mrs. Tulloch a note for \$240.40, payable when the building for the Continental Hall is actually commenced. This, with several letters bearing upon the subject, has been placed in the Safe Deposit box, by order of the Executive Committee.

It is gratifying to note that the total assets of June 1, 1896, show an increase of more than \$3,800 over those of February 24, 1896; being an excess of \$3,300 over the increase for the corresponding period last year.

As officer in charge of the record books, I would state that owing to the unprecedented increase in our numbers since February (the Society having received into membership in the three and one-half months, as many as were received last year in eight and one-half months), the work is not up to date.

Much of this work of entering names and members, however, has been left advisedly until the summer months, when it could be done without interruption.

Feeling that the good of the service demanded that there should be a clerk conversant with all the routine work of the Treasurer General's department, she has taken the liberty of varying the work of each clerk according to the needs of the office; and if it meets the approval of the Board, requests permission to continue this method which seems to her most gratifying in its results.

Respectfully submitted,
June 4, 1896.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

Notice received that Printing Committee will meet Wednesday preceding Board. This committee recommends that a date be fixed previous to meeting of Finance Committee, so that bills of Printing Committee can be submitted with others.

The committee further recommends a pay roll, and that all clerks be placed thereon, the Board fixing salaries so that the Treasurer General's statements will show what amount goes for specific purpose, thus having always ready an answer to the frequent inquiries on this point.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman*,
KATE K. HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK.

The Committee on Statute Book has held three meetings during the month of April, and has formulated plans and entered upon the work assigned to them with much interest.

The scope of the work, as understood by your committee, is that their duty is limited to recording such resolutions as are in force, and which relate to the routine work of the office, of the National Board, and to the general government of the Society.

The purpose of the Statute Book is simply to serve as a ready reference and guide, and this necessity is particularly felt at the outset of each corporate year, when the newly elected officers enter upon their duties.

The only expense attending this work appears to be the cost of a well-bound blank book wherein these resolutions will be written, presumably by some member of the committee.

Your committee asks that permission be given to the chairman of the committee to take Manuscript Journal No. 3 to her home for one week to make the necessary extracts, as the penmanship is very close and fine and the work will require uninterrupted application.

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN,
MRS. MAIN, *Chairman*,
MRS. BOYNTON,
Committee on Statute Book.

Miss Johnston moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that Mrs. Buchanan's request for the privilege of taking from the rooms Journal No. 3 in order to continue the work as chairman of this committee at her home be complied with. Motion lost.

REPORT OF THE COMPILER OF THE DIRECTORY.

I have the honor and pleasure to report that I have learned the Directory is a good advertising medium, almost equal to the full year of the Magazine. If, therefore, the Board desires to issue the Directory with-

Washington contemplated retiring "to the noble station of a private citizen" at the close of his first administration. As early as May 20, 1792, he wrote James Madison to this effect, and asked him to prepare what he thought, under the circumstances, would be a suitable farewell address. In this letter was enclosed a schedule of an address. Although Madison complied with the President's request and sent him a carefully prepared paper embodying Washington's suggestions, he wrote: "It is my anxious wish and hope that our country may not in this important juncture be deprived of the inestimable advantage of having you at the head of its councils."

Washington listened to the voice of the country and probably to his own conscience, and it was well both for the country and for his fame that he consented to serve another term.

Questions most vital arose in the ensuing four years—the "Treaty with Great Britain," the "Whisky Insurrection," and the "Embroglio with France." For this "indecision," as it was termed, he did not escape censure. Criticism of Washington is as immortal as his name. There will continually arise those who must diligently search for dross in his character. It is the oft repeated story of the rustic who was tired of hearing Aristides called "The Just." It matters not; they die and are succeeded by their kind.

Early in the spring of 1796 the President had fully determined to retire. He again thought of a farewell address. He had now a wider experience and a more extended apprehension of the dangers threatening the Republic. This time he did not ask a favor of Mr. Madison, from whom he had become estranged, but turned to the ablest of his cabinet, the intellectual giant of his time, Alexander Hamilton. In a letter from New York, May 10, Hamilton said: "When last in Philadelphia you mentioned a certain paper which you had prepared. As it is important that a thing of this kind should be done with great care and much at leisure, touched and retouched, I submit a wish that as soon as you have given it the body you wish it to have it may be sent to me." Washington, on the 15th, sent the address, of which he retained a draft, to Hamilton, asking that charming scholar "to curtail if too verbose and relieve it of all tautology not necessary to enforce the ideas in the original."

Several times this address passed back and forth, with marginal notes, thoughts added, phrases cut out, criticisms exchanged. One may be quoted from Washington, who ran his pen through a clause with this remark: "Obliterated to avoid imputation of affected modesty."

Washington also asked the opinion of John Jay and requested him to talk it over with Hamilton, which he did. The Chief Justice says of the President, "Modestly estimating himself, aware that no one mind possesses all wisdom or all knowledge, and ever bent on effecting the best ends by the best means, he sought truth from the source in which he believed it most likely to be found. But it may be asserted with equal assurance that no man ever more implicitly followed his own judgment." All this care and counsel sought indicates that Washington in this his "Legacy to the People," determined nothing should be omitted which even to remote generations might comfort or guide.

He selected the *Daily Advertiser* to be its medium of publication. He sent, on the 12th of September, for its editor, David C. Claypoole, an old soldier, and explained the nature of the paper, requesting that the proof be submitted to him. It appeared on the morning of the 19th in a modest, unostentatious manner—not even requiring a "Postscript," as the "Extra" of to-day was called; not even receiving an immediate expression of approval. Yet an immortal had taken its rightful place.

This address has answered the desire of its author—reached the hearts of his countrymen. It has been published innumerable times and will cease to live only with the language in which it was penned.

When Claypoole returned the MSS. he begged and received permission to retain it. On his death it was purchased by James Lenox, of New York, and is now in the Lenox Library among its treasures. Mr. Lenox printed, for private circulation, an *edition de luxe* of the address with the two portraits of Washington in his possession.

In 1798 a curious publication of the farewell address was issued in a pamphlet, now rare. It was rendered into blank verse and entitled:

Versification
of
President Washington's
Excellent
Farewell Address
to the
Citizens of the United States.
By a Gentleman of Portsmouth, N. H.,
Published according to Act of Congress.

This gentleman was Jonathan Mitchell Sewall, whose claim to fame rests upon a couplet written twenty years previous, which remains the quickstep of a nation :

" No pent-up Utica confines your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

Extracts from the " Versification " are given as curious rather than elegant :

" No greater error can be than t' expect
To calculate precisely and correct
On favors real and reciprocal
Between two nations ! 'Tis illusional !
Which wise experience must reform or ward,
Just pride forever totally discard.

" Our constant rule of conduct with respect
To foreign nations should be to affect,
In our commercial intercourse with all,
The least we can all ties *political* ;
So far as we've already been impell'd
To form engagements, let them be fulfill'd
With perfect faith—this justice, truth demand ;
But here forever let us stay our hand ! "

What are the vital elements in this address which has caused it to be received as a text book by citizens of this country for generations? It is an impassioned, eloquent plea for a united country ; earnest caution against foreign complication, a forceful argument for national education, warnings against sectional strife, directing the attention to the necessity of intelligent patriotism. These are some of them, bound together by tender sympathy and fatherly solicitude—as if one out of a full life took the hand of a youth and led him by safe paths through beautiful, peaceful valleys. In studying the farewell address it is well to impress on the minds of the children—the hope of

the Nation—this clause, "The name of *American*, which belongs to you in national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discrimination."

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

AN HERALDIC IMPOSSIBILITY.

A WRITER in *Munsey* for May in "Some Heraldic Fallacies," while giving some good ideas and plain truths, has fallen into the common error of quoting the "*bar sinister*" as being easily erased, etc. This certainly shows that this self-styled herald was not well posted, for a *bar sinister* is an heraldic impossibility. "A *bar* is an ordinary formed by two *parallel horizontal* lines and containing a fifth part of the field." The idea meant to be conveyed was *baton sinister*, which is borne as a mark of illegitimacy. It is often confused with *bend sinister*, which is an honorable ordinary, formed by two parallel lines extending from the sinister chief (the upper corner of the shield which would cover the left shoulder of the person standing behind it) to the dexter base, and when unchanged should occupy one-fifth of the field, "but if it be changed (*i. e.* having a device on it), then shall it contain the third part thereof." It is seldom seen in English and Scotch heraldry, but frequently in the French and German.

The *baton sinister* contains but one-fourth of the *bend sinister*, and is couped or cut off at the end. It is borne singly and over all other charges as if the shield had received a long blot. This should not be confused with the *ribbon* or *riband* which extends from the *dexter* chief to the sinister base and is one of the honorable ordinances.

"We may boast of republican institutions, liberty, equality, fraternity, and all the rest of it, but here, as in England, an umbrageous family tree, a coat of arms, and a crest, are undeniably impressive."

We take issue on this and wish to say, that so far we have found the *American* people are not satisfied with a family tree that is in the least umbrageous, and many will not use the coat of arms or the crest unless they can show proof of their descent in an unbroken line from the one to whom they were granted.

When once established, why should we not be proud to bear them? Was not the example set by our own Washington? Did he not show his pride of ancestry by selecting from his own coat of arms the *stars* and *stripes* for our national emblem? Long may it wave!

Arms were granted in days of old for some deed of chivalry or act of bravery, and were so highly esteemed that many a life was forfeited rather than have a blot on their escutcheon.

"Here and there" he continues, "it may be, such investigations would lead us aboard the Mayflower or land us on Plymouth Rock, but the majority—?" Does this imply that the majority of Americans are of low descent and should not investigate?

The records of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies will refute such base insinuations and prove that there are few Americans who investigate their ancestral line who do not find many acts of heroism and sacrifice of which they should justly be proud. Let us then cherish these as well as the memory of our forefathers who fought in the colonial and revolutionary wars and in other ways helped establish our glorious independence, ever keeping in mind the words of that eminent Athenian historian Thucydides, "Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance."

EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL,
Genealogist, Chicago.

A PAGE FROM COLONIAL HISTORY.

IN the early days of the Colonies, when our country was young, and names of the heroes and statesmen who were to transform it into a nation were as yet unknown, there returned to this country from Eton, England, a young student who had just finished a law course at this seat of learning. Robin (ap Robin, son of Robin) Jones was born in the county of Sussex, Virginia, in 1714, and as indicated by his name was of Welsh descent.

At an early age advantages, educational and otherwise, being very poor in the Colonies, Robin Jones had been sent to Eton, England, where he spent several years, making many

warm friends, among others Lord Grenville, and on his return to America he was empowered by this nobleman (who owned large tracts of land in North Carolina) to act as his agent and attorney (See Appleton's Biographical Dictionary).

As the agent of Lord Grenville Robin Jones amassed a large fortune, and was regarded as one of the most eminent lawyers of his day.

Wishing to give his young sons greater advantages than they could have in the Colonies, he concluded to send them to England, where under the promised supervision and friendship of Lord Grenville they would have the same advantages that he himself had enjoyed.

I have seen a description of the appearance of these two little boys as they started forth on their journey, which in these days of fashion plates and Lilliputian Bazzars must needs excite amusement.

"They were dressed in long-tailed blue coats and long vests like those worn by the men of the period, and with these they wore knee breeches and buckles and huge brass buttons."

The unique appearance of the small Colonists excited quite a mob, it is said, when they reached Liverpool, but finally Lord Grenville's carriage with his housekeeper arrived and bore them to his country seat, where under his supervision they received an education.

Surrounded in their earliest years by the Blue Mountains of a State, the cradle of heroes whose fame will nerve unborn generations to patriotic deeds, the sons of Robin Jones were early imbued with a love of country and a patriotism that, gradually fanned into a great flame, was to serve as a beacon light to illumine a path for patriots.

On his return to America, Allan, the eldest son of Robin Jones, became eminent as a patriot and leader, and at the convoking of the Colonial Congress was selected one of the five brigadier generals sent to the War of the Revolution from the State.

He was a member of the Continental Congress that met in Philadelphia 1776, and from 1774 until 1778 represented Roanoke County in the Senate.

Wylie Jones also became known as a patriot and leader, and

as president of the "W. C. Committee of Safety" was for many years virtually Governor of the State.

I believe, however, almost as much is known of his wife who was noted for her wit and beauty as of Wylie Jones, one of Mrs. Wylie Jones's retorts having come down to us in history.

When the British Army were making their way to Virginia in 1781, the officers were for several days quartered among the families who resided on the Roanoke River.

Colonel Tarleton, who had been severely cut by the saber of William Washington, was a resident of Mrs. Jones's family and when he made to her some slighting remark about Washington, saying among other things that he was "an illiterate fellow, hardly able to write his name," Mrs. Jones replied, "Ah, colonel, you ought to know, for you bear upon your person the proof that he at least knows how to make his mark."

"But then I never saw the fellow," General T. continued, and Mrs. Steele, the sister of Mrs. Jones, who seemed to have shared the family repartee, remarked, "If you had looked behind you at the battle of Cowpens you might have seen him."

It is said that it was in enthusiastic admiration of General Allan Jones and Mrs. Wylie Jones that John Paul (who it is a well-known fact had no legal right to a surname) added Jones to his name (See Appleton's Biographical Dictionary).

General Allan Jones was not only a great patriot and leader, but, like his father Robin, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day, making the greatest speech of his life two hours before an amputation, from the effects of which he never recovered.

Naturally I never met my great-great-grandfather nor have I any desire to shed tears over him as Mark Twain did over the tomb of Adam—I do believe though that I know him just as I have felt that I know the noble and distinguished ancestors of many of you ladies present.

I knew General Allan Jones in an heroic and beautiful old lady, his granddaughter and my grandmother, in whose footsteps "in the sands of time" follow a goodly number of descendants.

In each one of them may there live the spirit of a soldier, of a patriot, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word.

MARY P. M. WINN,

Historian St. Louis Chapter.

FREEDOM'S BUGLE.

THE dawn of freedom lights the sky ;
Come, sons of freedom, come ;
Stay not to list the singing birds,
List to the beating drum,
That stirs the air with vital hope
That ye shall soon be free,
And here upon these shores uprear,
The fane of liberty.

From many an ancient battlefield
Your hero fathers rise,
Awakened by the clang of war,
That strikes the vaulted skies ;
They whisper that to die for home
And country is most sweet,
And that all sacrifice is gain,
If ye the foe defeat.

O, sons of freedom, will ye now
Be worthy of the name,
Or will ye be by tyrant hands
Kept down in fear and shame ?
The God who made us aids the just,
Trust in his power on high,
And for your faith and country fight,
To conquer or to die.

Sweet liberty, thou dream of time,
That haunts the patriot heart,
Inspire now our hearts with hope,
Bid doubts and fears depart.
And as we fight for freedom's cause,
Thy watchword ours shall be ;
A king in heaven alone we own,
His truth makes all men free.

FEDORA I. WILBUR.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

RHODE ISLAND DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE, 1636-1865.

DURING the week commencing April 6 there was given, in the opera house in Providence, Rhode Island, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames, of Rhode Island, and the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under the direction of Miss Margaret McLaren Eager, a most unique entertainment, entitled Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne.



A COLONIAL DAME.

The Executive Committee consisted of Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Miss Amelia S. Knight, Mrs. William B. Weeden, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Mary Anne Greene, Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. Walter A. Peck, and

Mrs. I. Harris Metcalf. There were many other committees who executed their duties faithfully.

The decorations of the opera house were a marvel of artistic taste. The rails of the balcony were draped with colonial flags and bunting and the auditorium was gay with bright colors, while on the proscenium sides were reproductions of the various State insignia and coats of arms with the shield of Rhode Island on the topmost point. In the rear of the parquet were gaily decorated booths.

The Navy booth, in charge of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, represented the ship "Constitution" or "Old

Ironsides.' In this booth the national colors and naval jacks flew, and the ship bell struck the hours, and, as it was a children's booth, there was an assortment of children's toys for sale by the ladies in charge, and pretty lads and lassies in sailor costumes of blue and white, with gold lace and anchors, and white yachting caps.

The Army booth, which was presided over by Mrs. William Thurber, assisted by Mrs. S. T. Douglas, Mrs. Edward Fuller, and Mrs. Charles Lee, and others, was in the form of an army tent decorated with bunting in red, white, and blue, and national flags. The ladies in attendance wore red skirts and waists of blue bunting bespangled with stars. Lemonade and cool drinks were sold at this booth.

Next to this was the French or literary booth representing an old French chateau decorated all in white with the *fleur-de-lis* in French colors. The attendant dames, Mrs. Walter A. Peck and Mrs. I. Harris Metcalf, were French, for the nonce, in white empire contumes with hair done high and powdered, and the boys and girls in attendance in their quaint costumes of one hundred years ago were those from the old-time quilting party given at the matinee. At this booth were sold the

souvenir programmes, daintily illustrated with sketches by local artists and decorated on the cover with the insignia of the Dames and Daughters with a reproduction of the old seal of Rhode Island, sent with the Royal Charter by Charles II, in 1663, attached by a ribbon. This seal, with ribbon varying in color for the different committees, was also used for badges. The votes for the favorite dance were deposited at this booth. There was a Rhode Island or flower booth in the form of the Old Stone Mill at Newport, presided over by Mrs.



SOME HEAD FIXINGS.

E. H. Wilson assisted by Mrs. Clinton R. Weeden and others. The ladies were dressed in sailor costumes of white with gilt belts and collars and caps of light blue. Here were sold the souvenir pins.

The Puritan booth in the shape of a log cabin, decorated with the Continental colors, buff and blue, was in charge of Mrs. William Allen Dyer, assisted by several young society belles. All kinds of bonbons were sold at this booth. The young ladies in attendance wore Puritan gowns of somber gray with aprons, kerchiefs, and caps. Then there was the never-to-be-forgotten country store, in charge of Mrs. Joseph E. Fletcher and Mrs. S. M. Nicholson, assisted by some gay society girls hardly recognizable in their pretty and quaint but severe Quaker costumes, some of them family heirlooms. The veritable country store was there, postoffice and all, and here was sold the old-time newspaper, *The Mercury and Gazette*, issued each day of the week of Auld Lang Syne, of which we shall speak later on.

Up stairs was Ye Colonial Tavern, presided over by Mrs. A.

Livingston Mason, president of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames. Here could be obtained all old time dishes and drinks served by dames and maidens in ancient colonial gowns, some of them prized treasures of colonial days. Ye tavern was decorated in an artistic manner with old furniture, old china and pewter, and gay supper parties made the rafters ring with laughter during the week.

Amid this festive scene, shortly after eight bells had struck in the Navy booth, the American band and the orchestra of the opera house played a selection of patriotic airs, and then the curtain rose on an English village scene with the rustic youths and maidens, in the proper costume of the day, engaged in singing and dancing, and at the end of the dance,



COLONIST GIRL.

young Roger Williams, personated by Master Davis Arnold, who had been watching them, passed through on his way to Pembroke College, Cambridge, waving his hand to them all in farewell. There was also an English May Day Glee, sung by a double quartette. This tableau, entitled "The English Village and Youth of Roger Williams," was in charge of Mrs. George J. Arnold.

The second tableau was the "Entrance of the State," allegorically represented. This was chaperoned by Mrs. Frederic A. Sutton. Twelve young ladies in empire costumes of white sprinkled with gold, with a small Rhode Island shield worn on the arm and in the hair, were grouped about a large anchor of blue, the State color. Miss Fannie Rhodes then sang a solo in the vocal march composed for Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne, the words of which were written by Miss Eager and the music composed by Mr. D. W. Reeves. The Arion Club sang the chorus behind the scenes. While the maidens were dancing the anchor disappeared and the dancers formed a crescent pointing to the tableau of the "Landing of Roger Williams on Slate Rock," shown by the raising of the drop curtain in the background. Roger Williams was represented by a lineal descendant, as indeed many of the historic characters in the tableaux were portrayed by their descendants.

The next in the series was indeed a tableau in which all the participants were as immovable as if carved in marble. It represented the "Signing of the Deed from the Indian Chiefs of the Narragansetts, Canonicus and Miantonomi, to Roger Williams in 1638." A *fac simile* of the old deed was used. Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, had charge of these two Williams tableaux, which were interesting from an historical point of view.

The following tableau was the "Conspiracy to Burn the Gaspee." The scenery was painted in a fine and realistic manner to represent the old Sabin Tavern, on South Main street, Providence, as it appeared in the days gone by, when the conspirators met to plan the burning of the Gaspee. They gathered by two and threes outside obedient to the call of the town crier summoning them, as Sons of Liberty, to attend the meeting at the tavern. Then the last scene disclosed the interior of



THE ROCHAMBEAU BALL.

the tavern with the men settling on a plan of action and arranging for the encounter and the women peering in at the windows. This tableau was in charge of Mrs. William R. Tillinghast and Miss Mary Eddy.

Following this came the gay and catchy dance of "Les Vivandieres," which Mrs. Frank W. Matthewson chaperoned. This dance won the largest number of votes and received the prize banner. The young girls were dressed in French costume and the band played "La Marseillaise."

Then came the great event of the evening, "The Rochambeau Ball," chaperoned by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Regent of the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The curtain rose on a most beautiful scene representing the historical ball room at Newport, where Rochambeau and the French officers gave the ball to General Washington. The ball room was a dream of beauty, with its crystal chandelier catching the light and sparkling and its antique furniture and rare exotics.

Its fair matrons and maidens with their powdered hair bringing out their complexions and sparkling eyes, and gowned in rich brocades, à la Marie Antoinette—many of the costumes handed down from those self-same days. Their escorts were not a whit behind in their continental uniforms and magnificent costumes of satin, one especially beautiful of white satin trimmed with gold lace. After an address from Rochambeau, personated by Colonel John C. Wyman, to Washington, represented by Mr. H. L. Smith, and Washington's reply, the ball is opened by Washington with Miss Margaret Champlin, impersonated by Mrs. Neil Burrows, to the music of "A Successful Campaign." The first dance is a minuet with its measured movement full of the grace of olden days. Polly Lawton was there, the gentle Quakeress with whom the Baron



de Segur—Mr. Francis Pratt—as history tells us, was so charmed that to her he would have “offered hand and heart had heart and hand been free.” Finally came a contra dance in three sets, which closed this scene.

On Tuesday night in place of the Rochambeau Ball was given “The Colonial Wedding,” alternating each night until Saturday night, when both were given. This was chaperoned by Mrs. William B. Weeden. The bride, Miss Catherine Littlefield, was represented by Miss Helena P. Thomas and the groom, Captain Nathanael Greene, by Mr. Frank Wheelwright. The scene opens on the lawn before the old Greene mansion in Warwick, which is reproduced in *fac simile*. Some plantation darkies are playing before the porch. The bridal party entering goes up the steps into the house and the music stops while the wedding is supposed to take place inside, then they reënter, congratulate the bride and groom, and, after a graceful dance and other festivities, the bride leaves, dons her going-away gown and the sweetest white bonnet imaginable, and she and her husband are driven away realistically in a coach amid the cheers and good wishes of the assembled guests.

The Woonsocket “Tea Party of 1812,” chaperoned by Mrs. Henry L. Ballou assisted by Miss Mary Larned, given on Tuesday and Friday was a great success. The curtain rose showing a room in a colonial home, where there was an old-fashioned tea party taking place. One of the maidens was seated at the harpsicord singing a song of ye olden time. After the tea was passed around gayety began and all weresoon dancing a merry reel. Several of the gowns worn in this scene were historic and had adorned the fair forms of dancers of other days.

The “Enlistment for the Revolutionary War,” the tableau in charge of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island, Robert P. Brown chairman, was given with telling effect. It opened with a tavern scene. The recruiting officers appear ready for business. An old stage coach drives up to the door. All the old farmers come in eager to enlist. Speeches are made and the scene is most exciting. On Saturday night “The Sword of Bunker Hill” was sung by one of the members with great *clat*, closing with a chorus of “Auld

Lang Syne." This tableau was given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

The "First Graduation of Rhode Island College," in charge of President E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, and Mrs. J. Franklin Jameson, was given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. It was very quaint, and the "disputation" between James Mitchell Varnum and William Williams was spiritedly given. The awarding of the diplomas by President Manning to the seven boyish looking graduates in the costume of olden days was very effective.

The flag dance, chaperoned by Mrs. Dexter L. Pierce, was given each evening. There was a charming solo dance by Miss Sallie Rhodes Dennis, the fair Miss Polly Lawton, of the Rochambeau ball, and a song by Miss Lillie MacCully. Miss Dennis waved a large flag over the dancers as they moved around the stage. The boys were in light blue sailor suits and the girls in red and white costumes.

After this came the closing tableaux of scenes from the Civil War, chaperoned by Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter. Scene first, "Off to the War," gave the time when the service was held in Grace church, Providence, by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and the vast audience joined in the hymn,

" God shall charge his angel legions,
Watch and ward o'er thee to keep."

The exterior of Grace church was finely represented and the populace waiting for the soldiers was admirably given. It was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and consisted of detachments from the various Grand Army Posts. They made a fine showing as they marched off to the war, headed by the band, amid the cheering and waving of the handkerchiefs of the crowd.

A very little girl, Iola Virginia Dodge, recited "My Grandpa was a Soldier," in a manner to win the hearty applause of the large audience.

Scene second gave the night before the battle of Antietam in charge of a committee of Sons of Veterans. "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and other songs were sung by the Clover

Quartette, and banjo and guitar playing with clog dancing were given by colored performers.

Scene third was like scene first, only gave the "Return from the War." This was also in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

All this grand spectacular performance ended with the enthusiastic singing each night of "America" by the large audience and the participants in the tableaux. On Saturday beautiful flowers were given to the favored ones, and Miss Eager was called before the curtain amid applause and presented with an exquisite floral design.



SOME CHARACTERS.

An unique feature of the week's entertainment was the newspaper, "The Mercury and Gazette," issued each day. It is a reproduction of an old colonial paper, printed, for the most part, in old style type on old style paper. The contributors comprise many well-known names in literature and noted antiquarians. The cuts that head the paper are reproduced from those of the old "*Newport Mercury*" and "*Providence Gazette*," and the contents comprise both prose and verse and interesting let-

ters hitherto unpublished, notably some from Martha Washington and Ben. Franklin. It is of permanent value and is already in demand by historical societies all over the country. Editors, Miss Susan Miner, Lorenzo Sears, William B. Weedon; Managing Editor, Charles H. Howland; Business Manager, Miss Anne Cooke Cushing; Assistant Business Manager, Miss Mary

Cornelia Talbot; Treasurer, J. H. DeWolf. A few sets may be obtained by applying to the Business Manager, Miss Anne Cooke Cushing, 3 Custom House street, Providence, Rhode Island.

We must not close this necessarily abbreviated description without speaking of the children's performance at the matinees in the afternoons during the week.

The first was a dancing-school class of ye olden time, chaperoned by Mrs. George A. Buffum, which was picturesque and gracefully danced. The costumes of the lads and lassies were dainty. Harry W. Stiness was dancing master in an old-time costume.

The next was the "Flags of the Nation," chaperoned by Mrs. Geo. M. Kittredge. The little folk, individually, carried the flags of each nation and executed solo dances with characteristic music for each. Miss Ada Johnson had the American flag and sang very effectively. A very pretty tribute, which evoked much applause, was when the little girl, Mabelle Kingsbury, who impersonated the Cuban, laid her flag low before the American flag.

The third, a "Drum Dance," chaperoned by Mrs. Clinton R. Weeden, was very well done by the children; and the fourth, the "Sailor Drill," chaperoned by Mrs. Walter S. Ballou, given by thirteen girls in white sailor costume, was especially pretty. The sailor hornpipe danced by the little Ordway brother and sister was charming and gained much applause.

Then last, but not least, came an "Old Time Quilting Party," chaperoned by Mrs. Walter A. Peck, in which twelve boys and twelve girls took part. It was very charming, the girls busily quilting while one of their number sings a song. "Oh!" says a gay girl, "don't sing us any more assad as that, give us something merry." So she sings, "Oh, whistle and I'll come to you my lads," very sweetly and lo! she has no sooner finished than, sure enough, a whistling is heard outside and boyish faces are seen peeping in at the window. With a "Hush" the quilting frame is put away and the lads come in for a jolly dance, which ends the matinee.

In closing this brief and imperfect sketch, it may be, of

"Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne," it will not be amiss to quote a few lines printed in our *Mercury and Gazette*:

Where, where are all ye birds that sang

A hundred years ago?

Ye flowers that all in beauty sprang

A hundred years ago?

Ye lips that smiled

In laughter wild,

Ye eyes that shone

Soft eyes upon—

Where, oh, where are lips and eyes,

Ye maiden's smiles, ye lover's sighs,

That lived so long ago?

Who walked within the city street

A hundred years ago?

Who filled the church with faces meek

A hundred years ago?

Ye sneering tale

Of sister frail,

Ye plot that worked

A brother's hurt—

Where, oh, where are plots and sneers,

Ye rich man's hopes, ye poor man's fears,

Who lived so long ago?

SUSAN MINER,

Vice-Regent Gaspee Chapter.

THE CELEBRATION OF FLAG DAY BY PITTSBURG CHAPTER.

ON the morning of June 16 the West Pennsylvania railroad station, Allegheny, was crowded to its doors with an unusual assemblage of women. If anything could have disturbed the happy "serenity of minds on pleasure bent," it would have been the threatening skies, but as it afterwards proved not even rain could dampen the ardor of the two hundred patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution who advanced to the ticket seller's window with the continuous and monotonous demand for round trip tickets to Denny. Nature, alas! has no kindness, no hospitality during a rain. The ordinarily beautiful landscape stretching from Denny station to the old Denny homestead, a quarter of a mile away through a superb lane of

oaks, was not enhanced by the zigzag procession of umbrellas; while the June wealth of foliage but added its countless drip-pings to the plentiful deluge from the sky.

How soon, however, was the weather without forgot when once we entered into the home and were greeted and welcomed by the charming hostesses, Mrs. Spring and her daughter, assisted by Miss Denny and Mrs. Hogg, our Chapter and State Regents.

What more inspiring than the grand chorus of America, led by the orchestra, sung with enthusiasm by the Daughters and ably supported by the few Sons present who, though in a hopeless minority elsewhere through the day, here nobly held their part.

Any one at all conversant with history knows the place occupied by Ebenezer Denny, whose acts of private and public life marked him as a man of sterling worth and gave prominence and stability to the perpetuity of his name. His original purchase of a mile square of territory has been kept intact by his descendants—beautified and improved from time to time since the days of the Commonwealth. The present homestead is built around the Mayor's original log cabin, but shows none of the usual chronology of patchwork additions or signs of inter-marrying of the old edifice with modern fashions. It stands a home harmoniously in keeping, having about it an air of continuous vitality as if able to afford safe shelter under its time honored roof for ages yet to come.

The three stories of the house are filled with such treasures, souvenirs, and varieties as an old and great family necessarily gathers about it in its hereditary abode after the lapse of years. Antique prints and portraits, cabinets of curios, old china jewels, and rare bits of bric-a-brac make up a wonderfully interesting collection, while an hundred objects of curious interest caught the eye of the lover of old things, from the rich mahogany sideboard, with its heavy silver candelabra, to the quaint chairs and curiously carved furniture all about the rooms.

If the whole story of human existence is latent in every home, often, surely, it is with no picturesqueness externally or internally, to attract the imagination or sympathy to seek it

there. Not so with the historic grounds and home at Deer Creek, where beauty is present wherever there is a niche for it. Out through the tiny-paned old fashioned windows of the dining-room, where the banquet of the day was spread, could be seen a garden rich with a medley of bright flowers—a spot breathing perfume and delight. Any disappointment of the committee in not being able to serve luncheon on the lawn as planned was not shared in by those Daughters who were so fortunate as to dine in an ancestral hall of such beauty and curious interest. The programme of exercises for the day was happily carried out by the presence and speech of the distinguished author and naturalist, Paul DuChaillu, by the vocal selections of Mrs. John Harper, and by the chorus of the Star Spangled Banner.

Delightful as are our recollections of flag day at Deer Creek, we believe that it owes its happy coloring after all to the genial medium through which all its attractions were offered to us and to the kindly magic of an hospitality unsurpassed within our experience in the quality of making guests contented with their hostess, with themselves, and with everything about them.

MARY COOLEY BASSETT,

Historian Pittsburg Chapter.

FIRST STATE CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK.

A CONFERENCE of Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the United States Circuit Court room in the Government building, June 4. The conference was called by Oneida Chapter, which invited each Chapter in the State to send its Regent and one delegate. About thirty responded. The court room was handsomely decorated with patriotic emblems and a portrait of Martha Washington. The conference opened with singing led by Miss Kittie Foster.

Mrs. W. E. Ford, Regent of Oneida Chapter, welcomed the delegates. She said: In the name of the Oneida Chapter I welcome to Utica the first conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York. We assure you that it is a great pleasure to receive you as our guests, and we trust that we may be able to prove to you the warmth of our hospitality. This conference has been called that we might

become familiar with the faces of the officers of our sister Chapters, the needs and the aspirations of the Chapters themselves.

Our needs are for the most part similar. The slow growth and the lack of enthusiasm are discouragements that Chapter Regents are obliged to face, but we should remember and be consoled by the thought that all such organizations attain strength slowly if the growth is healthy. The ability to draw together the wise women of a town is not given all at once to any one, nor is the feeling of patriotism as strong in one city as another. The plan that has succeeded so well in one place might not accomplish like results in another.

Enthusiasm for the cause may be stimulated in many ways, and we are met to talk over and decide among other things the best way.

Our needs as a State Society take another aspect. We are apt to be local and narrow in our affections as well as in our prejudices. There has as yet been little united action. We are like so many broken links of a chain. Believe me, until these links are welded together New York will hold an inferior position in the national councils of this organization.

I trust the time may soon come when, through our Vice-President General and State Regent, we may be so thoroughly in touch with the central organization of our Society, that as each pulsation of the heart is felt at the finger tips, so each Chapter may feel itself a living part of this grand confederation. As individual Chapters we bear a share of the burden of maintaining a national organization, and we feel it our right to be so informed of the work that we may act an intelligent part in its direction.

Of our aspirations for our Society what may we not say? We hope for the day when all Chapters may be composed of the best type of womanhood, when our Congress may be controlled by those who are at all times earnest, enthusiastic, and yet self-controlled. Believe me, the realization of this hope depends, in a large measure, upon you. If you to-day resolve that our next Congress shall be a more dignified meeting, it will be. New York received its title of Empire State with reason; and we who love her must see to it that she leads in all that is wise, pure, and of good repute.

Again I welcome you to Utica.

Miss Sarah G. Wood was appointed secretary.

Miss Sheffield presented to Mrs. Ford, Regent of Oneida Chapter, a gavel made of wood of the charter oak.

Mrs. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, on behalf of all the members of the Society in the State, presented the State Regent, Miss M. I. Forsyth, of Kingston, with a Martha Washington badge, accompanying the same with very well chosen words. The gift was thankfully received.

The following were found to be present: Miss M. I. Forsyth, Kingston; Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lintner, of Albany; Mrs. Kenyon and Mrs. Snyder, of Kingston; Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. North, of Buffalo; Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Rogers, of Rochester; Miss Follett, of Ithaca; Mrs. Brandreth and Mrs. Bronson, of Sing Sing; Mrs. Collier and Mrs. Peck, of Hudson; Mrs. Etheridge and Mrs. Bissell, of Rome; Mrs. Lansing and Mrs. Fairbanks, of Watertown; Mrs. Conant, of Camden; Mrs. Rawdon and Mrs. Baldwin, of Little Falls; Mrs. Holcombe and Mrs. Belden, of Syracuse; Mrs. Money-penny, of Cambridge; Mrs. Osborne and Miss Coxe, of Auburn; Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Church, of Cooperstown; Mrs. Mott, of Seneca Falls; Mrs. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, and the officers and officials of the local Chapter.

Miss Lynch, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, had written to the organization in forty-two States, asking opinions on topics of interest to the Society. She received replies from thirty-one States, and gave an interesting summary of the contents of these letters. Within the year the Society has gained four thousand in membership.

The topic, "How to increase the growth of Chapters," was discussed by Mrs. Thompson, of Buffalo, who said her Chapter, formed in 1892, with twelve members, now has two hundred and fifty. Mrs. James Meade Belden and Mrs. Holcombe, of Syracuse, spoke on the same subject. Miss Bissell said the Rome Chapter was formed January 6 with fifteen members and now has fifty-five.

The question, "How often should State conferences be held?" was discussed by Mrs. Sibley, of Rochester, and Mrs. Smith, of Ogdensburg.

Resolutions were passed favoring two State conferences in each year; also that a smaller number of delegates be sent to the Congress at Washington and that a larger proportion of the annual dues should be kept in the Chapters.

The State Regent, Miss Forsyth, made remarks on several questions of interest. One was that every State is requested to send a tree to be planted in a grove in California. The State of New York will send a tree, and it is to be grown in historic soil at Saratoga.

The State of Georgia sent a letter asking for aid to buy the only colonial house left standing in that State, which the Daughters of the American Revolution wish to use as their headquarters. Delegates were requested to ask their Chapters to make small donations for this purpose.

The conference then adjourned and the delegates accepted the invitation of Mrs. Judge Coxie to luncheon at her home. The rooms were decorated with the national colors and with beautiful flowers. The luncheon was a very pretty one. Mrs. Coxie was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. Dr. Ford, Miss Doolittle, Mrs. Charles A. Doolittle, Mrs. William S. Doolittle, Mrs. William Kernan, and Mrs. J. Fred Maynard.

The visiting delegates were then given a drive about the city in the carriages of Mrs. William H. Watson, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. C. G. Crittenden, Miss Caroline Gridley, Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor, Mrs. Fred. T. Proctor, Mrs. I. N. Maynard, Mrs. J. Fred. Maynard, Mrs. Wallace B. Clarke, Mrs. Henry W. Miller, Mrs. G. Alder Blumer, Mrs. L. G. Schantz, Mrs. Charles B. Rogers, and Miss Wood.

At five o'clock the delegates and officers and members of committees of Oneida Chapter were entertained at tea by Mrs. Frederick Gilbert at her residence. The house was decorated with the American flag and flowers and presented a very inviting appearance. Mrs. Gilbert was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. James Constable, Mrs. J. Fred. Maynard, Mrs. W. Stuart Walcott, the Misses Wood, Miss Millard, Miss Dickinson, and the officers and members of Oneida Chapter. The delegates then left for their respective homes.

This was the first State conference and it proved in every way pleasant and successful.—*Utica Daily Press*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HARRISBURG CHAPTER.

THE first anniversary of the birthday of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed without any special notice, and the election of officers was not held until June 17, when we had a very pleasant gathering at Mrs. Felton's in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Chapter unanimously elected the old officers and the other members of the Governing Board, whose terms expired at this date. The year also passed without a report from the Recording Secretary. Such an omission must be excused in an organization so young and without the duties of officers clearly defined. Now, with our by-laws fresh from the press, beautiful in the blue and white of the Society colors, and bearing our insignia and seal, we will start afresh, observing, like law-abiding citizens, the rules and regulations laid down for our guidance. The first meeting of our Chapter was held on the 19th of May, 1894, at the house of Mrs. Francis Wyeth, who had previously been appointed Regent by the State Regent, when we formally organized and elected our officers. Ten members were present. At this time the Chapter consisted of charter members only, but in the first meeting in the fall, held October 17, we numbered twenty-six, showing how quickly our organization jumped into favor.

At our second meeting, June 17, an Advisory Board, since called Governing Board, was elected. It was to consist of the Regent, Vice-Regent and three others. This was changed by the by-laws, and is to consist of the officers and four others, who are to be elected by the Chapter. November 1, 1894, the Governing Board met for the purpose of framing by-laws. At the following regular meeting, December 17, they were presented and read to the Chapter and unanimously approved and adopted.

At two meetings, held respectively March 31 and April 4, they were slightly altered and put into proper shape for publishing, and they are now ready to be distributed to the Chapter.

Since our organization four meetings of the Governing Board have been held. The Chapter has had ten regular meetings, varying in attendance from ten to twenty-two.

A number of original papers of an historical character have been contributed by members of the Chapter on the following topics :

"Jane McCrea, A Pathetic Incident of 1776," Miss Pearson ; "The Surrender of Burgoyne," Miss Pearson ; "The Battles of Princeton and Trenton," Miss Buehler ; "The Army of Valley Forge," Mrs. Levi B. Alricks ; "Lexington and Concord," Mrs. Edgar C. Felton ; "The Battle of Bunker Hill," Mrs. Hugh Hamilton ; "The Battle of Brandywine," Mrs. Robert Snodgrass ; "Reminiscences of Old Paxton Church," Miss Rutherford ; "The Life and Distinguished Services of General Anthony Wayne," Miss Pearson ; "The Early Years of Lafayette," Mrs. Levi B. Alricks. Besides have been read : "A Boston Tea Party " (Magazine article), "How Key Wrote the Star Spangled Banner," "Sketch of Conway Cabal," written by Miss Cochran, of the Yorktown Chapter. Also reports of Congresses held in Washington in 1895 and 1896, and of the Conference at Cresson in 1894.

A number of ballads and poems suitable or descriptive of observed anniversaries have been read, and a number of interesting facts and sentiments on the topics of the day have been read in answer to roll call.

On the occasion of the meeting celebrating Washington's birthday, 1896, a number of interesting selections, long and short, in prose and in verse, honored the great departed, showing how fully he was appreciated and esteemed in his own day, and how succeeding generations have added to his fame in this country as well as in foreign lands. It seems proper here to recognize the fact that we owe much to our Historian, Miss Caroline B. Pearson, for her untiring zeal in arranging topics of interest for each meeting. Having herself contributed three valuable papers, she stands deservedly first on our list of Chapter writers, who are, so far, in the order in which their papers are given us: Miss Caroline B. Pearson, Miss Martha Wolf Buehler, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, Mrs. Edgar C. Felton, Mrs. Hugh Hamilton, Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, Miss Margaret Rutherford.

In March, 1895, it was decided to offer a prize to the graduating class of the High School, the fall being fixed upon as a

convenient time. The preparation for this was the work of a special committee appointed by the Regent, of which Mrs. Francis Jordan was elected chairman. The subject selected was, "What part did Pennsylvania take in the Revolutionary War?" The prize decided upon was ten dollars for the best essay of not less than seventeen hundred and not more than twenty-one hundred words.

This project was carried to a successful issue on the 8th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The handsome hall of the High School building was filled to overflowing by the members of the various public schools, Sons of the American Revolution, members of the Dauphin County Historical Society, the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the State, county and city, and members of the Dauphin county bar. The Governor presided and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Angell, following which the whole assemblage united in singing "America" and the "Red, White, and Blue."

Miss Anna Graybill received the prize offered by the Harrisburg Chapter. The essay was a remarkably good one and was read gracefully and well.

Miss Bertha Guilder Young received a second prize of five dollars, offered by the principal of the High School.

Seven essays were the result of this action on the part of our Chapter, and a decided interest was thereby aroused in the whole school. In view of this it is intended to continue a work which has already borne such good fruit.

This occasion was saddened by the unexpected death of Mrs. George Wolf Buehler, the news of which reached us on the morning of the 18th of October. She was one of our charter members, a member of the Governing Board and of the Prize Committee. A woman of strong personality and convictions, an earnest and consistent Christian, and heartily interested in all good works, religious, charitable, and social, she will be much missed in all the ways in which her daily life was cast. Her influence was felt for good in many directions, and we, as an organization, deplore the loss of a loved, honored, and efficient member.

At a meeting held September 13, 1895, Mrs. Francis Jordan presented the Chapter with a beautiful gavel made from the famous and historic Harris mulberry tree, which we much admired and appreciated.

The Secretary's expenses for the year for printing and postage have been \$21.80.

The Registrar reports our Chapter to consist at this date of forty-one members.

The Treasurer reports the amount of money received

from May 19, 1894, to May 19, 1896, to be, . . .	\$190 00
Paid out from May 19, 1894, to May 19, 1896, . . .	147 70

Balance May 19, 1896,	\$42 30
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Our Chapter has been ably represented at both Congresses at Washington and at the conference at Cresson in 1894.

By order of the Regent, each member is required to learn the "Star Spangled Banner" before the 14th of June next, when we propose to celebrate Flag Day.

Elected May 19, Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edgar Felton; other offices unchanged.

EMILIE S. ALRICKS,

Recording Secretary, D. A. R.

May 19, 1896.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER.

In February, 1895, the Chapter had twenty-two members. Since that time we have lost, by death, one of our charter members, Mrs. D. S. Stanley, and thirty-three new members have been added, making our present number fifty-four. By reason of removal from the city there have been two changes in our board of officers. Mrs. William Smith, Treasurer, left in June, and Mrs. George H. Weeks was unanimously elected to fill her place. In the summer Mrs. C. D. Cowles, Recording Secretary, left, and her place was filled by Mrs. Herschel Main.

Regular monthly meetings were held at the house of our Regent, Mrs. Heyer, until adjournment for the summer, in June. On the first Monday in October the meetings were resumed. In November the courteous offer by Mrs. Burch was accepted,

and our regular monthly meetings are now held in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House. At the meeting in June Miss Alden read a paper on the "Battle of Bunker Hill," illustrated by a copy of a map of Boston and vicinity, published in England in 1777. At the November meeting two bright papers were read, one by Mrs. Robert Catlen on the "Early Dutch Settlers," and one by Miss Roberta Allen on the "Causes that led to the Revolution." In December Mrs. Herschel Main read an able and interesting paper on "The Surrender at Yorktown." In January the annual election was held, when Mrs. Heyer and Mrs. Hughes declining a reëlection, Mrs. C. H. Alden was chosen Regent, Miss de Krufft Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herschel Main was elected Recording Secretary, Mrs. Crosby P. Miller Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George H. Weeks Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Catlin Historian, and Miss Katharine de N. Miller Registrar. Mrs. Brack ett was elected delegate. A special meeting was called, and Mrs. Herschel Main and Mrs. Isaac Winston were elected alternates. At the February meeting Mrs. Winston read a most interesting paper, written by Mrs. Kirtland, on "Patrick Henry."

On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, our Regent, Mrs. Heyer, invited the Chapter to an afternoon tea. Owing to illness in Mrs. Heyer's family the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Alden, the Registrar. Miss Emeline Middleton read a short paper on the battle of the day and the Regent presented each member with a souvenir of the occasion, a blotter, beautifully decorated with the seal of the National Society, a soldier of the Revolution and the dates, Lexington, April 19, 1775, and Washington, April 19, 1895, tied with a red, white, and blue ribbon.

On the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, the Chapter entertained a limited number of invited guests at the house of Mrs. Alden. The programme, prepared by the committee of which the Historian was chairman, consisted of: Music on the piano, by Miss Helen Hughes; on the violin, by Miss Roberta Allen; singing, by Mrs. Kenly and Miss Closson, and recitations by Mrs. Winston and Miss Calhoun. The Chapter is fortunate in having at its disposal so much musical and dramatic talent.

An interesting collection of articles once owned by revolutionary ancestors of members of the Chapter, and others of that time, was on exhibition. An original letter of Washington; a certificate of membership in the order of Cincinnati, signed by Washington; a portrait of Thomas Fleet, a member of the Long Room Club, where the Boston Tea Party was said to have been planned; the wedding ring of a revolutionary dame; a clock, brass andirons and candlestick once owned by Colonel Zephaniah Leonard, officer and member of the General Court of Massachusetts; knee buckles, silk dresses of the last century, diaries, a flint lock musket, were among the articles shown. Coffee and ices were served at the close of the entertainment. The Army and Navy Chapter closes the first year of its existence with a feeling of satisfaction at the interest shown and of hope for its future work and influence.

KATHARINE R. L. ALDEN,
Regent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER, XENIA, OHIO.

THE Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized December 16, 1894, on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, at the home of the Regent, Miss Emma C. King. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, the State Regent, presided and also gave a short talk on the origin and objects of the Society. At the beginning of the year a committee was appointed for the purpose of formulating a series of by-laws modeled on those of the National Society. The constitution was adopted January 5, 1895, with the exception of one amendment and one new by-law. Since then, however, two more amendments have been made.

The Chapter was named September 22, 1895, in honor of Catherine Greene, wife of the famous General Nathanael Greene, after whom our county is named. There were nineteen charter members and we now report a membership of twenty-eight. Nine regular meetings of the Chapter have been held, one each month, except during the summer months, July and August. Also six meetings of the Board of Management. At all these

meetings the Regent, Miss Emma C. King, presided. Nine papers on the early history of Greene County and other historical subjects have been prepared and read during the past year.

The meetings have been well attended and a spirit of interest manifested through them all. On April 19, 1895, at the home of the Regent, an open meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The meeting was of a patriotic nature and full of enthusiasm. On the 22d of February the Chapter was invited to celebrate that glorious anniversary with the Grand Army of the Republic post in this city, but owing to lack of time and short notice the Chapter declined. Several representatives were sent, however.

During the year Mrs. Young and Mrs. Boots have removed from Xenia but have not withdrawn their names from the Catherine Greene Chapter.

For Regent, Mrs. B. K. King; Vice-Regent, Miss Emma C. King; Registrar, Mrs. William Magee Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. George F. Cooper; Historian, Miss Rebecca Alice Gallo-way; Secretary, Miss Helen Valerie Shearer.

HELEN VALERIE SHEARER,
Secretary.

WHAT THE SPIRIT OF '76 IS DOING.

THE Spirit of '76, the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed in Louisiana, held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of its Chapter Regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson, on Tuesday, March 3, 1896. There was a full attendance of the Chapter, and much business of importance was transacted. It was expected that Mrs. Cuthbert Slo-cumb, formerly of New Orleans, would be with us, but owing to a recent bereavement in her family she was obliged to change her plans and return to the East, but it is hoped that she will be present at the next meeting, which will be held March 24.

The formation of the Chapter is now complete, and it is believed that it will grow and prosper during the coming year under the able leadership of its Regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson. The by-laws to govern the Chapter have been carefully arranged, and from this time on it will proceed to transact its

business under parliamentary usages. All matter to be presented to the Chapter must be addressed to Mrs. John P. Richardson, C. R., D. A. R., 3706 St. Charles avenue. The names for membership will be presented at one meeting and acted upon at the next.

Miss Katherine L. Minor, State Regent, presented a resolution Wednesday, February 11, that the Chapter of the Spirit of '76 take up for its active work the presentation of three medals annually to the high schools of New Orleans for the three scholars who attain the highest percentage in excellence for American history. The Chapter accepted this resolution, and arrangements have been made to carry out this idea, and at the end of each school year the medals will be presented with becoming ceremonies, which will be prepared by the Chapter.

The following offices have been created and filled: Chapter Regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson; Vice Chapter Regent, Mrs. Chas. A. Conrad; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Douglas Forsyth; Recording Secretary, Miss Dora Labouisse; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Evelyn Carter Krumbhaar; offices unfilled, Poetess, Historian.

A standing committee of three has been appointed to suggest subjects and arrange literary matter suitable to be brought up for discussion before the Chapter.

Now that the business pertaining to organization has been completed, much interesting work will be before the Chapter at its next meeting, including the reports from the National Congress held in Washington February 22, and lasting over several days.

It is much desired that new Chapters in this city and throughout the State will be formed. Miss Katherine L. Minor, State Regent, whose address is Southdown Plantation, Houma, Louisiana, will give all the information necessary for the formation of new Chapters. And while the States of the East and West, and even the Territories, are all busily engaged in this interesting work, let Louisiana take her place in the foremost ranks, and show her willingness to accept new ideas, when they are good, and do her share of the work along these noble lines.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER has the honor of numbering in its membership one of the eight daughters whose fathers engaged in active service in the War of the Revolution. Patriotic zeal became intensified when this Daughter, Mrs. Louisa R. Woodruff, honors the Chapter meetings with her presence. Mrs. Woodruff is the daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Coventry, Connecticut, in which town she was born in 1819. Joseph Thompson enlisted in Colonel Herman Swift's regiment, February 29, 1777, when only nineteen years of age, and served until the close of the war. This daughter was born when Joseph Thompson was sixty-three years of age; he died when she was eleven. Mrs. Woodruff has been twice married. At the age of thirty-nine she was left a widow with two children, a son and daughter. These she cared for and educated, at the same time successfully conducting the manufacturing business in which her husband had been engaged. In 1868 she married Levi Woodruff, but in the brief space of eleven years death again separated from her her husband. Mrs. Woodruff is seventy-seven years of age, interested in the affairs of to-day, and always enjoys the society of younger people. Born nearly four decades after the close of the war Mrs. Woodruff recalls few of the incidents which were probably discussed by its survivors. Mrs. Woodruff highly prizes the gold spoon presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, esteeming it an honor to be thus recognized.—MARY THURSTON CAMPBELL, *Historian*.

KEKESKICK CHAPTER.—During the spring of 1895 the necessity was felt of forming a Yonkers Chapter in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We live in a region whose remarkable beauty and grandeur of scenery have a world-wide reputation, and no less rich is it in historic incident. Off the mouth of the Saw Mill, which Mrs. Lamb calls "a mad and musical creek," Hendrich Hudson anchored his boat, the Half Moon, September 13, 1609, when discovering the river which now bears his name. Then the spot where our growing city now stands was all a wilderness. In the year 1646 that solemn old Dutch adventurer, the Patroon Adrian Van Der Doank, received a grant of all the lands here-



MRS. LOUISA R. WOODRUFF,
A REAL "DAUGHTER" OF TUSCARORA CHAPTER.

The first meeting was held on June 12, 1895, at the residence of Miss Prime. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of the National Society, was present and instructed the charter members how to organize the Chapter. She spoke most pleasantly of the growth of the National Society, of its patriotic character and power of influence and most cordially she expressed every good wish for the future of the young Chapter she that day saw begun in our city so rich in revolutionary traditions.

On Monday afternoon, October 28, Keskeskick Chapter met at the residence of the Regent, Miss Prime, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of White Plains. Miss Forsyth, New York State Regent, was the guest of the occasion and talked most interestingly of the wonderful development of the National Society, from a very small beginning into a strong band of earnest women throughout the Union, of the interest created in national history and in local historic events.

With kindly words of greeting and good will Miss Forsyth presented its charter to Keskeskick Chapter, and expressed her interest in this, the first Chapter formed under her Regentship. Miss Forsyth brought us a letter from a Chapter in far away Washington. This Chapter has in formation a collection of trees and plants grown in localities of revolutionary fame, and asks for some green thing from Valentine Hill. Willingly will we send something from the spot where our forefathers bravely took their stand, near the gateway of the Atlantic, away across our Continent to form a memento of the past near the shore of the great Pacific.

Another pleasant feature of the afternoon was the reading of a paper written by our Secretary, Miss Hermance, on the "Battle of White Plains." This paper was later complimented by receiving a place in the February number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, published in Washington by the National Society, to which our Chapter subscribes. It is intended to meet informally the first Wednesday afternoon each month to read this Magazine aloud.

Mrs. Morris Ferris, of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, another honored guest, told us in her own inimitable way something of the domestic life of the women in revolutionary days. How frugally they lived; how they swept and cooked, and spun and

sewed; how bravely they sent forth husbands and sons to endure the hardships of war. The urgencies of those times developed traits of firmness, patience, and self-denial which the advanced woman of our day seems rarely called upon to exercise. Should occasion require it, may we Daughters stand to a noble cause with equal courage and lend a strong hand to help the right as did those women in revolutionary times.

The meeting closed with resolutions calling on the Mayor and Common Council to preserve Manor Hall and its grounds on account of their historic associations. These resolutions were presented to his honor Mayor Peene at the public meeting called by him in Music Hall November 27, 1895.

A cordial invitation came for our Regent or a representative to attend a Conference of Chapter Regents of New York State held at Kingston on Wednesday, December 11. Wiltwyck Chapter invited the Regents to remain over to enjoy an historical pageant, the programme of which extended over two nights. Unfortunately our Chapter could not be represented on this interesting occasion.

On Tuesday, January 14, a meeting was held to make arrangements for an evening reception to be given February 22 in Manor Hall.

Aside from business matters a few interesting subjects claimed attention. It seems as if thus early Keskeskick Chapter extends her sympathy and her aid far outside her own borders. Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Dutchess County, asks for assistance in furthering a project to mark by some fitting memorial the spot where was held the great convention 1788, when the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the State of New York. We are asked to assist in two ways: first, by obtaining the support of the district Senator and Assemblymen at Albany, and second, by sending to our local press prepared circular letters with the endorsement of our Chapter. As my great-great-grandfather was chairman of the Committee of Safety at Poughkeepsie and held a lieutenant colonel's commission in a Dutchess County regiment the subject especially interests me.

The Mary Bull Chapter, of Tacoma, Washington, expresses great pleasure at the prospect of receiving a sapling from

Valentine Hill and a root of box from Manor Hall Garden, which our Chapter very gladly contributed to the unique "Historical Grove" which those patriotic women are forming on far away Puget Sound. The photographs of the pretty spot accompanied the Regent's letter, and as it is located close to a large seminary for girls, we may hope that such suggestive reminders of revolutionary days may win future contingents to the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

It is a matter of regret that our Chapter was not represented at the general convention of the National Society held in Washington in February. There are so many interesting features connected with these meetings that I hope and advise that in future Keskeskick Chapter will be there represented.

The first public appearance of Keskeskick Chapter was on Saturday evening, February 22, when in Manor Hall we gave a reception to the Mayflower Society, Historical Association, Society of Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Cincinnati, Descendants of the Colonial Wars and of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, and Grand Army. We all felt proud of our beautiful old historic Manor Hall, and our guests seemed to appreciate the privilege of celebrating the birthday of our great and good Washington in the very building which was once honored by his presence. It was no slight spur to patriotic feelings to notice on many manly breasts the shining orders of various societies proving the wearers to be themselves brave men, proud to bear testimony to the bravery of their forefathers. The various addresses were most appropriate and inspiring, many of them made by representatives from kindred societies. Our honored Regent introduced the speakers in so simple and pleasing a way that we all felt proud of her, and our guests must have been agreeably impressed. One of the features of the evening was the reading of a paper written by the late General Thomas Ewing, whom we had proudly planned to have address us. The subject was, "Washington's Farewell to his Officers at the Close of the Revolutionary War." During the exercises a note was read from our Senator at Albany, stating that he had had a bill amended to prevent the erection of buildings on Manor Hall grounds.

It had been hoped that the Hon. Chauncey Depew would be present, but the most popular and much sought after gentleman was obliged to send his regrets.

The Yonkers Chapter of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, extended an invitation to attend a special religious service commemorative of the battle of Lexington upon the evening of its one hundred and twenty-first anniversary, April 19, 1896, in the Warburton Avenue Baptist church. The Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, chaplain, presided and preached a patriotic discourse. Our Chapter was largely represented in the attentive and appreciative audience present. This occasion marks our first appearance as guests of a kindred patriotic society. The anniversary falling upon Sunday, our own celebration was arranged for to-day, Wednesday, the 22d.

Our Chapter is very young, not yet one year old. Looking back over its short existence, it seems neither unpromising nor even unfruitful. The informality which has given such a charm to our meetings must necessarily disappear with increase of membership. As the time goes on and we grow in numbers our interests will widen, new opportunities present themselves for useful and honorable effort and our influence be required for the furtherance of many a good and just cause. How active and interesting, how great, or even brilliant may be the future in store for this Chapter I cannot foretell, but I do prophesy, that with dignity and courage, we, its members, shall be individually called upon to bear ourselves as loyal women in the community where God has ordered our lives and that our individual record will have no small influence.—*Historian's Report.*

THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed a novel and most interesting meeting on April 13, at Mrs. B. F. Smith's, 1311 Park avenue. Mrs. Smith's beautiful rooms were in gala dress, draped with national flags, and decorated with the wild honeysuckle, lilacs, and dogwood, permeating the rooms with the beauty and fragrance of spring. Inspiration was given to the meeting by the assembled company singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which was immediately followed by an exceedingly clever and

charming paper written by Miss Eleanor Washington Freeland, entitled a "Sketch of Baltimore from its Foundation Through the Period of the Revolution." Miss Freeland called attention to the fact, that John Eager Howard, who gave the city most of the land upon which it now stands, has no statue nor monument erected in his honor, except such as is represented by the memory of his own noble and generous deeds. Miss Cornelia Ross Potts sang very charmingly and with much enthusiasm the "Star Spangled Banner." A fine collation was served, a specially pleasant and unique feature was the ices, representing the Peggy Stewart craft with flags flying, forts surrounded by cannon, continental soldiers in full battle accouterments, and other appropriate devices. Tiny flags, with the thirteen stars, a perfect reproduction of the original flag, were given each guest as mementoes of this happy occasion. Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent, with the officers of the Society, assisted Mrs. Smith in receiving the guests among whom were several officers of the Maryland Line Chapter, recently organized.—M. LAZARUS.

SWEKATSI CHAPTER, of Ogdensburg, New York, was organized in January with eighteen charter members and the following officers: Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck; Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. A. Smith; Recording Secretary, Miss Laura M. Hasbrouck; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James R. Bill; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Brownlow; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Morrison; Historian, Miss Mary L. Deane. Several new members have already been received and others will be as soon as their papers are perfected. The Chapter holds regular meetings monthly, with readings upon some selected topic in American history, quotations, and other fitting literary exercises. Informal weekly meetings, began in March for historical reading and study, are attended by those members who have time and inclination for such work. A special meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Deane, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. In spite of wind and weather the patriotic Daughters gathered from far and near, thus demonstrating their rightful descent from the heroes of Quebec and Valley Forge. The house was tastefully decorated in honor

of the anniversary. The American flag draped the doorways and adorned the chandeliers, while the Huguenot orange, the Chapter color, gleamed across the drawing-rooms. The members of the Chapter as they arrived, each wearing a small American flag, received from the hostess a tiny hatchet tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and when in addition the Daughters of the American Revolution rosette of colonial blue and white was pinned on, the brilliant colors and fluttering ribbons rivalled the decorations of a court. The musical and literary exercises were of a patriotic character as befitted the day. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Miss James, who also rendered that charming song of olden times, "The Minuet." In response to the roll call each member gave a quotation from Washington, or one relating to him, ranging from grave to gay. After music came historical and biographical readings, presenting different phases of Washington's character. Among these were the hatchet story from Weem's "Life," an account of his boyish love affairs with some of his attempts at sentimental verses, letters showing his careful attention to household and economic details, etc. Engravings and photographs illustrative of Washington's life and surroundings were displayed, a bit of *the* cherry tree, or of *a* cherry tree, from Mount Vernon, and choicest of all an autograph letter of Washington to his mother, bearing the date May 24, 1794.—L. P. S.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER.—In February last the Columbia (S. C.) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offered a gold medal to the senior classes of the schools of the city for the best essay on a revolutionary subject. On the evening of May 15, being the anniversary of the battle of Fort Granby, the medal was presented with imposing ceremonies to the successful competitor, Miss Mary Lyles, of the South Carolina College for Women. The opera house stage was appropriately decorated in flowers, flags, laurel wreaths, and a portrait of Washington seventy-five years old. A picked chorus of gentlemen and ladies, attired in revolutionary costumes, sang "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "America," assisted by a large number of school children seated in the audience. Colonel John Peyre Thomas, in chaste lan-

guage, delivered the medal, and General Leroy Youmens, the orator of the occasion made a stirring and most eloquent address befitting the patriotic occasion. The medal is to be awarded annually by this enterprising Chapter.—MRS. T. C. ROBERTSON, *Secretary*.

BROAD SEAL CHAPTER, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Regent, was invited to hold a meeting at the charming home of Mrs. Leroy Anderson, in Princeton, New Jersey, at one o'clock, Saturday, February 8. A number of guests from various parts of the State were also present and a sumptuous luncheon was served. Later the guests gathered in the spacious drawing-room to hear a paper read by the Historian of the Chapter. She proved to the eminent satisfaction of all the ladies who were born in New Jersey that the State had an undoubted claim to leadership in all national measures during colonial days and in the early history of the Republic. New Jersey had a legislative assembly fifteen years before New York had one.

SENECA CHAPTER.—On the evening of Washington's birthday the Seneca Chapter, Geneva, New York, held a reception in the parish building of Trinity church. The spacious rooms were draped on every side with flags, upon which hung historic pictures of interest, while the hatchet and cherry tree with the familiar legend of truth had a conspicuous place. About one hundred guests were received by the Regent and officers. Dr. H. W. Nelson, rector of Trinity church, made the opening address, commending and encouraging the Chapter in its patriotic work. Dr. Converse, chaplain of Hobart College, followed with a spirited eulogy of Washington, which was full of anecdotes, and won great applause. Copies of our national hymns were distributed as favors and heartily sung by all, Mrs. Cammann Rose accompanying on the piano. Tea was served from tastefully arranged tables, on which were displayed china and silver of ye olden time. Cakes with an air of antiquity, bearing the date 1732, proved most toothsome in spite of their apparent age, being made from the original recipe of Washington's cook. Others were surmounted with candied cherries or gilded hatchets. Even the sandwiches assumed a patriotic as-

pect, cut star shaped or encircled with the "red, white, and blue." The entertainment closed with a delightful paper by Mrs. Charles S. Burrall, entitled "Snap Shops at the Manners and Customs of Our Ancestors," her literary camera presenting vivid pictures of early life in America.

The Chapter congratulates itself on this successful celebration, and feels assured that much interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution has been awakened in the town.—KATHARINE STEVENS BUTTS, *Regent*.

MAHONING CHAPTER (Youngstown, Ohio).—The annual election of officers of the Chapter took place at the regular January meeting, held at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Clark. The result was the reelection of the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Arms; Secretary, Mrs. Howard B. Hills; Treasurer, Mrs. William J. Hitchcock; Registrar, Mrs. James L. Botsford; Historian, Mrs. Edward H. Hosmer. A committee of arrangements was appointed, Mesdames Dutton, Hosmer, Enwer, Nicholas, and Hills.

The October meeting was held at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor, on the 19th to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis and the Annapolis Tea Party. A sketch of the historical tea party was read by Mrs. William J. Hitchcock. An account of the surrender of Cornwallis, from Johnson's "Yorktown Campaign," was read by Mrs. Howard B. Hills. Mrs. C. Seymour Dutton recited Whittier's lines on Yorktown. A quaint old song, entitled "Revolutionary Tea," was sung by Mrs. James L. Botsford. Miss Belle Montgomery played a medley of patriotic airs. The members all joined in singing the national hymn. Refreshments were served. The cup that cheers was not proscribed by any British tax.

The November meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Walter D. Enwer. Mrs. Charles J. Wick, the delegate to the Atlanta Exposition, gave a graphic description of the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting there, and sang the beautiful hymn dedicated to the Daughters and distributed to the members present at the Atlanta meeting. The refreshments served were the favorite edibles of George Washington.

The December meeting was at the home of the Secretary, Mrs. Howard B. Hills, on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. An historical sketch of the way the Colonies viewed the tax on tea was read by Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor. Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, "The Boston Tea Party," was read by Mrs. Arthur I. Nicholas. Tea was served. Resolutions were passed on the death of Mrs. Sarah J. Kimmel, and ordered placed on record. The Committee of Arrangements has prepared a programme for the monthly meetings.

The February meeting commemorated the birth of Washington. An ode to Washington was recited by Mrs. Walter D. Enwer. A sketch of Washington was given, followed by a sketch of "The Mother and Wife of Washington," by Mrs. Edward H. Osmer.

The Chapter numbers thirty-one members in full sympathy with the aims of the National Society.—ALICE D. HILLS, *Secretary*.

GREAT BRIDGE CHAPTER was organized in Norfolk, Virginia, February 19, 1894, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Regent, and Mrs. George H. Newton, Registrar. Various hindrances prevented our meeting until the December following. After several meetings at the homes of members it was decided that a room for meetings would be more convenient. The Regent offered a room in her residence which was gratefully accepted. To furnish this suitably it was necessary to increase our treasury as well as for other work to be carried on. A reception was given in February of '95, that proved to be a social as well as financial success. The attractions offered were a choice musical programme and light refreshments to be served by many of Norfolk's most attractive girls attired in the picturesque colonial style with powdered hair and patches. Several of the gowns belonged to the revolutionary period and had been actually worn at Washington's receptions. The chief jewels were miniatures of revolutionary ancestors. The Daughters received and were much pleased with the debut of their organization and the result. The Chapter room was soon arranged, being inaugurated in April by a reception to the Advisory Board and members. The

room, decorated in the colonial colors and with banks of snowy cherry blossoms interspersed with numbers of candelabra, presented a most pleasing appearance, while the flowers recalled to mind the youthful adventure of the Father of His Country. The Regent gracefully welcomed the guests with her maiden speech. Rev. Dr. Tucker then recited his well-known poem, "Eu Dat Virginia Quintum," and was followed by Colonel William Lamb, of the Advisory Board, who read an exceedingly interesting sketch of the battle of Great Bridge, prepared by him for the occasion.

In June the Daughters canvassed the city for revolutionary relics to send to the Atlanta Exposition. Over sixty articles were collected and sent to Atlanta in August. On December 9, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Great Bridge, the Chapter held a reception for their friends, at the close of which Mr. R. M. Hughes read a very interesting paper on "The Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times."

In January of this year a loan exhibition of historic relics was held in the Chapter room for two weeks, the exhibit returned from Atlanta forming the nucleus. The exhibit was quite an epitome of the history of Virginia from the seventeenth century to the Mexican War. It was truly gratifying to note the interest the children took in the history of America by their frequent visits to the exhibit.

On February 12 a Colonial Ball was given to celebrate Washington's birthday, O. S., which occurred on the 11th of February. The 22d coming on Saturday and the Academy of Music not being available on the 11th it was decided to observe the 12th. The ball was the most brilliant social event that has ever taken place in Norfolk. George and Lady Washington received several hundred of their contemporaries, all of whom were attired in the beautiful costumes and rich fabrics of a century ago. Each participant represented a colonial or revolutionary ancestor or an historic character of the time. An amusing incident was the appearance of both wives of "King" Carter, who were represented by a descendant of each. The march was led by George and Lady Washington who thus opened the ball. The minuet was danced by sixteen couples in a very artistic style. Other quaint dances of the last cen-

tury followed. The boxes and galleries were filled with spectators, who were charmed with the scene.

On February 25 the Daughters of the American Revolution tendered the public schools a celebration, at which each school was given a portrait of Washington. The mayor and other prominent citizens participated in the exercises. The children sang the national airs and gave recitations of patriotic sentiment. Two thousand people witnessed the exercises. Much interest is taken in the preservation of county records by the Great Bridge Chapter, which recently gave one hundred dollars to the State for that purpose.—ROSA H. ROUNTREE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

JOHN REILY CHAPTER (Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio).—The formal organization of this Chapter took place on the afternoon of February 15, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Estes George Rathbone. The charter members are: Mrs. Josephine Campbell Rathbone, Mrs. Harriet Wright Webster, Mrs. Mary Coggeshall Howells, Mrs. Rose Tilden Cope, Mrs. Ella Shaffer Huntington, Mrs. Ella Tracy Ross, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Ramsey Lieb, Mrs. Mary Perdue Elliott Murphy, Miss Clara Louisa Webster, Miss Grace Gray Shaffer, Miss Ruth Huntington, Miss Anna St. Clair Murphy. The following officers were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Huntington; Registrar, Mrs. James R. Webster; Historian, Mrs. Henry C. Howells; Secretary, Mrs. William P. Cope; Treasurer, Miss Anna St. C. Murphy.

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER (Newark, N. J.).—The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed by the Daughters of the American Revolution June 17 at a reception at the residence of Mrs. John J. Tucker, a member of the Board of Managers, on Washington avenue, Belleville. Seventy-five members of the Chapter were present in response to Mrs. Tucker's invitation. The house was decorated with the national colors, while across the front porch swung a banner bearing the inscription, "Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775." Mrs. Tucker was assisted in receiving by her two daughters-in-law and her only grandchild, little Margaret Tucker.

During the afternoon "Farmer" Peter Van Riper called and presented to the youngest daughter of the Tucker household a ring set with a ruby, diamond, and amethyst—the national colors. Mrs. David A. Depue, Regent of Nova Cæsarea Chapter, placed the ring on the chubby finger of the seventeen-month-old miss, with appropriate remarks, which were supplemented by the donor.

Little Miss Tucker stood meanwhile beside the old musket which her great-great-grandfather had carried in the Revolutionary War. On exhibition in the drawing-room was the sword which was worn by Mrs. Tucker's grandfather, John Speer, and his commission as lieutenant, signed by Governor Livingston, New Jersey's first chief executive. An old-fashioned "bull's eye" watch, which had been taken from the body of a British spy shot by Lieutenant Speer, was also displayed. Lieutenant Speer had shot the spy from the church steeple, while the English soldier was on the opposite bank of the river, and the watch that was found in the dead man's pocket was presented to him as a testimonial to his marksmanship.

Patriotic songs were sung during the afternoon by Mrs. Benjamin, of Stratford, Connecticut, while Mrs. Blewitt, of Belleville, presided at the piano. Mrs. Cornelius Van Houten, of Belleville, recited a poem entitled, "Stratford's Battalion," by Mrs. Emily M. Cornwall, of Stratford, Connecticut. The poem treats of an incident of the Revolutionary War, when the women of Stratford organized a battalion, with regular officers, as a protest against the naming of a child after Sir Thomas Gage, British commander-in-chief.

At 5 o'clock the guests, led by their hostess, sang "America," and then adjourned to the dining-room, where a repast was served. A telegram of greeting was sent by the Nova Cæsarea Chapter to the Bunker Hill Chapter who were celebrating the day at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

GEORGE TAYLOR CHAPTER, of Easton, Pennsylvania, held its March meeting at the house of the Chapter Registrar, Mrs. William S. Kirkpatrick, who is a direct descendant of Nathan Hale, a majority of the members being present. After the

business session was finished Mrs. R. B. Dawson, Historian, who was elected delegate to the Congress, read her report of the Fifth National Congress. Mrs. Thompson, of the Buffalo Chapter, then addressed the meeting on behalf of the descendants of Francis Scott Key, in whom she is much interested, and upon the work of her Chapter in the public schools of Buffalo, New York.

The George Taylor Chapter was organized in May, 1895, and numbers at present thirty members. We gave a very successful "Tea" on Washington's birthday. Some exceedingly effective tableaux were given on incidents in the life of Washington, and on local subjects. The "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill" was given by Miss Grace Ingersol Simon, assisted by a number of young ladies who illustrated the poem. The members and their guests had a very enjoyable evening.—MRS. R. B. DAWSON, *Historian*.

A RECEPTION IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

A VERY pretty colonial tea complimentary to the Sons of the American Revolution was given by Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Maine, February 22, 1896. This being the date of the annual meeting of Sons of the American Revolution held in this city, guests were present from all points in the State. Gilbert's beautiful hall, appropriately decorated with flags, bunting, plants, and flowers, wore a festival aspect, and the ladies in brilliant gowns, powdered hair, high combs, and antiquated jewelry seemed a collection of living pictures.

At 2 p. m. the doors were thrown open to visitors and the reception committee began their pleasant duty of welcoming the guests.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, punch sherbert, ice cream, sandwiches, cake, and confectionery were generously served to all and two hours were spent in this social manner. The tables were decorated with blue and white ribbons, colors of the Order, which with cut flowers and unique dress of the matrons in charge were an attractive sight.

At 4 o'clock the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs.

J. B. Shepherd, called the assembly to order and introduced Mrs. O. R. Lee Grow, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, who gave an address of welcome which was enthusiastically received. The address was followed by singing the Star Spangled Banner, that soul-inspiring composition so familiar to all patriots. Music was furnished by Gilbert's orchestra assisted by a centennial band. Two of Portland's sweet singers, Mrs. Jennie King Morrison and Mrs. E. D. White, contributed vocal selections.

Speeches were made by Hon. A. R. Savage, of Auburn, Professor Denio, of Bangor, Rev. Dr. Burrage, and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland. The ladies of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter received many compliments on the success of their colonial tea, and the guests departed expressing a wish that future anniversaries of the army may be celebrated in a similar manner by a united gathering of both societies.

MISS A. L. McDONALD,
Historian.



AUGUSTUS CADWELL BELDEN.

THIS record of the ancestry of Augustus Cadwell Belden, who died suddenly in Syracuse, March 19, 1896, is written in loving memory of one who bore his part in life's struggles with courage, with unswerving honesty and unsullied honor, and of whom it was said, "He was always true and loyal and his death is a public loss." He was proud of his lineage and loved to talk of the part taken by his ancestors in the colonial and revolutionary wars and in the war of 1812.

Richard Belden came from England in 1635 and was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield. His son Samuel went to Hatfield and in 1677 his wife Mary was murdered by the Indians. Some years afterwards Samuel married Mary Beardsley, the widow of Thomas Wells, and her daughter and Stephen, son of Samuel, married August 16, 1682. Their son, Stephen, Jr., married Mindwell Wright, daughter of Captain Benjamin Wright, the famous Indian fighter.

Stephen, Jr., and Mindwell had nine children and the sixth and seventh were twins, Moses and Aaron. Their home was in Northfield, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian wars. July 22, 1748, the Indians had their scouts out in all directions, and on the morning of the 23d, just at sunrise, Aaron started from Captain Alexander's fort to go to his mother's house on Millbrook, and then to Dickinson's fort, a little further south. Seeing him leave, the Indians by a slight detour intercepted him just north of the brook and fired as he passed.

the ledge of rocks which extend out into the highway. The shot brought him down and one of the savages sprang upon him. Mr. Belden recognized the Indian as an old acquaintance and begged him to spare his life, but with a curse the Indian drew his knife, cut round his crown and placing one foot on his neck and clinching the hair with both hands jerked off the scalp entire, then striking a hatchet into his head, he left him. The people generally were in bed, but on hearing the report of the gun the watch gave the alarm. The Indians were seen and were fired upon but not harmed. Mr. Belden was alive when his brother Moses and others reached him and able to give the above particulars, but died soon after reaching the fort. An inscription, cut in the face of the rock where he fell by Thomas Elgar, reads, "Aaron Belding was killed here July the 23d, 1748."

Some years after, in times of peace, three Indians came down the river in a canoe and stopped at the tavern of Moses Belding. After drinking freely, one of the Indians related the circumstances and boasted that it was his own act. His statement left no room for doubt. Moses Belding gave orders to his wife to supply the Indians with what they should ask for, took his gun and left the house. Between sunset and dark the Indians left the tavern and went in the direction of the river. Not long after a tremendous report of a gun was heard, and during the evening Mr. Belding returned home. No questions were asked, no explanations given; but a few days afterwards a strange canoe was found lodged on the river bank. The common belief was that a raking fire of buckshot had emptied the canoe.

In 1767 Moses Belding went to Winchester, New Hampshire, just across the line from Massachusetts, and was corporal in Captain Humphrey's company, ensign in the Northern Army, and first lieutenant in the Ninth company, Third regiment. Augustus, son of Moses, was born in Northfield, January 13, 1753, and married Deziah Denison, at Guilford, Vermont, November 23, 1786.

Augustus was in Captain Eldad Wright's company, Colonel Williams's regiment, and marched to Cambridge at the Lexington alarm; was a minute man. He, with his family, came

to Onondaga County early in the century and with John Cadwell, Mr. Belden's grandfather on his mother's side, was one of the pioneers of this part of New York State.

Mr. Belden is also a lineal descendant of Deacon Stebbins, who "was on a committee to consider Endicott's defacing the colors" May, 1635; of Thomas Wells, an original settler of Wethersfield; of William Beardsley, who settled and named Stratford, Connecticut, and of Thomas Cadwell, of Hartford.

Royal Denison Belding, son of Augustus, was born February 17, 1795; married Olive Cadwell, June 6, 1816. He was in the War of 1812 and for his ability in wrestling was called "the strong man of the garrison." His children were: Harriet, born September 27, 1817; Augustus Cadwell, born June 20, 1820; James Jerome, born September 30, 1825; Mead, born February 14, 1833; Olive, born November 14, 1835.

Augustus Cadwell married Rozelia Jackson, and three sons survive him: Alvin Jackson, James Mead, and Charles Gilbert, of Syracuse, New York.

The name was restored to its original spelling (Belden) by the Rev. Joshua Belden in 1778, but not by this line until 1825.

JESSIE VAN ZILE BELDEN,
Vice-Regent of Onondaga Chapter.

A SOLDIER OF THE FRONTIER—MAJOR WILLIAM HAYMOND.

THE first Haymond in America, of which we have any knowledge, was John Haymond, who came from England to the Colony of Maryland between the years 1725 and 1735, the exact date not being known. Family tradition tells us that he was a skilled architect and came here to superintend the building of a fine house for one of the Colonists. Being favorably impressed with the country he, with his wife Margaret, settled upon a plantation in 1750 in what is now called Montgomery County, Maryland, near Rockville.

From a copy of his will, now in the possession of the family, we learn that he was a well-to-do man, owning a large number of slaves, and that the name of his plantation was Chosen

Friendship, and that he died there in 1750. His son William, the subject of our sketch, was born January 4, 1740 (O. S.), probably in Prince George County, Maryland. According to the same family tradition when but fifteen years old he accompanied the disastrous expedition under General Braddock against the French at Fort Du Quesne, where Pittsburg now is, in the year 1755. In 1758 he was in the military expedition of General Forbes against the same fort, probably serving as a private soldier, and was present at its capture.

In 1759 he enlisted in the Virginia regiment of which George Washington was the first colonel, and which was retained west of the mountains to hold the captured territory. His discharge, now in the possession of the family, states that "he has served three years, and behaved as a good soldier and faithful subject."

In 1773 that inclination to go West, which still possesses the minds of so many daring and energetic men, took possession of him, and he sold all his possessions, leaving his comfortable home, and with his wife, Cassandra Clelland (whom he had married April 19, 1763), his family and slaves, moved to the frontier beyond the Alleghenies and settled on the Monongahela River in that part of Virginia known as West Augusta. His occupation was that of a surveyor, and many of the old land surveys of that region were made by him. He was sheriff of Monongalia County and filled many offices of public trust. At the commencement of hostilities with the mother country he was thoroughly in sympathy with the Colonies, and took a prominent part in creating public sentiment in favor of independence, and on March 12, 1776, he was commissioned captain of militia by Governor Patrick Henry. Under the act of the Assembly of Virginia, passed in May, 1777, he was one of the officials selected to administer an oath to all of the male inhabitants of Monongalia County over the age of sixteen years, renouncing allegiance to King George III and swearing allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The militia at that time was organized by counties and not by regiments, there being in each county an official called a county lieutenant, who had charge of the arms and ammunition, and had authority to call out the militia. All of Major Haymond's service was in what

is now the northwest portion of West Virginia, and he was often in command of the militia in field and in garrison.

In the year 1777 the British, with their Indian allies, whose headquarters were at Detroit, made a determined effort to break up the Virginia and Pennsylvania settlements and drive the settlers east of the mountains, and for a greater part of that summer he was in command of Prickett's Fort, which was located between the present sites of Fairmount and Morgantown. November 12, 1781, he was promoted and his commission reads thus:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

To William Haymond, Gent., Greeting:—Know you that from special trust and confidence, which is reposed in your fidelity, courage, activity, and good conduct, our Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, and on the recommendation of the Worshipful County Court of the County of Monongalia, doth appoint you, the said William Haymond, Major in the Militia, of the said County of Monongalia.

In testimony whereof, these our letters are made patent.

Witness, Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, Governor, at Richmond, this 12th day of November, 1781.

Registered in the War Office.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

While serving near Morgantown in 1778, he sent his family for protection to Fort Kern, and here, on January 24 of that year, his daughter Sarah, my grandmother, was born. At this time the mother was suffering from that scourge of the early settlers, the smallpox, and the babe took the disease from her. Near the close of the war Major Haymond began making arrangements to go East and serve in the army there, but was prevented by the arrival of the news of peace.

This brief outline of frontier service conveys but faintly any conception of the real service given—of the anxious days when the soldier was compelled to stand, rifle in hand, to guard his home and the fields while being cultivated and the crops gathered—of the long, lonely night-watch of families huddled together in forts and blockhouses, and of the ever present terror of Indian scalping-knives. That these men fought well is evinced by the encomium passed upon them by General Washington, who in a dark and trying hour of the Revolution said: "Leave me but a banner to plant on the hills of Augusta and I will rally round me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

No wonder that after such a life our hero should, until his death, retain the habit of carrying his rifle with him and be always ready to use it when under provocation, although generally quiet and mild in disposition and in manners.

When Harrison County was formed in 1784, Major Haymond was appointed principal surveyor, at that time an office of great labor and responsibility. He traveled on horseback to Williamsburg and was there examined by the professors of William and Mary's College as to his qualifications for office, and the commission then received is now in possession of his great-grandson, Colonel Henry Haymond, of Clarksburg, West Virginia. He was a natural mathematician and mechanic and could make almost anything out of wood or iron. One of his grandsons has a little manuscript book written by him containing the principles of mathematics relating to the circle, triangle, cube, etc., which he states in the book, he worked out himself. Besides his work of surveying he was often appointed on commissions of public interest, such as laying off roads, building bridges, court-houses, etc. His work was very accurately done and his penmanship beautiful. In answer to a letter from one of his grandsons, the Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury and Senator from Pennsylvania, writes from New York December 26, 1845: "I met your grandfather four times in the years 1784-1786, once at my house in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, three times at Clarksburg, every time on business. All I can say of him is that he is very intelligent, understood thoroughly every branch of his business and was an excellent officer. He was, moreover, disinterested and a man of the strictest probity and integrity. No one in that county enjoyed a higher consideration and was more universally respected."

In the autumn of 1784, Major Haymond moved to Clarksburg, where he lived about six years, and in 1790 moved again seven miles from there on a farm, the nearest postoffice being a little village very appropriately called Quiet Dell. Here, in 1791, he built the first frame house ever built in Harrison County, a quaint story-and-a-half house with the old-fashioned small window panes, and perhaps the oddest chimney ever built. It is of solid stone, triangular in shape, and so large that it forms the di-

vision between two rooms, and affords ample room for three generous-sized grates. The front part of the house is still standing and looks as if it might last another century. Here he lived the remainder of his life. His negroes, unable to endure the hardships of pioneer life, had died some years before, and in 1788 his first wife died. In 1789 he married his second wife, Mary Powers, and was the father of nineteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity. . He was an affectionate father, and it is said that at one time traded what is now a valuable farm for some maple sugar which one of his boys was very anxious to have. These trades were not uncommon in those days, as land was worth almost nothing, and it is said this practice has made sad havoc in some instances with the validity of land titles. He was not avaricious, and while from his position and knowledge he might have acquired large landed estates, he was satisfied with one or two small farms. He was not a farmer, and never gave the farms any attention, except to direct what crops should be planted.

For more than thirty years, with true Virginia hospitality, he kept open house to all comers, and would have scorned to take a cent for any man's entertainment. Perhaps there never was a more silent man. He would be out surveying all day and not speak one unnecessary word. It is said that once while away surveying his house burned, and when he came home he found the family eating their dinner in wood house. He greeted them, looked around to see if they were all safe, and sat down to dinner. His wife said, "William, don't you miss anything?" "Why, yes," he replied, "the house," and nothing more was said on the subject. The only joke he was ever known to perpetuate was while on the march to Fort Du Quesne he slipped a heavy piece of iron (part of a wagon iron) into the knapsack of one of his comrades. On the day they marched in to occupy the fort, he found this same piece of iron in his own knapsack, it having been passed from one to another in the company. The only person with whom he conversed much was his old army friend, Benjamin Wilson, who was appointed clerk of Harrison County at its formation, and who named the county for his old friend, Governor Benjamin Harrison.

One of Major Haymond's nieces married the great Indian hunter, Simon Kenton, and among the guests of my father's home, in my childhood days, I remember distinctly William Miller Kenton, a son of Simon, whom I was told was my father's cousin. He was a large, good-looking man, with fair hair and gray, twinkling eyes, who always had some scheme of great magnitude on hand, the merits of which he would dwell upon for hours. One of these I remember was buying up swamp lands and draining them, a scheme which was then scouted at, as good lands were very cheap. But time has proved he was right, as these swamp lands are now considered the most valuable.

Another distinguished trait of Major Haymond was his perfect truthfulness. He was never required to take an oath in any court of justice, his word always being considered as good as his bond. Not only was he truthful himself but he required others to be also. A young man who was eating at his table was offered a particular dish which he refused, saying he did not want it. But a few moments afterwards he asked for the same dish, when the Major interposed, saying, "No, sir, you said you did not want it, and you must speak the truth at my table."

In 1821 the old hero died, having held the office of county surveyor for thirty-seven years, and was buried in the old Haymond burying ground, surrounded by the lands and homes of his immediate descendants. Although so quiet a man, his traits and habits were strongly impressed upon his family. The office of county surveyor remained in the family until about six years ago, when his grandson, Colonel Sidney Haymond, refused to serve longer. Nearly all of his sons and grandsons have been excellent mathematicians. One of them, the late Dr. William S. Haymond, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was known all over the United States and mathematical problems were sent him from all over the country, none of which, it is said, he was unable to solve. The home and lands of the sterling old frontiersman still remain in the family, dearly prized and loved, but far more highly valued is the inheritance of character bequeathed, and so sacredly has it been preserved

one hand and Indian raids on the other had a pretty lively time in protecting his mother and sisters.

Wright says, "The only remaining instance of Indian atrocity committed on our people of which we have knowledge was that upon Samuel Ransom, son of Captain Ransom. The house of his deceased father was attacked on the 10th of March, 1781, in the night; the following spring after his brother had been carried into captivity, being aware that the house was surrounded by Indians he took his gun and walked out; the moon shining brightly, the Indians discovered him and fired upon him, breaking one arm. He coolly and deliberately rested his gun against the house and with his remaining arm fired and brought down his man. This success, accompanied by the discharge of a gun at random within the house, by John Rogers, at the same time, induced the marauding party to fly, leaving their dead comrade upon the field."

Miner, in his Wyoming History, says, "Verily the service and the blood of the Ransoms have been a portion of that seed from which have sprung up the independence, freedom, and prosperity, which make happy our favored land. And may the men of the present generation take pattern from these noble spirits and resolve to give everything, even life itself, to defend the glorious cause of liberty and law."

The women of the Ransom family were industrious, virtuous and courageous, and endured with fortitude the cruel hardships incident to the perilous circumstances which surrounded them, and faithfully endured to the end the bitter trials of their life.

The records of the victories achieved by the bravery of the men and the women of 1776 is an heritage of which every true American should feel proud. And it is incumbent upon us (the Daughters of the American Revolution) to forget their faults, to imitate their virtues, to profit by their example, and keep their memory ever fresh and green in the hearts of their posterity.

FANNIE PRICE RHODES,
Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.

was sent to Montreal, thence to Prisoner's Island, where there were one hundred and sixty-seven other American captives. In after years Colonel Ransom was fond of relating how they tried to while away time. One of their number was a negro fiddler, and even though they were ironed together they would dance four and six-hand reels, jigs, hornpipes, etc., and when there were four ironed to one bar they would dance what they then called the "York reel." These balls were held as a means of keeping warm. They were obliged to suffer all sorts of indignities at the hands of the Tory officers in command. On the 9th day of June, 1781, George Palmer Ransom and two others made their escape from the island. They wandered through the dense wilderness towards Lake Champlain, which they reached after three days and nights of intense suffering. He next went to a kinsman, at Pultney, Vermont; thence to Connecticut; from there he joined his company attached to Colonel Butler's regiment, stationed at West Point, where he remained until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Rare, indeed, is the case presented of a son serving through the whole of the revolutionary contest, and of his father serving several years, and laying down his life in the same noble cause.

George Palmer Ransom was colonel of the militia for many years after the war. His long training in the revolutionary service made him very punctilious in his intercourse. His word was his bond. He died in 1850, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried with military honors. The following extract is from Wright's "Plymouth Sketches." "When the smoke of the musketry over his last resting-place cleared away and we moved off in silence from his grave, the reflection came home to the heart that we had consigned to earth a man of many virtues, whose strong arm and resolute will had made their impression in the framework and superstructure of free and republican America."

Another son of Captain Ransom, Samuel, was in the battle of Wyoming and had his arm broken by a ball, and escaped by swimming the river and diving when the savages shot at him from the shore. Samuel, while yet a youth, was prominent in the Pennsylvania land troubles, and with the Pennymites on

one hand and Indian raids on the other had a pretty lively time in protecting his mother and sisters.

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FANNIE PRICE RHODES,

Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.



A LETTER

WRITTEN BY DAVID ZEISBERGER, A MORAVIAN MISSIONARY,
TO AN OFFICER AT FORT PITT FROM CUCHOCKUNK (COO-
CHOCKING) NOW COSHOCTON ON THE MUSKINGUM.

November 16, 1777.

DEAR SIR

As Capt White Eyes is going to the Fort, I will not omit to acquaint you how matters are here with us. Since my last we have been pretty quiet and not many warriors have passed by here, except a small party of Mohawks and now eight days ago fourteen Wyondots and two white men with them who came from Detroit and as much as we know went to Wheeling, John Montour being in their company. Sometime ago fifty Frenchmen as we heard came over the Lake to Guyahoga and gave the Delaware and Munsies who live there the Tomhawk and desired them to go with them to Ligonier. Captain Pipe not being at home they consented and forty men went with the French but Pipe met them on the Road, reproved the French for deceiving his people in his absence and told them that they were only servants and had no power to hand the Tomhawk to them, nobody neither could force him to take it, whereupon the greatest part of the Indians turned back again. Captains John Killbuck and Pipe are gone to Detroit, upon what business Captain White Eyes can tell you better, they did not desire me to write for them so I suppose they do not approve of what you proposed to them. The Shawnese (Cornstalks people) perhaps will move from their place and come to Cuchackunk this Winter. They lately sent Messengers who consulted with the Chiefs here about that matter and as now Messengers from hence are on their way thither, we shall soon hear what they are resolved to do; of the Mingoes we have heard nothing since the Half King was here, it seems as if they were tired of going to War any more or rather frightened. We heard that after their last return they went over the Lake and asked the Wyondot Chiefs counsel and advice what they should do because the Virginians would soon be upon them. The

Wyondot Chief answered them that they had begun the War and had always encouraged others to go to war, they had now brought it to pass what they always had wished for, he therefore could give them no other advice than to be strong and fight as Men.

Captain White Eyes intends to stay at the Fort two or three days and I wish you would let him return again as soon as possible for none of the Counsellors are at home to do business if anything should happen, but if occasion should require to detain him longer, please to let the people here know of it that they may not be uneasy about him, for some apprehend because the Cornstalk lost his life at the Kenhawa, White Eyes might be served so to, if he therefore stays out above the time he has appointed them they will surely think so. The Letter General Hand sent to me last, the Messenger lost it by the way which I was very sorry for. I suppose you will by this time have some news from below the country, if you can favor me with any you will much oblige

Sir Your most hble Servt

(Signed)

D. ZEISBERGER.

NOTES.

The Indians mentioned in this letter were chiefs of great influence in the tribes west of the Allegheny Mountains, their speeches at the council fires were eloquent and earnest, and had they all joined the British during the Revolution the scattered frontier settlements would have been destroyed. The Moravian missionaries, Zeisberger and Heckewelder, and their converts hindered a general rising of the savages. The Indians were kept quiet at Fort Pitt by the influence of Colonel Morgan, though Governor Hamilton sent agents from Detroit to incite them to war (Life and Times of D. Zeisberger).

Captain Pipe (Hopocan) was one of those who joined the Tories. He was a famous war chief of the Wolf tribe of the Delawares. During the Revolution he was the most implacable of the savage enemies of the Americans. We first heard of him in 1763 at the investment of Fort Pitt by the Indians. He led the Delawares against General Crawford in 1782. He fought in the campaign of 1790 against General Harmer, and at St. Clair's defeat distinguished himself by his barbarities. He died a few days previous to the total defeat of the confederate tribes by Anthony Wayne. He was cunning, bold, and ambitious. He wished to revenge the wrongs the Indians had suffered from the settlers.

In 1778 some Tories, McKee, Elliott, Girty, and others who had escaped from Pittsburg, told the Indians "that they must arm and be off immediately, and kill all the Americans wherever they found them, for they had determined to destroy all the Indians and possess themselves of their country."

Captain Pipe made a speech to his men, saying every man was an enemy to his country who endeavored to dissuade them from going out against the Americans. Captain White Eyes then made such an earnest, spirited and pathetic speech, in which he warned them that they would

be destroyed as a nation, that the men declared they would obey his orders and remain neutral.

White Eyes was a greater chief than Pipe. His eyes were whiter in color than Indians' eyes are usually. His proper name was Kuquethagechton. He succeeded the great chief Netowatmees, and was noted for sound judgment and prudence, though also valiant in war. He was looked upon as the prop of the nation, and his death, of smallpox, while accompanying General Mackintosh with his army to the Muskingum was greatly lamented.

Gelemend, called John Killbuck by the whites, succeeded White Eyes as chief counsellor of the Turtle tribe, and endeavored also to keep the nation at peace. He was converted to Christianity by the Moravians, and lived with them, receiving in baptism the name of William Henry. He died in 1811 (Bulletin Historical Society of Pennsylvania). Gelemend was the son of the great war chief Killbuck, who was so hostile to the whites, and who led the warriors on many a murderous expedition, the most noted being the battle of "The Trough" (Valley of Virginia, Kercheval).

Cornstalk, a Shawnee, commanded the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant with fine generalship, though he had previously advocated peace. While detained as a hostage at the fort on the Kanawha he was murdered by some white men in revenge for a man recently killed by the Indians while hunting. His murder was considered one the worst of the war (Dunmon's war). Like Logan, he was "conspicuous for intelligence, bravery, and misfortune." The Half King was Pomvacan, a Wyandot.

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON,
Pittsburg.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE beautiful miniature which we present this month as frontispiece was painted at Mount Vernon in 1798 by Robert Field, an English amateur. He executed four miniatures from studies made at that time. This one he gave to the family, and in 1825 Justice Bushrod Washington presented it through General Lafayette to Simon Boliver, Presidente Libertador. It was highly prized by the patriot leader of Venezuela, and worn as a decoration. The statue of Boliver at Caracas has this miniature engraved upon the breast. It is now in the possession of Guzman Blanco. The miniature and the rich case, with lock of Washington's hair, is reproduced from a fine engraving in "El Centenario de Bolivar," July 24, 1883.—E. B. J.

THE Recording Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution, desires to announce that in conformity with a recent order passed by the National Board of Management, all charters have been assigned a national number, according to the date of issuance by the National Society, and as the numbering of said charters is now complete, all Chapters desiring to obtain the number of their respective charters can be furnished with such information by writing to this office. (The number is engrossed on left-hand corner of charter.)

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD AT SARATOGA.—When the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution had been regaled for three days upon Saratoga past and present, there was naturally some apprehension as to what Mrs. Lockwood could find of interest on Tuesday the 8th to present to the Federation of New York Clubs.

She successfully solved the problem and regaled her listeners from an entirely different standpoint. She marshalled before us the regal redman, placed him in majestic environments

and then pictured the first intrusion of the whites until she reached "An excursion party to these parts 'personally conducted' by one Burgoyne," when she launched into patriotic eloquence. It was considered the unique address of the series, and as I listened I thought what a general she would make to lead a forlorn hope.—ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

WHEN, last February, Mme. Anna von Rydingsvärd, Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was elected State Regent of Massachusetts, the Chapter which she founded, having been organized less than a year, felt bereft indeed. With leader gone, and all ignorant of the work to be done, or the best way to do it, the Daughters found the crisis before them a severe test of their patriotism and devotion. Both proved equal to the demand, however, and at the last meeting for the season, held June 16, the Chapter found itself with a full corps of officers and many applicants for membership. Through the generosity of their former Regent the Chapter owns a good-sized fragment of Plymouth Rock, bits of which the members wear in the "hub" of their pins. On June 17 the patriotic societies of Quincy, Massachusetts, erected a cairn on the spot where Abigail Adams and her son John watched the battle of Bunker Hill, and invited assistance from the other organizations interested in historic work. The Boston Tea Party Chapter sent a representative with a piece of its precious fragment of Plymouth Rock, and with the suggestion that as that rock in its entirety was at the base of our Republic this little clipping from it might be placed at the very summit of the cairn. The same week our honored President General, Mrs. Stevenson, was in Boston, and this Chapter sent a cordial note of welcome and a bunch of fragrant roses to greet her on her arrival.—ELLEN WAY ALLEN, *Treasurer*.

THE small but historic city of Frederick, Maryland, proud of the "Patriot Poet," annually celebrates Flag Day with a memorial service around the grave of Francis Scott Key. This year a large gathering of citizens and visitors, escorted by the

St. John's Cadets, marched from Court Square to the cemetery not more than a quarter of a mile distant. The opening hymn, "Before the Lord We Bow," was from the pen of Key, followed by a prayer, a brief address, and a short poem. A handsome new flag was unfurled while "The Star Spangled Banner" awakened the echoes of the valley. The impressive service was closed by strewing the graves of Key and his wife, Mary Taylor Key, with flowers and singing a patriotic song to the beloved air of "Maryland, My Maryland."

In the evening a fine audience gathered in the opera house to listen to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston's interesting lecture on "Washington and His Portraits." The lecture was beautifully illustrated by fifty reproductions, which with their history and a clearly drawn comparison of their merits and claims cover an instructive and agreeable hour. The proceeds on this occasion were for "The Key Monument Fund."

WE regret that the account of the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Saratoga has not reached us in time for this issue of the Magazine.

DR. MCGEE'S notes on our library will be omitted this month on account of the death of her son Donald.

THREE Chapters have been organized in Illinois since the 22d of February. The Illini Chapter, of Ottawa, Mrs. Phebe A. Sherwood, Regent. The Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Miss Caroline M. Rice, Regent. The Princeton Illinois Chapter, of Princeton, Mrs. Darline S. Reeve, Regent. The last Chapter has been named the Princeton Illinois Chapter to distinguish it from Princeton Chapters in other States.

THE following letter has been received by the State Regent of Illinois :

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *June 15, 1896.*

MY DEAR MADAM: Your kind and considerate letter of **May 30** to Mrs. James F. Fallon, expressing the sincere and profound sympathy of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois for the sufferers by the recent cyclone in this city, was read at our Chapter meeting, June 13. The Secretary was requested to tender you and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois our heartfelt thanks for your kind

remembrance of us. I am happy to say that none of our members suffered personal injury, though many lost financially by the unroofing of the buildings and entire destruction of others. Believe me, yours sincerely,

ELLEN K. BASCOME,

Secretary St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., 2305 Lucas Place.

A NUMBER of contributions to the Continental Hall Fund have been received since the June report of the Treasurer General, viz :

Through Chicago Chapter—

Mrs. Henry Shepard,	\$25 00
Mrs. Charles B. Stewart,	25 00
Miss A. T. Ewing,	10 00
Mrs. J. H. Walker,	10 00
Mrs. A. T. Galt,	10 00
Mrs. Almon Brooks,	10 00
Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot,	10 00
Mrs. Charles Fitzsimmons,	10 00
Mrs. E. H. Brush,	10 00
Mrs. Jacob L. Loose,	25 00
Mrs. Newton R. Stone (<i>nee</i> Fannie J. Wetherill),	5 00

Through Warren and Prescott Chapters—

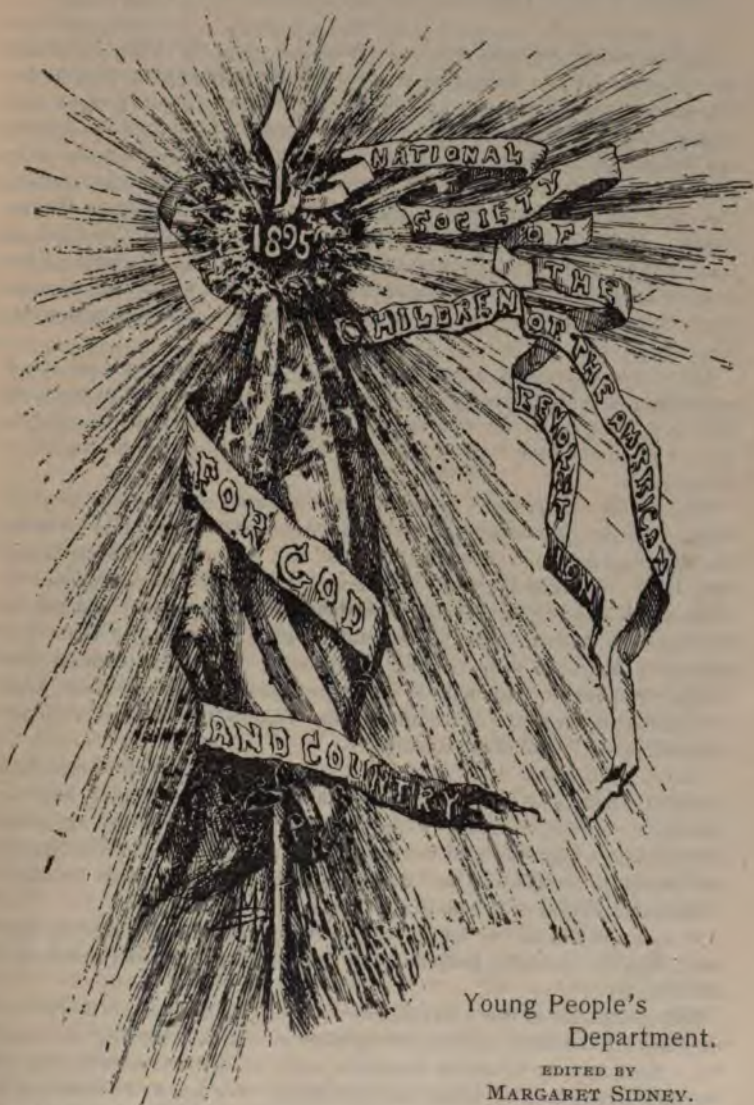
Mrs. Samuel Eliot,	10 00
Mrs. G. L. Pratt,	10 00
Mrs. Frederick Warren,	10 00
Mrs. A. L. Barber, Washington, District of Columbia,	10 00

Making a total of, \$190 00

Let the good work continue.

AT the time of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, during the first week in September, a room in the women's headquarters has been set apart for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Local Daughters will be in attendance to welcome their visiting sisters, to give needful information, and to render courteous attention. A register will be kept, where all visiting Daughters are requested to sign, with city location, thus to facilitate the meeting of friends. A reception will be given on Friday afternoon, September 4, by the State Regent and local Chapter Regents in honor of their guests.





Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth of July—Liberty's birthday—is over for 1896. Glorious old Fourth of July! Each year it becomes more splendid in its opportunities than ever before for impressing the Nation's history upon our young people. What has it done this year for our Children of the American Revolution? To begin with, we must take record of the grand rally at Saratoga, New York, the third public meeting of our organization. The first one was held July 4, 1895, in the old South Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts. The second one was the annual meeting at Washington, District of Columbia, February 22, 1896. To Saratoga belongs the honor of the third gathering, July 6, 1896, which was a most overwhelming success. We cannot do better than to quote from the *Saratogian*, July 6:

The Children of the American Revolution displayed fully as much patriotism as their elders this morning when they assembled in the town hall to participate in the exercises held in connection with the celebration of Independence Day by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

The attendance was very large and the exercises of an interesting nature. Shortly after 10.15 o'clock a band of children costumed in white and carrying flags marched into the hall and upon the platform where they sang "Yankee Doodle" with much enthusiasm, accompanied by Professor Kelsey on the piano. Following the song, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Durant, the "Salute to the Flag" given, and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by the children, at the close of which Mrs. George P. Lawton, President of the Saratoga Children's Society, made an address of welcome introducing Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lawton said:

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children: Under the happy inspiration of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the Children's National Society and the patriotism of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a vigorous and enthusiastic young society, the Children of the American Revolution has been developed with a growth almost as remarkable as that of the mother Society.

In many States of our Union to-day the children salute the national flag, sing the patriotic anthems, and learn the revolutionary history of our country.

We, Daughters of the American Revolution, teach them, it is true, but we also stir and excite us to greater efforts in behalf of our country. Here in our beautiful Saratoga, with its historic associations, we feel more impulse as we would not elsewhere. We are so fortunate as to have had this great national gathering of the Children of the American Revolution. Last summer they were assembled in the historic South Church in Boston; on February 22 they were called

together in the National Capital at Washington, and under the shadow of the great monument to the Father of His Country. What could be more fitting than this assemblage of the children of the heroes on the historic ground of Saratoga, where the first great victory was won which secured that independence which we now celebrate.

We hope that every year the Children of the American Revolution will return to Saratoga for their Fourth of July celebration. On this occasion we are especially happy in being associated with the union of Sons and Daughters.

We are honored by the presence of many officers of the National Society, especially by that of one of the Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. McKee, who represents the National Board of both Societies, the Daughters and our own, and yet more by that of the eminent President General of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, a lady distinguished alike for her ability and her patriotism.

I have the honor of introducing to you Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston, who will address us on the purposes and methods of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

AN UNCONQUERABLE ARMY.

The appearance of Mrs. Lothrop, who is President General of the Children of the American Revolution was the signal for a cordial ovation. She said :

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution to the local Society of Saratoga—the Saratoga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and the Citizens of Saratoga, Greeting: For your splendid demonstration that hospitality is one of the first laws of the most refined and beneficent civilization: for the beauty that you have lavishly evolved for our gratification and delight; for the loving care and solicitude for our enjoyment you have exercised in this, our visit to you, we thank you most heartily.

For the unbounded success that has followed your efforts, we congratulate you, knowing that the potent cause of such eminent success is your patriotic fervor. You are true to the memory of your forefathers; in striving to honor them, you are honored. Gratitude and veneration for the past, with the "spirit of progress," mark this day of days. We crown Saratoga in our hearts as queen of the summer of 1896.

When General Washington entered Providence March 13, 1781, he was met by a company of children bearing torches. The treason of Arnold was cutting his heart sorely, and many gloomy forebodings forced their way into his intrepid spirit. The children crowded around him eagerly and called him "Father."

Washington turned to Count Dumas and seized his hand—"We may be beaten by the British," he exclaimed with great emotion, "it is in the chance of war; but, behold, an army which they can never conquer."

The thought rises within me, how would Washington, our father, have

rejoiced to see our army of Children of the American Revolution gathering from every State in the Union into this glorious organization. He would indeed turn and say, "Behold an army which can never be conquered."

As our constituency is composed of children and youth, we can make but little showing as to members from this army to-day. Young people cannot travel without their parents; they are dependent upon older people not only for chaperonage, but for the means to come to such a celebration as is ours to-day. So that it is possible for few beside local members of the Saratoga Society to be present. But because we do not see them all before us with the force of numbers to tell us of their growth and prosperity, let us not lose sight of the fact that from Maine to California—from old New England's stormy coast to the gulf stream—we have them, living, throbbing realities, earnest and valiant, "an army that cannot be conquered," marching on with solidly increasing ranks to victory.

Just here I want to beg all persons interested in the growth of children and youth toward best development to so arrange their plans, as to conduct the young people under their charge on historic trips just such as this was planned to be for them. The value of a few days spent here, eloquent of revolutionary deeds; the contagion of patriotic fervor that glows with the interchange of thoughts fired by love of country, as we see it beaming in the eye, and ringing in the voices of our countrymen and country women—think you these are mean things to put before your children, oh, fathers and mothers. Bring the Children of the American Revolution, I plead with you, the next time you have an opportunity, to a gathering such as this. And you will help to build fortresses and bulwarks to protect liberty and good citizenship: when you strengthen and fortify the minds and spirits of the youth of our land, you are leading them by eloquent object lessons to the principles and the institutions we venerate here.

On the 17th of June, Bunker Hill day, I stood on old Sudbury Hill, Massachusetts—there in the center of the town on a high slope looking down on the churches and guarding the town hall, and the schools, was the monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, whose unveiling and dedication we had been summoned to witness. It was the figure of the "minute man" as from his plow he ran, calm and unflinching, yet meek in his glory—granite and bronze—tell again the grand story, "So shall he ever be, Herald of liberty!" And as the large and floating flags were drawn gracefully away by the two young girls, descendants of revolutionary soldiers, behold that wondrously magnetic figure to which all eyes were turned! It brought back the time and the scene, when—

Over the highway old,
With banner, and song, and jest,
In uniform gay, eight hundred strong
Are marching out toward the West.

Waiting, the minute men,
"In the fear of God" on the hill
Calming the hot blood patiently,
Are holding their rifles still.

Beaming is now the sun—
With healing in each bright ray,
The earth is waking to life anew
This beautiful April day.

Nature is smiling sweet
From meadow, and wood, and hill,
And a simple task it seems to be
To conquer this hamlet still.

Passing the jest along,
The jubilant host march on
To the easy honor of victory,
Like that of Lexington.

Swiftly the message ran
Through villages on its way,
Bringing the minute men instantly
To hold the town that day.

Quietly on the hill,
Drawn back from river and road,
These yeomen gather from plough and
field,
To wait alone with God.

Bravely the words that come,
Pealing down these hundred years,
Voicing their trust in the God of might,
And ringing into their ears.

Fearless and faithful words,
Hear them so martial and clear :
" Let us stand our ground, and if we die,
Praise God, we will die right here."

Fiercely rages beneath
Destruction and pillage dire ;
Liberty's signal crashes and falls,
Destroyed in the vandal's fire ;

Hardest of all to wait,
To say coolly, one by one,
" We will never fire a single shot
Unless first fired upon."

Listen ! sharp the command !
Bayonet and gun in place,
The rallying point of the Nation's war,
The old North Bridge, they face.

Holding war council there,
On God they trustingly wait ;
Sublimely the Century keeps for them
A grand and glorious fate.

Single the shot—a volley,
Two minute men fall—are dead !
Now speaks America in her guns,
The waiting-time is fled.

Faithfully now they fight,
Freedom is theirs at last,
The tyrant's hold is loosening now,
The die of war is cast.

Clinching the trusty gun,
Keenly sighting the foe,
With muscles unbound from the long re-
straint,
They lay the enemy low.

Sharply rings the battle,
While the river rolls between,
Hushing its gentle murmuring, as
It plays over banks of green.

Quickly give o'er—'tis done !
Provincials are masters of war ;
Flee while you may, O brilliant foe,
Report to your King afar.

The president of the day, in his address of dedication, made the needs of the children and the youth of his town the keynote of his eloquent speech. He seemed like one upon whom is born the overpowering necessity of pleading work for the young people, now, before an instant of time is wasted, that whatever is possible, might be wrought so that they may be made to realize the heroism of those who went before, whereby it may stimulate the heroic life and endeavor now. " Let us take," he said, " in this town, the responsibility of the children and the youth upon ourselves, and see that they are conducted to all the historic places in our neighborhood. Let us make them understand how we love and honor them, and for what. Let us give up time to this work of interesting the children in revolutionary and colonial history, and keep at it until they love it. If we do nothing else, let us do this work."

On my return home, one of the first pieces of work laid out by me, is to organize a Society of Children of the American Revolution in old Sudbury. Let us see what can be accomplished in a town whose spirit is like this. Faithful to their children, they do not rest idly on their fine ancestry and their deeds of past heroism. They look well to the grandest work the world ever saw—that of enlisting their children into such an army as Washington described, " the army which cannot be conquered."

Friends, the cause of the child is triumphant. History and poem, song and story, are thrilling with the part played by the child in all the phases

and conditions, the episodes and emergencies of life. Child-influence and child-power have wrought powerfully on the human mind ever since our Saviour's words made them immortal—"even a little child shall lead them." Way back before the days made stormy by the Revolutionary War, the children of the Colonies played no mean part in the struggle for religious and civil liberty. Aloft on an hundred hills gleamed the beacon light of liberty that made the sky red with terrible portent of the bloody conflict, and childish eyes looked up to it and were not dismayed. Anecdote and story, tradition and fact, answer our efforts to find the parts enacted by the heroic little ones. Not all the privation and fear and distress were borne by the men and women of those days. The child-soul was the arena of the more terrible conflict, because its tender youth magnified fear, and its inexperienced imagination distorted facts. Brave deeds and valiant courage marked the path those little feet trod. What wonder then that their descendants should be drummer boys in the Revolutionary War at the age of eleven, twelve, and thirteen years; or little powder monkeys; or harder still than going into the thick of the battle, that the young boy and the girl of 1775 should stay at home and guard the farms and the children? They were children in those days who were grave and hard-working, with little thought for play, and small outlook of hope for anything but privation, suffering—aye, for possible violent death in defence of their country. Surely they belonged to "the army which could not be conquered." And now, one hundred and twenty-one years later, in their names I ask: what are our duties to the youth belonging to us?

As the rivers run toward the sea resistlessly and surely, just so certain are our children to be carried toward the places of Government, of social affairs, of municipal authority, of all the manifold positions of public and private trusts now filled by us—their fathers and mothers. Do we love our country? No need to ask the question, when we look around this audience, into the kindling eye, upon the glowing cheek, and when we remember the splendid display of patriotism through this town during the past days. Love of country is here; love of our children and youth constrain us all—everything is to our hand, but the torch to apply the spark to the watch-fire. What is this torch of liberty? It is—it is the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution that is kindling the beacon fires on the hills and in the vales, in the cities and in the hamlets of our land. By the glow of these fires, the gleaming lines of history—the deathless principles of men who, under God, planted and perpetuated the country, stand out in the living light.

I bring you greeting from over fifteen hundred members verified in our national archives. Sixty-eight Societies send you by letter and by word of mouth, most loving and loyal good wishes. I also offer greeting from the twenty-five hundred young people who are filling out their blanks.

From the splendid New York City Society of 125 members, presided over by the rare executive ability of Mrs. Story, flashes the spontane-

ous expression of earnest devotion to this cause, and cordial response to you. From the Old Glory Society of New Orleans, marching on so solidly under the leadership of Mrs. Scannell, come over the wires, cordial expressions of coöperation with you. From Mrs. Burdette's glowing, earnest Society, the "Ethan Allen," in Vermont; from our glorious banner State for 1896 of Connecticut, and from Mrs. Hubbard's gallant Valentine Holt Society on the shores of California—North, South, East, and West—there are brought thanks and congratulations freighted with heartfelt wishes. God bless them all, our army of valiant young Societies!

Oh, Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, truly a most valiant army is pressing onward into your ranks.

Already we are passing recruits to you, as they graduate from us. Our aim is to have them trained and directed in such a way, that when they reach you, they may realize the full importance of what it means to become members of such grand organizations, comprising as you do, the best American womanhood and manhood. An army resistless and mighty as the sea are we to become, as our "Father Washington" said of those other children like to ours, "Behold an army which cannot be conquered!"

The hymn composed in honor of the occasion by Miss Nelly Walworth was then sung; followed by greetings from national officers, which were read by Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Vice-President General of the Children of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1896.

I thank you for the invitation which it gave me great pleasure to receive, to unite with the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the citizens of Saratoga in celebrating the day which above all others as a Nation, we love to honor; and my regret is extreme that circumstances will detain me at home. Believing the exercises of the week will be full of holiest joy to those so fortunate as to be able to participate, and that from them will flow great inspiration to all parts of our beloved land, I have the honor to remain

Very sincerely yours,

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, National Society Children of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1896.

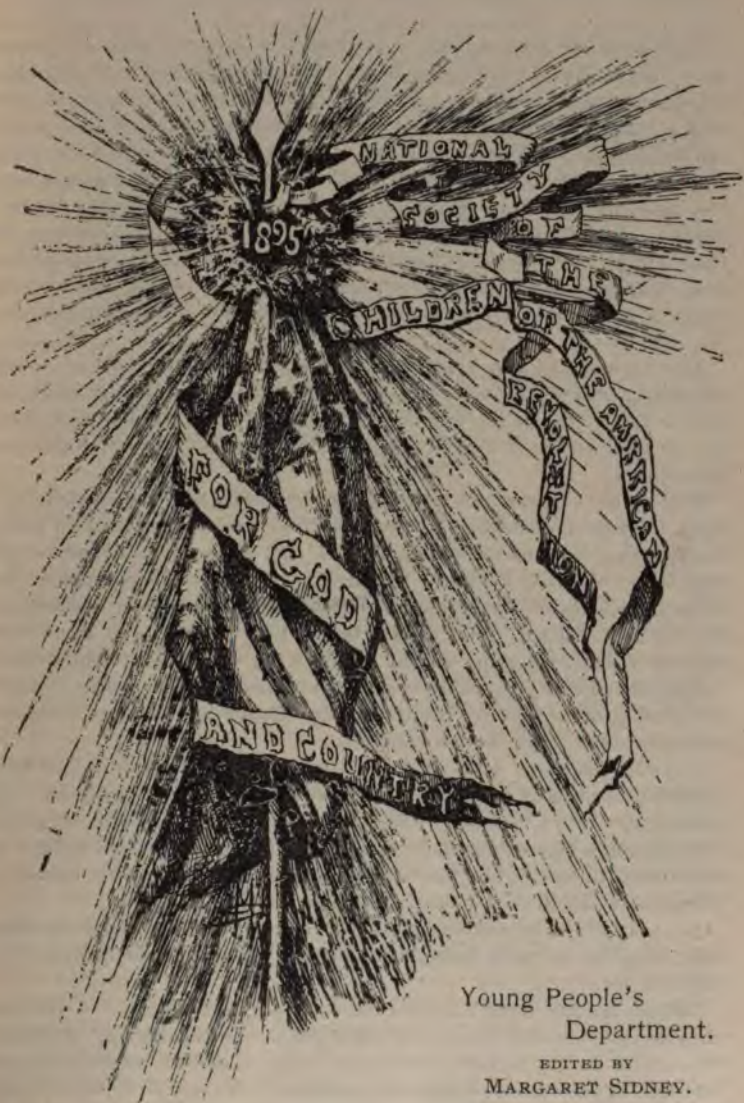
Words fail me in which to fully express the regret I feel in not being able to be present on the morning of the 6th, when the Children of the American Revolution will assemble in Saratoga to celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. You, as our National President, will tell them of the sacrifices, the heroism and the magnificent results attained by the patriotic efforts of our ancestors, and through what rough ways they had to grasp the stars that shine on our banner to-day. Permit me to convey through you, my greetings to the young people. I would like to look into their bright faces and to shake hands with each one of them. With kind regards to Mrs. McKee and to Mrs. Lawton, and wishing you every success in your noble work, I am

Very sincerely,

ROSA WRIGHT SMITH,

Registrar General, National Society Children of the American Revolution.





Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

of the distinguishing traits of her character and she frequently exhausted her own strength to promote the good of others. In return for this unselfish devotion to her friends she received the recompense of loyal friendship and numbered countless hearts among her conquests.

Mrs. Bussey belonged to one of the oldest and best families in the South. Her father was the late Ebenezer Davies McKinley, of Newnan, Georgia, one of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Miss Annie Reed, was the daughter of Colonel Jesse Reed, of Brunswick County, Virginia, a gallant officer in the last war with England and a member of the State Assembly from Brunswick County. Colonel Reed married Miss Susan Maclin, of Virginia, a daughter of Colonel James Maclin, of St. Andrew's parish and a descendant of Frederick Maclin, a distinguished member from Brunswick County of the famous Convention of 1776. The Maclin family were descended from two brothers, William and John, who came from Scotland to Virginia in 1735 and were among the early colonial patriots who gave to the Old Dominion its prestige among the Colonies.

On her father's side of the house Mrs. Bussey was descended from the Davies, Cummins, and McKinleys from Wales and Scotland, who came to America, with other Covenanters, to escape religious persecution. The noted divine Rev. Samuel Davies, President of Princeton College in 1749, was a member of the Davies branch of her family. Her ancestors were all noted for their culture and zeal for learning. The Rev. Francis Cummins, D. D., who preached to Presbyterian parishes in South Carolina and Georgia for fifty years, was Mrs. Bussey's great-grandfather. The McKinley family has long been one of the leading families of Georgia. Dr. Archibald Carlisle McKinley, her grandfather, was a noted physician and moved from Abbeville, South Carolina, to Lexington, Georgia, nearly one hundred years ago. Her father, Ebenezer Davies McKinley, and his two brothers, Charles Goodloe and William McKinley, were among the ablest members of the Georgia bar before the war. Her uncle, Francis Cummins McKinley, established the first store in Atlanta prior to the building of the Georgia railroad.

Mrs. Bussey was one of the founders of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first local Chapter established in the United States. For the first two years she was chairman of the Board of Managers and her able direction helped to make this Chapter one of the foremost in the sisterhood. She was recently elected a member of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The members of the immediate household, bereaved by the sad death of Mrs. Bussey, are two brothers, Messrs. Nathaniel and Joseph E. McKinley; two sisters, Mrs. Francis Scales and Miss Julia McKinley, and one niece, Miss Estelle Whelan. Among her nearest relatives are Carlisle McKinley, editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*, and author of "An Appeal to Pharaoh," the book that created such a stir in the literary world a few years ago; Mrs. W. H. Sims, wife of the first Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Judge Howell Cobb, and Mrs. John Thomas, of Athens; Mrs. Guy McKinley, of Milledgeville, and Mrs. William Wyly and Archibald Carlisle McKinley, of Sapelo Island.

MRS. BETSEY KENDALL KING.—It is the sad duty of the Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Xenia, Ohio, to chronicle the death of its honored and revered Regent, Mrs. Betsey Kendall King, who died March 3, 1896, at the age of eighty-three years and three months. Mrs. King was one of the pioneers of Ohio, and among the first settlers of Xenia, having come from Connecticut when the stage coach was the most commodious mode of travel then known.

The Chapter in deepest sympathy for those whom she loved passed the following in memoriam:

The members of the Catherine Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution mourn the loss of their honored Regent, and extend the deepest sympathy to her sorrowing family. They realize fully that her removal has caused such a heart ache that only God in his goodness can ease the great pain. She who served her God so faithfully, proved to all with whom she came in contact the reality of her service, in her beautiful devotion to her family and to the Church of Christ. Always cheerful, always happy, courteous, and kind, it was a pleasure to be in her home, and those who have enjoyed her society will ever remember her forgetfulness of self, her consideration of the comfort of others, and her genuine goodness. She made the sensitive tenderness of youth joyful; she made the strength and activity of manhood hopeful

and aspiring ; she kept bright and enduring the sufferings of the heroes of the Revolution ; she brought to our times the hallowed memories of the deeds of Seventy-six, and kept sacred the cause of freedom in the hearts and lives of the soldiers of the Revolution ; she brought no weak devotion to a cause she embraced.

“ What can we do when the unbeholden
Hangs, in a night, wherewith we dare not cope ?
What, but to look sunward, and with face golden
Speak to each other softly of hope.”

The Chapter grieves with you, for their Regent has been taken from them, their oldest member has been removed, but her memory will ever be a bright one, and will remain “ Till the day breaks and the shadows flee away.”

MRS. HENRY H. EARLY,
Historian.

MRS. CHARLES M. GILMAN.—Entered into life at Southport, Connecticut, June 11, 1896, Mary Ogden Bulkley, wife of Charles M. Gilman and Registrar of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter from its organization in 1893. To this, her special work, she brought a scholarly accuracy and thoroughness, and to the wider field of the National Society an enthusiastic sympathy and comprehension, characteristic of herself, her training, and her inheritance. The steadfast truth and sincerity, the unselfish kindness and generosity which make her loss irreparable to Chapter, church, and community were fairest and brightest where she was best known. There remains a loneliness not to be assuaged ; a heartache not to be cured ; a longing not to be stilled until

“ . . . the raptured greeting
On Canaan's happy shore ”

shall unite forever the family, most of whose members have already greeted her.

The Dorothy Ripley Chapter, loving and honoring her memory, feel that her word to them would be “ to close up the ranks and press forward.”

BRACKETT- MCGEE.—Two members of our Board have been deeply afflicted within the last month. Colonel Brackett, husband of Mrs. Brackett, our First Vice-President General, after a long and suffering illness passed into rest June 25.

On the same day little Donald McGee, infant son of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, died of meningitis, in Atlantic City.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management 1896

President General.

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL,
32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR,
715 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR,
1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon-General.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,
The Ingleside, 1527 I St., Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, June 4, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Crabbe, and Mrs. Allen.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

It being announced that the Regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean, was in the city and desired a special audience at this meeting, Mrs. Brackett moved that an invitation be extended to Mrs. McLean. The vote on this motion was unanimous.

Mrs. Foote asked permission to convey the invitation to Mrs. McLean, who, upon being presented to the Board, said: "Madame President, Ladies, in the five years I have been associated with the Daughters I have never had the pleasure of entering these sacred precincts, and I am much indebted to the ladies for this courtesy."

The Recording Secretary General commenced the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

The Treasurer General moved that the report be read in sections. This being agreed to, the minutes of the first day's session were submitted to the Board for their consideration.

Dr. McGee asked if the entire correspondence between the President General and Mrs. McLean should appear in the minutes?

The President General replied: "Dr. McGee will remember that by order of the Board it has been decided that certain portions of the minutes can be omitted in the Magazine."

Mrs. Brackett said: "We are obliged to have absolutely correct minutes for the purpose of reference, but it is not necessary to have it all go out in the Magazine."

The President General said: "The Chair would be very much dissatisfied indeed if all that matter should be omitted from the Magazine. It should stand on record, for the Chair has heard from many directions, from Philadelphia and other cities, of the very great indiscretion the President General used in interfering in local matters. As President General I cannot allow this charge to stand. With all due honor to Mrs. McLean (she needed no endorsement from me), I cannot allow it to go out before all the Daughters that I had done these things, and *not* say I had *not* done them."

Mrs. Ritchie said: "Is it good policy, that is, do we make ourselves appear reliable if it is understood that we do not publish our minutes precisely as they are? What transpires should be recorded. It might

make us, perhaps, a little more careful as to what we should say. When we pick up the Magazine—those of us who do not attend the Board meetings—we lose our interest if we find that things are not reported that go on."

The President General added: "I fear that the ladies who are not in the habit of being here will get a wrong impression concerning the withholding of things from the minutes. There have been things which have happened on our Board that could not well go upon the records. As far as anything personal is concerned, the Chair would be glad that it be printed in full, but it was in deference to others that it should not be so. I think our State Regent from Maryland would sustain us in that."

Mrs. Brackett: "Madam President, the Senate of the United States constantly expunges from its minutes."

Miss Johnston said that it was not so much to expunge any action as a few injudicious remarks.

Mrs. Ritchie: "I still think it would be safer if we were to be guided by the law about what is right, as in this case."

Dr. McGee said that she did not think it well to make a distinction and not print everything that went into the minutes which were to be kept in the archives of the Society.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of Friday's session.

Upon a suggestion of the Corresponding Secretary General, it was decided to suspend the regular order of business in order to give Mrs. McLean an opportunity to address the Board.

At the conclusion of Mrs. McLean's remarks a vote of thanks was sent by the National Board to the New York City Chapter for the energy and enthusiasm shown in the Loan Exhibit of last month, to which Mrs. McLean responded, "I thank you, ladies, very heartily in the name of my Chapter, and I am sure your words will inspire and encourage them. Madam President, Ladies, *au revoir!*"

The fact of a State organization having been formed was discussed, and this being questioned, Dr. McGee read from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE referred to an extract relating to the formation of a State organization in Rhode Island.

The President General announced that as Mrs. Seymour had a matter to present to the Board the regular business would be suspended for a short time longer.

Mrs. Seymour: "Madam President, Ladies of the Board, I thank you for yielding to me. This is a novel matter I present to you. It is a request from Miss Eleanor Margaret Freeland, a young girl graduate, who applies for admission to our Society, asking that her papers may be passed upon and the news of her admission telegraphed her immediately so that it may reach her before the close of the graduating exercises."

Mrs. Seymour displayed to the Board a photograph of this young lady in graduating costume which she had received.

The President General said: "We all love these young school-girl graduates. The Chair suggests that action be taken upon this."

The Recording Secretary General was ordered to cast the ballot for Miss Freeland's election, and it was moved and carried that a telegram be sent acquainting her of the action of the Board.

Mrs. Griscom, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, was announced and presented by the President General to the ladies of the Board. The object of Mrs. Griscom's visit was to invite the ladies of the Board to a reception to be given the Philadelphia Chapter at her home in Haverford, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the trip to be made in Mrs. Griscom's private car.

Dr. McGee moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Griscom for this courteous invitation. Seconded by Mrs. Foote. Mrs. Buchanan called for a rising vote, which was unanimous.

The minutes of May 11 were then read by the Recording Secretary.

The minutes were accepted as amended.

The regular business of the June meeting began with the reading of the report of the Recording Secretary General:

Number of letters written, 82; number of postals, 13. Charters issued since last report as follows: "Torrington," Torrington, Connecticut; "Ormsby," Manchester, Vermont; "Continental," Washington, District of Columbia; "Dorothy Quincy Hancock," Greenfield, Massachusetts; "Fort Nelson," Portsmouth, Virginia; "George Clymer," Towanda, Pennsylvania; "Multonomah," Portland, Oregon; "Illini," Ottawa, Illinois; "George Rogers Clarke," Oak Park, Illinois; "Ashuelot," Keene, New Hampshire; "Betsey Ross," Lawrence, Massachusetts; "Topeka," Topeka, Kansas; "Emma Hart Willard," Berlin, Connecticut; "Judge Samuel McDowell," Cynthia, Kentucky; "Bellevue," St. Albans, Vermont; "Sabra Trumbull," Rockville, Connecticut; "Wyoming," Wyoming, Ohio (re-issue).

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2; applications for charters awaiting verification, 9; application blanks for charters issued, 11. Expenses of desk, as per itemized account, \$4.67.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 222; constitutions, 526; Caldwell circulars, 376; information circulars, 271; circulars about dues, 383; circulars relative to purchase of blanks, 137; letters written, 30; amount expended for postage and incidentals, \$8.64.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from "La Puerta del Oro" Chapter, of California, stating that this Chapter is about to publish their by-laws, and requesting the privilege of having copies of the constitution of 1895 of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, bound in with them.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Corresponding Secretary General should inform this Chapter that the constitutions of 1895 contain some errors, and that the National Board should not permit any further circulation of them, but that they can have copies of the constitution published in 1896. Upon discussion of this motion it was decided that no immediate definite action be taken at this session, but that the Corresponding Secretary General should have further correspondence with this Chapter upon the subject.

The Corresponding Secretary General inquired if it is the desire of the Board that this Chapter be allowed to reprint the constitution, adding that errors may be made in doing this.

It was moved and carried that the privilege of reprinting the constitution be not granted, it being unwise to establish this precedent on account of the errors that might occur in the reprinting of the same.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter received from Mrs. Stevenson, written by a lady of the Sequoia Chapter, requesting the opinion of the Board as to the constitutionality of a Chapter by-law which only permits those persons who are invited to join the Chapter.

The President General stated that in replying to this letter she informed this lady that she had no authority over these things, but that the matter would be submitted to the Board, and the decision thereon communicated by the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Brackett expressed the following opinion on this subject: "Our constitution says that the by-laws of Chapters must not conflict with the constitution. The point in this case is that a member must be invited in order to join a Chapter. The invitation is the point which I make. This is contrary to our constitution. I also desire to say, Madam President, that some two or three years ago the Board passed a resolution requiring every organized Chapter to send its by-laws to the National Society and they would be turned over to the officer in charge of organization; that they would be carefully compared and every precaution taken that they should not conflict with the constitution. These matters coming up show the necessity of this work being done."

Mrs. Hichborn stated that an effort was being made to procure the by-laws of every Chapter, and that they were being carefully compared.

Various opinions were expressed on this subject of the constitutionality of the by-laws referred to, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Foote, Miss Miller, and Dr. McGee expressing their views respectively, and at the conclusion Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to inform the lady making this inquiry that no by-laws of Chapters can be made in conflict with the constitution. Therefore it is illegal to make any limitations in the by-laws other than constitutional ones."

A rising vote was taken on Mrs. Boynton's motion, which was carried by 23 to 4.

Dr. McGee then offered the following: "That admission of members to Chapters by invitation only is not in harmony with the spirit of our

Society. Yet although we do not like the Chapter usage in question we cannot interfere with Chapter rules regarding membership."

Motion lost, 9 to 6.

Mrs. Brackett moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

Carried.

The adjourned meeting was called to order Thursday, at two o'clock p. m., the President General presiding.

The Corresponding Secretary General was requested to continue her report, and announced the receipt of a letter from the Century Publishing Company, requesting the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to write an introduction for a new book about to be published by this company, who also desired to use the seal and insignia of the Society.

It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to inform the Century Company that they may have the privilege of using the insignia but not the seal.

In regard to the advisability of writing an introduction to the book, the President General requested the advice of the Board.

Mrs. Ritchie moved: "That Mrs. Stevenson, as President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the invitation of the Century Company to write an introduction to a patriotic volume to be shortly issued by that company." Carried.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution.

A letter was also read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Holbrook, General Secretary of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. The purport of these letters being of great interest to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that from the General Secretary is inserted in full:

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, May 30, 1896.

Mrs. C. E. MAIN, *Secretary General, D. A. R.*

Dear Madam: At a meeting of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held in New York City, May 28, the following preamble and motion were presented:

Mrs. President: Believing that the existence of two separate societies, namely, the "Daughters of the Revolution," and the "Daughters of the American Revolution," having identical objects, identical rules of admission, and nearly identical names, is detrimental to the interests of both societies, and a hinderance to the prosecution of their patriotic work; is provocative of injurious comment and criticism, and is the means of frequent confusion in the public mind, and the cause of much distrust of both societies; we, the members of the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, hereby express our desire for a union of the two societies under a single name, constitution, and government.

And to the furtherance of that union, in behalf of the Long Island Daughters of the Revolution, I hereby move the appointment within twenty days from this date, by the Executive Board of this General Society, of a Consolidation Committee, consisting of five members of this General Society, with alternates, to consult with a similar committee appointed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and that the Secretary General of the Daughters of the Revolution be instructed to communicate with the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, transmitting a complete copy of these motions and preamble, asking the appointment of a similar committee in the addressed Society, and requesting the name of place and date for a conference of these committees of said societies; to discuss the proposed union, the means for its accomplishment, and the basis and terms upon which it should be made.

(Signed)

ALICE MORSE FARLE,
Regent Long Island Society, D. R.

Kindly notify me of the appointment of this committee requested and of the place and date of the proposed conference.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) VIOLA V. HOLBROOK,
Secretary General, D. R.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Daughters of the Revolution with a view to effect this union." Carried.

A desire that the President General name the place of meeting and the members of this committee was unanimously expressed.

The Chair asked the indulgence of the Board for a little delay in appointing this Consolidation Committee.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the National Board of Management invite this committee to be its guest during the session for consolidation." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved that the time of the meeting be laid upon the table until after the appointment of the committee. Carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications for membership presented June 4, 1896, 391; ancestors verified May 7, 555; applications on hand not verified, 27; applications on hand verified awaiting dues, 18; badge permits issued, 67; supplementary papers verified, 17.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications for membership presented June 4, 1896, 224; ancestors verified May 7, 560; applications on hand not verified, 20; supplementary papers verified, 21; applications on hand verified awaiting dues, 29; badge permits issued, 42; resigned, 3; deceased, 2.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett stated that she had admitted six "own Daughters,"

also announced that the card catalogue is up to date, 687 applications having been gone over and the ancestors approved. Also, that the card catalogue case which was purchased some time ago is too small and a new one will be required, that prices for same have been obtained and will be presented in due course.

Mrs. Seymour presented to the library of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a book entitled, "The Life of General Pinckney," by his grandson, Rev. Chas. Colesworth Pinckney, on behalf of Mrs. Frances M. Jones, Regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, South Carolina.

Dr. McGee inquired if this book ought not to be presented by her, as Librarian General. Mrs. Seymour said this would be left with the Board. It was decided that the matter should remain as it now stands.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointment of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Mrs. Laura J. M. Noyes, Carthage, Illinois; Mrs. Cora Belle Bickford, Biddeford, Maine; Mrs. Sarah E. White, Farmington, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie L. S. Putnum, Manistique, Michigan; Mrs. Stella Louise Winchester, St. Joseph, Michigan; Mrs. Katharine Weeks, Mount Clemens, Michigan; Mrs. Clara Hyde Hogg, Cadiz, Ohio (for Harrison County); Mrs. Nellie B. Taylor, Scranton, Pennsylvania (for Lackawanna County); Mrs. Ellen Shaw K. Waddill, Cheraw, South Carolina; Mrs. Abbie Wardlaw Scudder, Shelbyville, Tennessee; Mrs. Harriet W. Sells, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Virginia Foulkes, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mariette T. Olin, Racine, Wisconsin.

The organization of the following Chapters is reported: "Marylands Line," Baltimore, Maryland, organized May 12, 1896; the "Le Ray de Charmount," Watertown, New York, organized May 23, 1896; the "Urbana," Urbana, Ohio, organized May 23, 1896.

Letters of acceptance have been received from Mrs. Laura B. Pound, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Miss Sarah A. Worcester, Urbana, Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Allen, State Regent of Utah, said: "Madam President, with the permission of the Board, I would like to make a few remarks in regard to Mrs. Harriet W. Sells, the 'real Daughter,' just appointed Chapter Regent for Salt Lake City. We are hoping that with such a head Daughters of the American Revolution matters in that locality will receive a great impetus. Mrs. Sells's father enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of sixteen and was honorably discharged at the age of nineteen. Mrs. Sells herself is a woman of unusual gifts and fine education. Her husband has been a high official here in Washington and Lieutenant Governor of Utah. The Daughters of the American Revolution honors itself as well as Mrs. Sells in electing her a member."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and accepted.

The Treasurer General presented to the Board the names of four members who had been dropped for non-payment of dues.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following books have been received during the past month :

Munsell's Index to American Genealogies, fourth edition (purchased by order of the Board), a discount was obtained by the Librarian General; Lossing's Eminent Americans, from Miss Fedora Wilbur; One Hundred Years of a Nation's Life, from the same; Congressional Directory, Fifty-fourth Congress, First Session, from Mrs. Hull; Goodwin's Dolly Madison, from Chas. Scribner's Sons; Earle's Margaret Winthrop, from the same; Notes and Queries, Vol II, Third Series, from Mr. McAlarney; Miller's Directory of Frederick City and County (Maryland), from Mr. Bielfeldt, through Mrs. Ritchie; Laws of the United States Governing Pensions, Government Document; Fuller's Address on Inauguration of George Washington, from Mrs. Foote; Address on the Acceptance by Congress of the Statue of James A. Garfield, Government publication, from the same; Peters's "A Century of Presidents," from the author; Bolton's Genealogical Research in Libraries, leaflet, from the author; Balch and Foster's Patriotic Primer for the Little Citizen, from Mr. Wallace Foster; Chart of the "Stars and Stripes;" "Flags of America," and leaflets, from the same; a *fine fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence, from the same, (by order of the Board this has been framed and is hanging in the Board room; it being a better copy than the one we previously possessed.)

Society Publications.

Register Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Commandery, 1896; National Society Sons of the American Revolution Year Book, 1894, also Proceedings of Congress of '92 and '93; Year Book of the Holland Society of New York, '92 to '95, three volumes. (The above five volumes were presented at the request of the Librarian General, in exchange for Lineage Books, Vol. 1.) Sons of the American Revolution, Kentucky Society Year Book, 1896, from Mr. Quinsberry, through Mrs. Brockett.

Periodicals.

Our Country, Vols. I and II, bound; Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, back numbers; Demorest's Family Magazine, November 1895, two copies.

A special price has been made for us on Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, but not on Johnson's Cyclopedia. The purchase of one of these books and also of Windsor's Handbook of the Revolution is recommended. Subscription to the Calendar of Wills to be published by the Colonial Dames of New York is also desirable.

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Librarian General be authorized to purchase Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography and Windsor's Handbook of the Revolution at the price designated by her. Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved that Hadyn's Genealogy be purchased. Carried.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Miss Johnston stated that the work of the Lineage Book is going on very well and upon the same lines. In regard to the type-written copies that are sent in they have proved most unsatisfactory and perplexing. The expenses of this office have been kept within limitations. Miss Johnston desired instructions as to the illustrations of the second volume of the Lineage Book.

Dr. McGee moved that the second volume of the Lineage Book contain the portraits of the national officers of the second year, except such portraits as appeared in the first volume. Carried.

The Historian General requested permission to speak of a matter in connection with the observance of the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address. This being granted, a request was made by her for the issuance of a circular on this subject, the cost of which, it was stated, would be \$7 or \$8 per thousand. This was voted upon and carried.

Miss Johnston informed the Board that great interest had been manifested in the proposed observance of this centenary by presidents of colleges, superintendents of schools, etc., and asked for instructions as to the distribution of these circulars.

Mrs. Henry moved that the Historian General use her own judgment in this matter. Carried.

Miss Johnston called the attention of the Board to a matter which had been placed before her, viz: the historical exhibition that is to be held in Toronto, Canada, in 1897, commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of John Sebastian Cabot. A member of the Canadian Parliament, Hon. Oliver A. Howland, had sent papers to be submitted to the Board soliciting the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society in this celebration.

The Historian General was instructed to answer this letter expressing the cordial interest of the Board of Management in the proposed event.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held on May 19, when bids for stationery from Caldwell & Co., the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomson, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Tiffany & Co., of New York, were read.

Caldwell & Co. giving the most reasonable bids, it was moved and carried "That we accept Caldwell's bid for paper at \$1.15 per ream."

This firm also offers to give to the Society ten per cent. on every sale made by them.

The chairman suggested that the Corresponding Secretary General inform Caldwell & Co. that their bid has been accepted, requesting this firm to send something that can be presented to the Board on June 4, so that the matter of the stationery can be settled before the summer.

Various details were mentioned which should be submitted by the Corresponding Secretary General, and the latter was requested to inform

Caldwell & Co. that this matter must come before the Executive Committee.

At the regular meeting of the committee on June 2, all the members being present, the Corresponding Secretary General stated that a formal contract from Caldwell & Co. had been received in the matter of the stationery, also that this firm had made all their arrangements for the manufacture of the paper, and that an order could be filled within a month. The contract was read by the Corresponding Secretary General to the committee, and it was decided to accept it with the slight alteration of the words, "for a ton of paper," the Corresponding Secretary General being instructed to communicate this to the firm. (The contract was here read in full by the Recording Secretary General.)

The Corresponding Secretary General also reported that Caldwell & Co. acquiesced in the decision of the Board, that hereafter only sample spoons be kept at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, orders for the same taken by the Curator to be filled from their store.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Acting Chairman,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee submit list of bills approved and signed by them as correct.

They recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest \$2,500 of the permanent fund in her hands in a guaranteed first mortgage loan bearing six per cent. interest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER, *Chairman,*
ELIZABETH TOWNSON BULLOCK.

Mrs. Nash moved that the report be accepted and the recommendation acted upon.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Dr. Harrison, chairman, submitted the following: "The Auditing Committee have had five meetings to audit the books of the Treasurer General and the Business Manager of the Magazine, and find that all disbursements and receipts of the funds of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are accounted for.

Submitted this 4th day of June, 1896.

(Signed)

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
HELEN MASON BOYNTON,
AGNES MARTIN DENNISON.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—The committee has held one meeting during the month. In accordance with the request of the

Board of May 11, 1896, the committee solicited additional bids and received the following. The bids were then presented.

Mrs. Bullock moved that the lowest bid (Nichol's) on 5,000 constitutions be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Allen moved that the lowest bid for all the printing be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett asked if these bids had been requested through the mail, if no personal interview had been held with the dealer?

The chairman of the Printing Committee replied that the matter had been attended to through the mail, and she had seen no dealer in person.

Mrs. Brackett said: "The reason I ask this question is that there has been so much said in town about our unbusiness-like methods. The reported action of the chairman of this committee has brought ridicule and adverse criticism on our Society. There is one dealer, a reliable man, who says he was approached by the chairman of the Printing Committee and asked to bid above Mrs. Thomson—to put in what he called a 'straw' bid. She told him the Society was perfectly satisfied with Mrs. Thomson's work, and his bid was solicited only as a form to satisfy the public. He put in his bid knowing he was to go above Mrs. Thomson. These matters are the common talk on the street. I went to see this gentleman to ask if this was true, and he made the statement I have given."

Mrs. Draper: "This is a grave charge, and in justice to the chairman of the Printing Committee, I would ask that if these things are going on the minutes, she be given a chance to make some explanation."

Mrs. Brackett: "Because this charge is so grave and so serious is the reason I make it."

It was decided to defer the consideration of the report of the Printing Committee until to-morrow.

Mrs. Brockett spoke of an order for certificates, dated April 2, that the Registrars General knew nothing whatever about, at the same time showing a copy of the only order the Registrars General had given for certificates, and requested a correction or explanation of this.

The President General stated that as it had been decided to defer the consideration of the report of the Printing Committee until to-morrow, this matter would be taken up at that time.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS was then read by Mrs. Lindsay, owing to the absence of the chairman, as follows:

A meeting of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics was held May 18, at the residence of the chairman. Present: The chairman, Mrs. William Lindsay, and Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote. Much interest and enthusiasm were shown by the members present.

A communication from Professor Goode, offering a case, or cases, at the Smithsonian, was received and the offer accepted. The cases are to be used until the Daughters erect their national hall, which it is to be hoped will be in the near future.

On May 23 the committee visited the Smithsonian, carrying with them

such relics as they had. Professor Goode and Professor J. Howard Clark received the articles and stated that in a few weeks they would be placed in the case properly labeled and ready for exhibition.

The relics deposited were: Three bronze medals, struck in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, which was presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Regent of the General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, to this Society, as shown by the official minutes, dated June 7, 1894, and published in the July number, 1894, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A teaspoon made from the buckles of Ephraim Sawyer, a revolutionary patriot, presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, his descendant.

An ink-stand of General Frye, of revolutionary fame, presented by Mrs. Frye, through Mrs. Foote. (The silver tray upon which this bottle was placed is of Flemish manufacture, and has been in the family of Mrs. Frye over six hundred years.)

The offer of Professor Goode to place with the relics the spinning wheel from which the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution was copied was accepted. One of the insignia and also a copy of the Magazine of the Society will be placed in the case; also two letters now in the hands of the chairman, written by daughters of revolutionary patriots, one whom is ninety-three years of age.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote also presented a most interesting relic, consisting of a Washington badge.

The chairman has received the offer of a chair from Washington's headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey, and also a piece of china which was brought to America by a family whose descendants in New Jersey still live on the original grant from the Crown.

Investigation has also made known the fact that a collection of colonial china, presented to the Society by Dr. Nellie Flint, of Brooklyn, New York, was ordered placed among the relics of the Society, as shown by the official minutes, dated January 9, 1893, and published in the January number, 1893, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

It has been deposited in the Smithsonian and will be placed in the cases.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote begs to present to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution two steel engravings of battles of the American Revolution, executed from the paintings of Trumbull, viz: "The Battle of Bunker Hill" and "The Death of General Montgomery in the Attack of Quebec, December 17, 1775," which engravings have not yet been received by the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUE VIRGINIA FIELD, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—The committee has held regular weekly meetings and attended to its duties in detail.

Each clerk employed by the National Society has, at the request of the committee, sent in a statement of duties performed by her, and from

whom she takes instructions, thus showing which officer is responsible for certain work. In this connection the committee takes pleasure in assuring the Board of Management that it is served by a corps of most faithful, efficient, and industrious employees. The list of clerks, with their own statement of work done, is on file and will be always accessible. The committee must refer to information contained therein for answer to all questions regarding the work of the office, and to criticism of methods.

The committee feels it can arrange and dispose of the few details before it without troubling the Board with any special recommendations.

It offers for your inspection a blank form for the pay roll to be used, and asks instructions as to further action on this point.

The committee has received a notice from the Printing Committee that its meetings will be held on Monday preceding the regular Board meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman*,
ELIZABETH TOWNSON BULLOCK,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK.—The Statute Committee, Mrs. Buchanan, chairman, reported that copy had been made of all resolutions bearing upon the general work of the office, contained in the MSS. Journals, 1890-93, the same having been verified in committee and prepared for entering upon the Statute Book.

It is the purpose of the committee to complete the extracts from all the MSS. Journals during the present month (June), and after verification to write them in the Statute Book during the summer months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

L. M. P. BUCHANAN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

Receipts.

April 1 to May 30, 1896:

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, . . .	\$214 85
To sale of extra copies,	11 82
To cut, paid for,	10 00
To advertisements,	36 00

Total receipts, \$272 67

Office Expenditures.

April 1 to May 30, 1896:

To mailing extra copies from office (second class matter, as per vouchers),	\$4 01
To postage,	4 00

To postage, Editor,	\$1 00
To extra postage,	11
To expressage,	90
To freight and cartage on extra April numbers from Harrisburg,	1 21
To 400 postals, to Regents,	4 00
To messenger service,	45
To telegrams,	95
To Easton & Rupp, blank book, ink, etc., as per bill,	1 40
	<hr/>
	\$19 58
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	253 09
	<hr/>
	\$272 67

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill for April,	\$436 29
Printer's bill for May,	466 92
Salary of Business Manager,	100 00

Since the last report was made at the April meeting over 1,400 postals have been sent out, about 200 Magazines wrapped and mailed (some as samples and exchanges) and 160 letters.

A mimeographed postal was sent to each Chapter Regent (nearly 400) urging her coöperation in bringing the Magazine before their Chapter. For this purpose it was necessary to make a list of such Regents from the Chapter reports sent to the Directory compiler, as there was no complete list in the office.

Specifications were prepared and sent out to possible bidders for printing the AMERICAN MONTHLY and letters written to reliable advertising agencies throughout the country, as reported at the May Board meeting.

A considerable amount of space has been secured by the advertisers in our sample edition. We hope there will be enough to largely reduce the cost of postage for sending it out.

The balance in the bank to the credit of the Magazine was quoted at \$116.25 at the last report. As there seemed to be no further need for such a fund, this amount has been delivered to the Treasurer General, the bank book balanced, and the account closed.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report audited and accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock. Carried.

Adjourned meeting was called to order on Friday at ten a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, presiding.

Members present, the same as on the first day.

The President General said, "Before beginning the regular business I desire to express in behalf of my daughter, her appreciation and pleasure at the gift bestowed by the resident members of the National Board of Management and the Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution. It was among the very few things my daughter took with her to her new home. She wanted that always to be before her; and

in addition to her pleasure, I desire to express my own appreciation, for I feel that there is nothing that could have touched me more deeply than that tribute. I want to speak of another little personal matter. When I returned home last night and realized that the house seemed for the moment bereft of every child, a small package was handed me from the Letitia Greene Stevenson Chapter. I found that it contained the insignia of our Order, with a diamond in the center. I sent it to my daughter this morning. Next to your gift this is the most appreciated."

Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Miss Stevenson—now Mrs. Hardin—addressed to the Board, acknowledging most cordially the receipt of their gift.

The regular order of business being resumed, the Editor of the Magazine was called upon to make her report

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the Magazine pamphlet or "dummy" that was to be issued, stating that it was a new work and difficult to get into shape, and asked instructions of the Board for the illustrations.

Mrs. Draper moved that the cut of the President General be used as a frontispiece for the extra edition. Carried.

Miss Johnston was requested to write a short sketch of the President General for this pamphlet.

The President General said that it was desirable that the Historian General as an Associate Editor should be requested to write this sketch.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—Mr. Cushing, whose offer to solicit advertising for the Magazine was accepted by the Board, asked to withdraw his offer on account of a change in his business, therefore no contract was made. Mr. Bonney, of Philadelphia, offers to solicit, his terms being the same as Mr. Cushing's. Enough advertisements for the sample pages have been secured to practically cover the cost of postage—a better result than was promised by us last month.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the report of the Magazine Committee be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved also that Mr. Bonney's offer be accepted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOK PLATE.—According to instructions received from the Board at the May meeting I asked for a second design for book plate for the library of the National Society from Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. and Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia. These designs are now submitted for your selection.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Chairman Book Plate Committee.

Dr. McGee objected to the designs, as not one of them contains the necessary wording and have nothing on them to show that they are our book plate, explaining that our book plate must bear upon it the words, "Presented by," and a date. Dr. Harrison supported this objection.

Mrs. Brackett moved that Caldwell's first design be accepted. Motion lost.

Miss Johnston moved that the action on the book plate be deferred until October. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Librarian General procure from Mrs. Clark the printed slips in her possession for use in books of the library. Carried.

The President General added the name of Dr. Harrison to that of the Committee on Book Plate, any immediate action of this committee being deferred until October.

It was then resolved: "That the matter of the book plate be left with the chairman and members of the Book Plate Committee until October, to act in the matter as they think best, and that the National Society appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars for the cost of designs of such book plate." Resolution offered by Mrs. Keim and carried.

Dr. Harrison asked to be excused from acting on this committee, but the President General declined to accept her resignation.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that those clerks in the office who have served continuously for one year be allowed thirty days leave, with pay, and those who have served for a minor portion of the year be allowed a proportionate leave. The detailed arrangements to be left with the Committee on Administration. Carried.

Mrs. Draper offered the following: "That each clerk be allowed, in addition, fifteen days sick leave, with pay, if necessary, each clerk to report to her superior officer." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to insert notice in the daily papers calling attention to a suitable observance of Flag Day, June 14." Carried.

Mrs. Ritchie asked the privilege of using the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia on a medal she proposed giving to the student in the schools of Maryland writing the best historical essay on the State.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the State Regent of Maryland be allowed to use the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia in any way she may see fit in preparing designs for a medal to be awarded to the student in the schools of Maryland who shall prepare the best essay upon the history of the State of Maryland." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced the appointment and acceptance of Mrs. Wittenmyer as chairman of the Press Committee, Mrs. Burrows and Mrs. Lockwood Committee on Insignia, to report to the Congress of 1897, and of Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe as added to the Committee on Observance of the Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address.

The Consolidation Committee, as appointed by the President General, is as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mrs. Brackett, <i>Chairman</i> , | 1. Mrs. Draper, |
| 2. Mrs. Main, | 2. Mrs. Henry, |
| 3. Mrs. Mitchell, | 3. Dr. McGee, |
| 4. Miss Forsyth, | 4. Miss Miller, |
| 5. Mrs. Boynton, | 5. Mrs. Ritchie, |
| 6. Mrs. Hichborn. | 6. Mrs. Lindsay, as <i>Alternates</i> . |

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from an officer of a Chapter stating that they had in their possession a duplicate charter, their original one being in the hands of their first Regent, who refused to give it up.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to write the Regent of this Chapter that the original charter having been ordered in the name of the Chapter is the official property of the Chapter, and is the one that will be numbered. The second charter is invalid and must be returned to this office." Carried.

THE REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was resumed, having been held over from yesterday.

The chairman, Mrs. Keim, explained that the order for certificates which the Registrars General stated had been erroneously given, had been her own mistake and asked that as Mrs. Thomson had this thousand certificates on hand, that when more certificates were needed, the Society would take those from Mrs. Thomson.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That when another thousand certificates are needed these may be purchased of Mrs. Thomson." Carried.

Mrs. Keim asked the permission of the Board to have Miss Stone attend to the counting of the printed matter as it comes in during her, Mrs. Keim's, absence, and to report if it is correct, etc. It was so ordered. No further objection being offered the report was accepted.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that a sample copy of all printed matter issued by the National Society be placed on file in the custody of the Corresponding Secretary General. Carried.

Mrs. Foote moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m., Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the Chair.

The matter of the Consolidation Committee was taken up, the Board going into executive session to discuss what instructions should be given to its committee. Being executive session, no minutes were taken except by the members of the committee, to be used by them as guides in the coming conference.

Debate on this subject being closed, the regular session was resumed.

Miss Miller moved to reconsider the vote upon the book plate. Carried.

Miss Miller moved: "That Caldwell's first design for the book plate be adopted, with some slight alteration to be suggested by the committee." Motion lost by one.

Mrs. Mitchell move that the discussion of the book plate be laid upon the table. Carried.

It was announced to the Board that Mrs. Horatio King, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, was at the rooms, and the courtesy was extended to her of visiting the Board.

DIRECTORY REPORT.—I take pleasure in reporting that the compilation of the Directory is completed and printing has begun. Fifteen organized Chapters not having replied to repeated requests, their records

were prepared here. An agent has been engaged and is now obtaining advertisements, so that there is every reason to believe that the Directory will prove a source of revenue to the Society. Instructions are asked regarding a few special cases.

1. An Honorary State Regent, a State Regent for '95, and a Chapter Regent are delinquent. Are they to be omitted?

2. Two Honorary State Regents have been reported who were not constitutionally elected; one gentleman has been reported as a Chapter officer. Unless it is otherwise ordered, these names will be omitted and the matters referred to the Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

3. One lady is Honorary Vice-President General and Chapter Regent. In which capacity shall she appear in the Directory?

4. One Chapter Regent positively declares her right to organize when she has less than twelve members. Will the Board direct that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization explain the constitution to this lady?

5. A Chapter Regent promised a report on April 15 last. An incomplete and incorrect report was received last Monday, and the Regent was informed that in accordance with notification sent her in advance, the compilation of her State had been completed weeks ago. She now inquires by what authority I compiled the Directory without waiting until every Chapter had reported. Ought I to have waited indefinitely for tardy Chapters, or was it the wish of the Board at the May meeting, that the compilation be proceeded with at once?

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

It was ordered that the names of all members delinquent in the matter of dues be omitted from the Directory.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That a letter with special delivery stamp thereon be sent to the lady holding two offices, asking her which of the two offices she prefers holding, that of Honorary Vice-President General or Chapter Regent." Carried.

If the Board permit, the Recording Secretary General would like to insert here, "That a telegram received from this lady expressed her preference to retain the position of Chapter Regent."

Dr. McGee asked for instructions in regard to waiting for delinquent Chapters in connection with the Directory work.

Mrs. Ritchie moved that the compiler of the Directory be sustained in not holding work open longer for these delinquent Chapters. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of Committee on Statute Book, asked instructions as to whether the constitution or amendments pertaining thereto should be considered.

Dr. McGee moved that the matter be left to the discretion of the Statute Committee. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Philadelphia, tendering the resignation of a lady from the National Society, occasioned by the fact that having

entered the Society when collaterals were eligible, she was now debarred from affiliating with any Chapter in Pennsylvania, and therefore had no desire to remain longer on the rolls of the National Society.

It was moved and carried that a special meeting of the Board be called to approve the minutes of this meeting and to pass upon such applications as the Registrars General may present, and it was ordered that the Recording Secretary General fix the date at her earliest possible convenience.

The Chair announced that there would be no meeting of the Executive Committee during the summer except by special call. The Administration Committee will continue to meet weekly and attend to what comes before it in the matter of details.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the matter of the book plate be taken from the table." Carried. She then moved that Caldwell's first design be accepted, having certain changes made in the lettering. Carried. The Recording Secretary General stated that the directions as contained in the minutes authorized the Librarian General to purchase the plate after the design had been accepted. It was ordered that the Librarian General attend to this matter.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the motion of last month relative to the Business Manager's accounts take effect immediately after the payment of the printer's bills for the June number." Carried.

Miss Miller expressed thanks on behalf of Mrs. Slaughter for the souvenir spoon received by her.

Meeting adjourned at five p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATA.

JULY MAGAZINE, page 85—The motion made by Mrs. Nash, and amended by Dr. McGee, should read as follows : “ That the National Society does not,” instead of “ That the Corresponding Secretary does—.”

Page 95—Insert the words : “ Volume of the ” after the word “ first ” and before the words “ Archives of the State of Massachusetts.”

Page 109—Insert “ the minutes of Friday ” after the words “ Mrs. Dennison read.”

Vol. VIII, page 928—Mrs. Foote's vote should have read in the affirmative instead of negative.



white as snow in terror ; the willows bent low their boughs in sorrow, and the pendant branches of the elms wept showers of tear drops.

Around the camp fires of their new possessions the Mohawks dropped the Mohegan name of the hillside hunting ground and gave to it the euphonious name of Sa-ragh-to-ga, from which comes our modern Saratoga. When the Indian trail was struck by the white man the Mohawks had for many moons occupied the ancient hunting grounds of Sa-ragh-to-ga and Kay-ad-ros-se-ra. This covered all the central part of Saratoga County, containing over a million acres. These two hunting grounds have been the scene of some of the most important events in the history of the New World.

In 1683 the Mohawk sachems sold and conveyed by deed the ground of Saraghtoga to Peter Phillipp Schuyler and others, followed by a patent from Queen Anne, bearing date of August 20, 1683, which is among the archives of the county records at Balston Spa, written on deer skin, showing the bullet holes in the side which killed the animal, to which is attached the cumbrous seal some ten inches in circumference. In 1703 the Mohawk sachems also gave a deed to some New York speculators of what they supposed to be a small portion of their remaining hunting ground, enough for a small farm they were falsely told, but which proved to be Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, nearly one million acres. This Indian deed was followed by a patent bearing date 2d day of November, 1708—this included the larger part of Saratoga County—to Samuel Shelton Broughton, Rip Van Dam, Johannes Beekman, and other New York gentlemen, in all thirteen proprietors, and to their heirs forever.

Fifty years afterwards the Mohawk sachems rose in rebellion against the "paper rights" of the new proprietors, and after years of controversy and conflict a compromise was effected by the payment of five thousand dollars in full for all their claims. This ended their occupancy.

On my way here on the cars my eyes fell upon this item :

Buffalo, July 1.—The Iroquois Confederacy gathered its scattered fragments together on the Tonawanda reservation yesterday and elected a Grand Sachem to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Ely S. Parker, who died in New York City last August. The exercises were

opened by the gathering of the sachems and chiefs of the various clans at the council house. First the meeting mourned for General Parker. Then Thomas Jefferson Poudry, who had, according to custom, been selected by the old women of the tribe, was chosen Grand Sachem in his place. Poudry is of the Wolf clan, as was General Parker. Poudry, after his election, was christened Do-Ne-Hah-Ga-Wah, the Indian name of General Parker.

This patent was divided on February 22, 1771, into twenty-five allotments, which were sub-divided into thirteen lots, equaling the number of proprietors. In the casting of lots number twelve of the sixteenth allotment, which covered the whole village of Saratoga, fell to Rip Van Dam.

In the division into districts by the Colonial government at the close of the French and Indian war the two hunting grounds and patents were united and called the District of Saratoga.

Along the valley which runs through this village the old Canadian Laurentian range of mountains terminate. The crystallized rock of the ages, the oldest formation known in North America, ends in this valley, and the softer rocks of the Hudson slate and the Trenton limestone begin. Here at the feet of the old Laurentian Adirondacks sits beautiful Saratoga sipping the life-giving waters that flow out from the fissure formed by this wonderful ending of the old geological formation and the beginning of the new. For ages the ceaseless flow has been elaborated from the earth's bosom, yet nature has not revealed the secrets of her laboratory.

Sir William Johnson, who was then his Britannic Majesty's Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, a major general in the British service, and colonel of the "Six Nations" in North America, was the first white man authentically known to history to have been carried an invalid to the healing waters of Saratoga, August, 1767. Thirty-five years before he had come over from Ireland and settled in the Mohawk Valley. I might add also that Sir William was made a baronet in 1750 by Parliament for the victory won really by the Provincials after Sir William had been taken from the field slightly wounded. On the site of that camp he built a substantial fort and named it "William Henry." He was at this time at the height of his baronial power and lived in magnificent grandeur with his In-

dian princess Molly Brandt. The fame of this cure traveled swift and far.

The first summer boarder known was General Schuyler, in 1783. He struck his tent at High Rock Spring and remained several weeks. The next summer he put up a small frame house on what is now Front street, which was occupied by his family and friends as a summer house. This was Union Hotel in embryo.

The same year, while Washington was waiting at Newberg for the treaty of peace, he took a trip with Governor Clinton, General Hamilton, and others through northern New York, went over the battlefields of Bemis Heights and the spot of Burgoyne's surrender, on to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. On their return they stopped at High Rock Spring, and as the summer house of General Schuyler was the only house to accommodate guests, undoubtedly Washington was his guest.

Joseph Bounaparte, when living in Bordentown, often visited Saratoga Springs, always traveling in a coach and six after the royal cavalcades of Fontinbleau.

The first house built was by Dirck Schouten, in 1771, a humble cabin a little west of High Rock Spring. Here he opened trade with the Indians. In time this cabin was opened as a tavern by a man named Arnold, from Rhode Island.

There were sixteen Indian wigwams in sight—a fair example of 16 to 1—for with the Psalmist we can say the wind passeth over it and it is not, and the place thereof shall know it no more. Added to this picturesquely decorated landscape there was a "Haggenback" free show running day and night.

The wolves howled and the panthers scream echoed through the forest; the moose and the deer drank from the overflow that ran in rivulets through the valley; the eagle's nests were built in the tree tops unmolested; a noise of wings, a murmur of birds, all added to the interest of the side show of this summer resort in the long ago.

Mr. Norton was the first permanent settler—but about this time there was an excursion party to these parts "personally conducted" by one Burgoyne, known as General. Mr. Norton carefully removed his family and for six years the springs were left without a single white inhabitant.

In 1787 Alexander Bryan bought the Norton House and on the opposite corner built a log house for the accommodation of summer visitors.

In the year 1800 Gideon Putnam laid the foundation for the Union Hotel and became the founder of modern Saratoga.

Sir William Johnson's being carried to Saratoga in 1767 was before the first settlement in Tennessee and a year before Daniel Boone entered Kentucky, and it was twenty years after this before any effort was made to settle the country north of the Ohio River, but Parliament had passed the first navigation act and the Colonies were humming with the signs of resistance at the Stamp Act.

A proposed plan for the union of the Colonies had been made at a meeting in Albany. The growth of public opinion had tended to independence, but it was first said in whisper, then in pamphlets and newspapers, and at last publicly, which led to the shot heard around the world. But of all the battles fought in that wonderful nation-making time, that of General Burgoyne's at Saratoga was the most important.

You all know of his arrival at Quebec, of his invasion of New York. By this means New England was to be cut off from the middle and southern Colonies, and the whole country placed at the mercy of Howe. This was the month of June, 1777, the same in which Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the patriot's flag. Since that day it has been our flag in reverses, vicissitudes, and victories, and to-day while we do not expect to send it over the world with a brass band playing Yankee Doodle, we do demand that it shall be honored by the nations of the earth, and under it we ask for the rights of men to be protected. Should the Old World chance to put her ear to the ground and look over the mist clouds of wrong, of carnage and suffering brought by the strong against the weak by those who are crying for liberty they may see the Stars and Stripes floating over the waste places and hear Yankee Doodle from unexpected quarters.

In the same month of the same year that Burgoyne was equipping his British and Hessian veterans and the Canadians and Indians were falling into line the Provincial Convention for the purpose of organizing a State was in session at Kingston. A constitution was drafted by John Jay, adopted April

20, 1777. The first session of the Legislature of New York was held in July of that year.

You are all familiar with the scenes that crowded the days of the battles of Saratoga. That campaign has been so skillfully placed before the public by Saratoga's daughter, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, that a review even at this time is unnecessary. In such hands we feel that history is safe, but we are sometimes called to read American history through English spectacles—then is when we want to add addendas of fact.

Professor Goldwin Smith says he regards the "American Commonwealth the great achievement of his race; in its origin and evolution this nation is conceived as a new England, and Americans are but Englishman continued;" but he draws some pen pictures of these continued Englishmen who were the prime movers in England's greatest achievement.

"Of the fomenters of the quarrel in New England the chief was Sam Adams. This man had failed in business as a tax collector and malster, but he had succeeded as a political agitator and has found a shrine in American history as a patron saint."

"The chief fomentor of the quarrel in the South was Patrick Henry. This man had also tried various ways of earning a living and had failed in all. He was bankrupt at twenty-three, and lounged in thriftless idleness till he found that though he could not live by industry he could live by his eloquent tongue. It is no wonder that Patrick Henry could so vividly portray to his audience the attitude of a slave—from the beginning to the end of his life he was a slaveholder. He bought slaves, he sold slaves, and by his will he bequeathed slaves." He leaves Benjamin Franklin under the load of a social catastrophe.

But one lone man among our forefathers has he left with any integrity or holy purpose, that man, George Washington. When seen through English spectacles these Englishmen continued do not seem to be of much credit to the mother country. Through these same spectacles we see again Burgoyne's movements and surrender. The trouble seemed to be he "found no Clinton to meet him;" "he was hemmed in by sharpshooters," and unable "to get to open battle;" in fact, he had "bush fighters to meet in a tangled country, and he was forced to surrender."

Would Professor Smith take aught from Wellington's victory because Blucher failed to meet Napoleon? Were there no open battles? History tells us that on the 14th of September Burgoyne crossed the Hudson; on the 18th the armies were face to face; the 19th the British attacked the American wing, and the battle continued until nightfall. Were these wings in the bush? They certainly were not on the fly for the battle was undecisive. On October 7 Burgoyne hazarded another battle, in which the Americans were completely victorious.

The Americans immediately occupied the abandoned camp of the British and then pressed on after the retreating fugitives. Perhaps these "bush fighters," these "continued Englishmen," Yankee-like, carried the tangled county along with them in the race that they might shoot from behind the trees. We know of the surrender and the capitulation. The tablets now erected on these famous battlefields by a patriotic people give unmistakable records of these battles fought and gloriously won.

He closed by giving all the glory to France; "without her as our ally we would not have gained our independence." He forgets to make record in history of the Canadians, the Indians, the Tories, the Hessian hell hounds, who were the English allies. Had it not been for them the Americans would have needed no ally and the war would not have lasted seven years.

I once heard of a firm in New York who sent their bills to Chicago to an agent for collection. One man had died, and the agent wrote across the bill, this man is *dead*. The next year the same bill was sent, and the agent wrote upon it *still dead* and returned it. I would like to write upon the title page of all erroneous history DEAD! The next year I would like to repeat it, *still dead*. And after that I would like the privilege of doing with it what Bill Nye in his History of England says they did with Harold after the battle of Hastings, buried him by the sea shore where he remained many years, and then he was disinterred and all signs of vitality having disappeared he was buried again—a good place for bad history—but in spite of it, with Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Yorktown, beautiful Saratoga will always remain one of our country's historic names.

SARATOGA'S GLORIOUS FOURTH.

THE long anticipated days of July the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth have come and gone, and so have the "Sons," "Daughters," and the "Children" who in response to our invitation came hither to participate in the festivities arranged by our Chapter and the citizens of the lovely village. We have welcomed the coming and sped the parting guests—though with deep regret at the enforced parting. Like Juliet, we fain would have prolonged this "sweet sorrow 'till the morrow," and thus have kept our "Brother Sons" and "Sister Daughters" still longer with us. But the "au revoirs" have been spoken. Upon the dial of our Chapter's history and of our individual memories we place a stone to mark an epoch in the same. Here the East and the West, the North and the South have clasped hands above sectional feeling and local pride in the true "brotherly" and "sisterly" fashion as members of one family, with a common inheritance and a consequent patriotic aim. Personal acquaintance has ripened into friendship. Patriotic fire and enthusiasm have been rekindled anew and purposes strengthened afresh. And upon us rests a shower of "benisons" for hospitalities extended and entertainments provided.

Our initial effort for a proper celebration of the glorious Fourth and the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of our Nation's natal day strongly suggest that we have inaugurated a celebration which may become an annual feature in our civic and Chapter life.

Although the first entertainment was arranged for Friday evening, July 3, the Sons and Daughters began to assemble on the 2d. A headquarters was opened by our Chapter in parlors A and B of the United States Hotel on the afternoon of that day, the former being most artistically decorated with flags, colonial tablets, a large picture of Washington, &c. In one corner upon an elevated stand rested a spinning wheel—a veritable heirloom—the wheel part, surrounded by thirteen gilt stars, bearing the words "Daughters of the American Revolution," and upon a background of blue flowers was an exact *fac*

simile of our insignia. This piece of artistic work was designed and arranged by the chairman of the Committee on Decorations, Mrs. George Andrews.

Mrs. Frederick Menges, with a corps of assistants, was in charge of Parlor A ; Mrs. George Lawton of Parlor B.

Daughters and Sons were welcomed, registered, and informed of the various events to take place. These rooms soon became the general rendezvous where many an half hour slipped unheeded by in the charm of social intercourse.

Clear skies welcomed the incoming guests during the day on Friday, and a blaze of light from the massive chandeliers of the United States Hotel ball room greeted them in the evening at the opening reception.

The guests were received by our Chapter Regent, Miss Katharine Batcheller, assisted by Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Vice-President General, Miss Forsyth, State Regent, several of the national officers, the officers of the Saratoga Chapter, and the ladies of the reception committee—the line reaching nearly the length of the immense ball room. Mrs. Walworth, who, on account of her recent accident, was unable to stand, with Miss Washington held a court of her own in the rear of the receiving party. It was remarked by one of the visitors—not a Daughter—that the line presented a most dazzling and fascinating array of lovely women, beautiful gowns, and magnificent jewels. The whole assemblage was most brilliant and vied with those of the early days when Saratoga knew no other rival. After the arrival of all the guests a hollow square was formed in the center of the room around the Hon. Chas. S. Sturgess, president of the village, who in well-chosen and fitting words welcomed the Sons, Daughters, and Children of the American Revolution to Saratoga.

He referred briefly to the historic scenes of other days which made this spot so memorable—a spot fit for the pilgrimage of all loyal "direct descendants."

Mrs. McKee, in the absence of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, responded for the Daughters in a most charmingly apt and delightful manner, which brought forth hearty applause. General Horace Porter then, in his usual felicitous manner, re-

sponded for the Sons of the American Revolution. The strains of a grand march from Stub's orchestra rounded out the applause and a stately procession of grand dames, gallant sons, and charming maidens was soon encircling the room. Then the Lancers d'Honneur were formed, Miss Batcheller leading with General Porter, having for a vis-a-vis Mrs. McKee and the Hon. Charles Sturgess. Refreshments were served shortly before midnight. The sounds of mirth and the strains of music mingled with the strokes of the clock that ushered in "the day we celebrate" with none of the zest or interest in the dancing then diminished.

Convention Hall, which has a seating capacity of fully five thousand people, was comfortably filled upon the morning of the Fourth when the distinguished speakers, national officers, officers and members of the Saratoga Chapter and citizens' committee took their places upon the platform. The hall was appropriately decorated with flags and bunting. Back of the stage was a mammoth painting of Washington loaned by the proprietors of the United States Hotel. On the top of the picture was perched the American eagle which is said to have hovered over the Saratoga battlefields at the time of that memorable conflict and to have afterwards died of old age. On one side of the picture was stretched an American flag bearing thirteen stars with the figures 1776; upon the other side one bearing forty-five stars and the numerals 1896.

The following was the order of exercises: Music; Prayer, Rev. Dr. Joseph Cary; Introduction, General W. B. French; Music, "Hail to the Chief;" Oration, General Horace Porter; Music, "Star Spangled Banner," sung by the audience, led by Miss Lillie Berg; Address, Mrs. Donald McLean; Music, "Hail Columbia;" Address, Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton; Music, "Home and Country," sung by the audience, led by Daughters of the American Revolution from Connecticut; Recitation, Miss Sarah M. Weeks, of Vermont; Music, "Red, White, and Blue;" Address, Mr. Walter Logan; Music, "Libertas et Patria," sung by the audience, led by the Sons of the American Revolution from Illinois; Address, General James Grant Wilson; Music, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The music was animated, the leading of Miss Berg graceful

and energetic, the recitation of Miss Weeks charming, and the address of Mrs. McLean full of her accustomed vigor and enthusiasm, to which she lent the power of resonant voice and a charming personality. The addresses of General W. B. French. General Horace Porter, Lieutenant Governor Saxton, General James Grant Wilson, and Colonel Walter S. Logan were breezy and full of patriotism.

Just before the close of the exercises an invitation was read from Miss Mary B. Temple, of Tennessee, in behalf of the Committee on Congresses for the Women's Board of the Tennessee Centennial, requesting the National Board of Daughters of the American Revolution to hold a Congress sometime between May 1, 1897, and November 1, 1897, in the Women's Building, in Nashville.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, a member of the committee on the Continental Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution, purposed to be erected in Washington, in consultation with other members of the committee, suggested that no better occasion could present itself for placing the matter before the Sons and Daughters present. Accordingly a meeting was called for the afternoon of Saturday, at five o'clock, in the United States Hotel ball room. This was largely attended and was most enthusiastic. Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood presided. Mrs. Walworth presented the matter, and addresses were made by Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. White, Colonel Logan, Mr. White and others. Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, announced the pledge of five hundred dollars toward the fund from Mrs. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, who was in the hotel but too ill to be present.

The fireworks announced for the evening, in Congress Park, admitted of a postponement, lest their fiery nature might be subdued by the downpour of rain which began late in the afternoon.

Nearly all of the village churches displayed the American flag on Sunday morning and the occasion was made memorable by patriotic music and sermons appropriate to the day.

At four o'clock the Sons and Daughters again assembled in Convention Hall to listen to Rev. Dr. David James Burrill, of the Collegiate Reformed Church, of New York City.

A feature was the music by the Saratoga Vocal Society and united church choirs, under the leadership of Prof. Kelsey, accompanied by Prof. Stub's orchestra. Dr. Burrill's text, "Go and possess the land which the Lord swore unto your fathers," was taken from Deut. viii. 1, and he held the immense audience spell-bound for fully forty minutes as he delivered one of the most stirring and powerful addresses ever delivered here.

In the evening Mrs. Walworth, Miss Washington, and many of the visiting Sons and Daughters met in the drawing room of the United States Hotel for an hour of quiet social intercourse.

Very sweet and charming looked the dear "Children" in their white gowns and short clothes as they filed into the Town Hall on the morning of Monday, the 6th inst., bearing small flags in their hands. And too much credit cannot be given to the Daughters who have organized and trained the "Children" for this entertainment, an account of which will appear in the Children's Department.

The hospitable mansion of Mrs. Andrew Smith, in Ballston Spa, was the scene of a very bright and happy gathering at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the reception tendered by her to all the Sons and Daughters, resident or visiting. While many drove from Saratoga, the afternoon train took down at least one hundred guests. These were received by Mrs. Smith, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Smith, Miss Batcheller, Mrs. Walworth, and Miss Brown. A delightful repast was served, a choir sang patriotic anthems, a photographer grouped the guests under the spreading trees and upon the broad entrance steps. The afternoon was passed most delightfully in wandering through the grand old colonial house, with its broad verandas, its stately columns, and over the smooth, velvety lawns. And it was with regret that the distant whistle of the locomotive announced that the hour of departure was near, regret—to even those who had lingered till the latest train—that the charming environment must be left. Those of the Daughters who remained over the meeting of the State celebration of Women's Clubs and Societies were given an opportunity on Wednesday afternoon to visit Yaddo, the almost baronial home of Spencer Trask, in Union avenue, a visit few will ever forget.

This rounded out a week of almost continuous pleasure. And now, on Monday afternoon, Miss Batcheller, Regent, will tender a reception to Miss Ward McAllister, Honorary State Regent. And thus ends our first celebration of the glorious Fourth, to be repeated, we trust, next year, with many more Sons and Daughters who could not be with us this year.

EMMA E. RIGGS CAIRNS,

Corresponding Secretary, Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R.

CONTINENTAL HALL COMMITTEE MEETING IN SARATOGA.

A CALL for a meeting of all persons interested in the building of a "Continental, or Memorial, Hall" for the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, District of Columbia, having been issued through the public press by the New York State members of the National Continental Hall Committee at Saratoga, New York, and also having been announced from the platform of Convention Hall the morning of July 4, 1896, the members of said committee who were present in Saratoga assembled at five p. m. of the same day.

The meeting was called to order in the ball room of the United States Hotel by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia, was appointed chairman, and Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, Vice-President General and a member of the committee, was named as secretary. At the suggestion of the chairman, Mrs. Walworth, one of the organizers of the National Society, gave an eloquent address, rehearsing the history of the efforts hitherto made in carrying out the proposition for a "Continental Hall." Among other facts she stated that in addition to the necessary machinery of a large Society, the National Society in Washington has much valuable literary and genealogical material which requires a safe bestowal in a fire-proof building of its own. The chairman then called upon Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, as the compiler of "A Retrospect of Official Action taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution, respecting the Erection of a Continental Hall, at Washington, District of Colum-

bia." Mrs. Keim, among other things, referred especially to the great interest manifested in a "Memorial Hall" by the Society's first President, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison. She also read the circular issued by the Continental Hall Committee, which had been sent to every Chapter in the Society.

Miss Eugenia Washington, another of the founders of the National Society, made a most excellent statement of the purposes to which such a building would be put. Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York, who endorsed the statements previously made, told of the great necessity for the immediate erection of such a hall, as perceived by her when in Washington last February. Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York, a member of the committee, read a letter from Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, also a member of the committee, of the same city, presenting the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through the Continental Hall Committee, with five hundred dollars (\$500.00), toward the fund for the building of a Continental or Memorial Hall, in Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Walworth moved, seconded by Mrs. Keim and Mrs. Lothrop, that a rising vote of thanks be given Mrs. Stranahan for this munificent gift. The chairman next called on Mr. Logan, of New York City, a prominent Son of the American Revolution, who gave the ladies much encouragement by his enthusiastic remarks. Mr. S. V. White added a statement of the importance of the work undertaken by the National Society, and related many stirring incidents of heroism and self-sacrifice on the part of the revolutionary patriots. He told how the Fourth of July, 1782, was spent on board the prison ships anchored in Wallabout Bay, by the starving and dying prisoners of war, thus arousing great enthusiasm in his hearers, who will look and work toward the early completion of the enterprise, that the founders of this Nation might have in the near future a fitting memorial to their great patriotism. Mrs. Keim, seconded by Mrs. Lothrop, moved that a vote of thanks be given Mr. White for his stirring appeal.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, President of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, gave an account of the ways

and means being used in her own Chapter (the Old North Bridge) to raise money for this important work. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Historian General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, spoke of the intention of the Society at large to celebrate appropriately the approaching anniversary of Washington's farewell address, given September 17, 1796.

Mrs. Draper, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Buchanan, Vice-President General, both spoke in enthusiastic terms of their devotion to and interest in this great national enterprise of the Society, *i. e.*, the erection of a Memorial Hall to the founders of this Nation.

Before the meeting adjourned the secretary was instructed to transmit to Mrs. Stranahan a formal letter of acknowledgment of her most acceptable donation to the fund of the Memorial Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be erected in Washington, District of Columbia. The following is a copy of the letter herewith submitted. The meeting then adjourned at seven o'clock p. m.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 7, 1896.

Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan :

DEAR MADAM: I am directed by the members of the Continental Hall Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at Saratoga, New York, July 4, 1896, to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your letter of same date announcing your intention to donate five hundred dollars (\$500.00) to the Continental Hall fund, Daughters of the American Revolution. On motion of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, seconded by Mrs. deB. R. Keim, a member of the committee, and Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, a rising vote of thanks was tendered you for the munificent gift and for the generous precedent thus established.

Very respectfully yours,

JANE S. OWEN KEIM,

Secretary of the meeting, Cont. Hall Com., D. A. R.

" PETER PARLEY PLACE."

" POMPERAUG " was an Indian's name

When the white man first through the great woods came,

And when in the passing of years he died,

They dug him a grave by the river's side

And decreed that the brook and the valley fair

Should be called for the chieftain buried there.

King George gave a park to the ancient town
Where the turnpike comes from Litchfield down,—
Three hundred trees like sentinels stand
To guard the gift of his royal hand,—
While just across, on the slope of the hill,
Stood a grand old house—and is standing still.

It was built of bricks from across the sea
As staunch and strong as a house could be
To outlast the lives of a dozen men,
And 'twas firm as ever the morning when,
Its builder's stay having reached an end,
Peter Parley came next, the children's friend.

He loved his home and was wont to say
That through two worlds he had found his way
Yet never had seen so sweet a spot
As the valley round his dear home-lot,
The hunting ground of the Indian race,
And he called the house "Peter Parley Place."

They'll show you a stone by the old side door,
Where he'd sit of a morning, an hour or more,
With a dozen children at his knee,
But which were happier, they or he,
That none may say, for they loved him well
And cried when he went to town to dwell.

And when one night he "fell on sleep"
The children remembered their tryst to keep.
Again in front of the old house door
Peter Parley's form was seen once more,
The children had come to keep their tryst
But the genial voice and smile were missed.

The churches were closed for miles around,
No Sabbath bells gave cheery sound,
For the people were thronged in the old town park,
And on every face was sorrow's mark
As they watched the home on the mountain-side
Of the man they had loved and the man who had died.

After a word and a tender prayer
From the aged pastor, with snow white hair,
The neighbors stooped, in New England way,
To bear to its rest the well-loved clay,
When quickly the children took their stand
By twos and twos, on either hand,

And "Walk between," a low voice said,
While flowers fell soft on the children's dead.
From the house to the road, up the road to the grave,
Still the children waited, their flowers still gave,
While in up-turned faces all might trace
Their hearts the true "Peter Parley Place."

Two graves lie now on the side of the hill,
The valley is "Pomperaug Valley" still,
The river is known by its Indian name
And the old house stands by the park the same,
But though owners may change as the years go past
"Peter Parley Place" it shall be to the last.

ELLEN WAY ALLEN.

OBSERVANCE OF THE CENTENARY OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

SEPTEMBER 17 is a day especially set apart by the Board for recognition, therefore it seems proper that we reprint as much of Washington's Farewell Address as we can give space. There has never been a time in the affairs of the Nation when wise councils were more needed, and every true American can read this address with profit to-day. It was not written to the people for a day, but for all time.—EDITOR.

Friends and Fellow-citizens :

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the Executive Government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence, in my situation, might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

* * * * *

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of *American*, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest; here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The East, in like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication, by land and water,

will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort; and what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the West can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and imbitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those over-grown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty; in this sense it is that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt, whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation, in such a case, were criminal. We are authorized to hope, that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of

other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them, of a policy in the General Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties—that with Great Britain, and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict between the parts, can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all time, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than our former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoyed by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The bases of our political systems, is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of Government; but the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government, pre-supposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate tri-

umphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying, afterwards, the very engines which had lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretends. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a Government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a Government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is indeed, little else than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withstand the enterprise of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes, in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later, the chief or some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this

disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

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It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarm ; kindles the animosity of one part against another ; foment, occasionally, riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party mission. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

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Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for repudiation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice ? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

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Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as a structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible ; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it ; avoiding, likewise, the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned ; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should coöperate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue ; that to have revenue there must be taxes ; that no taxes can be devised, which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant ; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a

spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

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As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the art of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

* * * * *

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

* * * * *

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

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Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this, as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations, I anticipate, with pleasing expectations, that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government - the ever favorite object of my heart - and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 17th September, 1796.

PUT NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD TO-NIGHT!

[The above has been adopted by the Cumberland Chapter as a motto. It was the command of Washington the night before the surrender of Cornwallis.]

DUN clouds enwrapped the sunset skies,
 Bird music blent with the night-wind's sighs ;
 Cold swept the river, its banks along
 Where camped our troops eight thousand strong.
 A grand voice cried in the waning light,
 " Put none but Americans on guard to-night !"
 Stands a martial form in the dying day,
 His eagle eye sweeps where his brave hosts lay ;
 A prescient light from their clear depths poured
 A red ray gilded his scabbard sword
 While his voice rang true and brave and right,
 " Put none but Americans on guard to-night !"
 Did this prescient soul see this state to-day ?
 For which he so long held the foe at bay
 With his handful of troops in many a frey ;
 The long weary marches o'er mountain and gorge—
 The bleak winter spent at drear Valley Forge.
 'Twas a warning cry in the waning light—
 " Put none but Americans on guard to-night !"
 Oh, say, does our Nation still heed that command,
 That first sounded out o'er Potomac's dark strand !
 My countrymen, oh, if you never would drag
 In the dust and the mire, our grand starry flag,
 Heed, heed our great chieftain's advice and foresight,
 And " put none but Americans on guard to-night."
 For, lo, red anarchy's murderous hand
 Has threatened our borders, O, Freedom's brave band
 Engrave on your hearts in letters of light,
 " Put none but Americans on guard to-night."

ANNIE SOMERS GILCHRIST,
Corresponding Secretary, Cumberland Chapter.

A PATRIOTIC SONG FOR OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Air: "O Sons and Daughters, let us sing, etc." Words by Miss E. H. Walworth.

Bold "Signers" wrote with nerves of steel ;
 A bell rang out its mighty peal
 To muster for the Commonweal.
 O Patria !

CHORUS: O Patria ! Alleluia ! Alleluia !

The women spun, the men marched on ;
The very boys make haste to don
What weapons they could seize upon.
O Patria !—Chorus.

A matron* set her field on fire ;
And maids coined bullets in just ire ;
Gave eight long years to toil and tire.
Pro Patria !—Chorus.

At Valley Forge men well-nigh froze,
And suffered other grievous woes,
Yet never yielded to their foes.
O Patria ! — Chorus.

They held their own in many fights ;
Through bloody days and stormy nights ;
At Bunker Hill and Bemis Heights.
O Patria !—Chorus.

'Mid floating ice they crossed the stream,
And woke their foemen from a dream
On Christmas night, with musket gleam.
O Patria !—Chorus.

From Lexington to Yorktown plain
Recount their battles o'er again,
O long may love of Freedom reign.
In Patria !—Chorus.

OUR COUNTRY IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

AN American is a man of independent spirit which will brook no unjust sway and for whom freedom is a sacred heritage—a birthright in fact. Undoubtedly the New World was the true cradle of liberty, although liberty was known in the Old World many centuries before America was discovered—but liberty cramped by aristocratic prejudices—liberty with clipped wings we may say, and not liberty as portrayed by our American eagle, that noble American bird which soars so proudly aloft higher than any other of the winged tribe, far away in the azure firmament—farther than the eye can reach.

* The wife of General Philip Schuyler applied the torch with her own hand to her wheat field at Old Saratoga lest the grain should fall into the possession of the invading army.

Other republics existed long before the birth of our country. Athens, Rome, Venice, Genoa, Florence, and the Dutch Republic founded free institutions and rights and privileges for the people, but none of them were quite a success, for in the majority of these the patrician element predominated. Furthermore the masses were not educated, and on throwing off the shackles of bondage, either of serfdom or vassalage, which had kept them down for so many centuries, could not at once assume the dignity and self-assurance incumbent on them, nor at one bound be free and independent.

With our people the case is different. The early settlers of New England were descendants of good old English stock, the Anglo-Saxon race, noted for its sterling worth and independent spirit, descendants of men who had obtained their Magna Charta through inflexible purpose and undaunted courage. The Pilgrim Fathers came to the New World to establish a community of their own, and to follow the dictates of their own conscience in matters of religion. Likewise the early settlers of Virginia and Maryland were of good old English stock. New York was peopled by the sturdy Dutch as well as Pennsylvania, and Delaware was chiefly settled by Swedes. The Scotch-Irish in North Carolina, the French Huguenots and a sprinkling of Spanish settlers in Florida and Louisiana, which became a part of the United States in the early part of this century, were the progenitors of the American people. And without boasting we may add that the fusion of these different races has produced a people which stands at the vanguard of modern progress and civilization, while American women outstrip their sisters in other lands in the onward march and excel them in independence.

Heredity and environment are indeed great factors in forming a people's traits, and we may turn to colonial days for the basis of that independent spirit of American women which strikes foreigners as so peculiar and unaccountable. During the period of the early settlements in America, North as well as South, while the men were away from home engaged in their several pursuits women, to a great extent, were left unprotected, and the raids of the red men were very frequent. Many a woman would snatch up a musket at the approach of a red skin

and be ready for the emergency, should he show hostile intentions. During colonial and revolutionary times women became inured to danger, while they knew no such word as fear.

The desire for freedom and independence was universal in revolutionary days, and therefore the majority of able-bodied men shouldered their muskets and joined the Continental Army. And women were left at home, not to weep and to mourn, but to watch over their children and homes during the absence of the men of the family. Consequently they were obliged to rely on their own judgment in the management of their affairs, while they were thrown on their own resources in a great measure. Thus from the first colonial settlements all through the revolutionary epoch, women acquired self-reliance and independence.

And after the cause was removed the effect was still felt. In no other land in the universe is woman so free, so untrammelled as in this land of ours to-day. In no other country does woman hold such a powerful influence as in the United States. In no other region of the world does she enjoy such rights and privileges as in this "land of the free, and home of the brave," blessings so common she only realizes their value when on traveling through foreign countries she discovers that in the Old World man is first and woman second.

Our Republic was established after nearly eight years of warfare with the mother country, and the American people sacrificed life and property in the common cause. The country was laid waste by war, while the conflagration spread from North to South, for war signifies not only loss of life, sorrowing mothers, weeping wives, and desolate hearths, but also fertile fields laid waste by the ruthless tramp of armies, and destruction of property, and in its trail want and famine. At the close of the war the financial crisis threatened to wreck the new born nation, but like a phoenix from its ashes, our country emerged from the ruins and became prosperous.

The wise guidance of Washington steered the ship of State safely through the shoals which threatened shipwreck. Not long did the young Republic enjoy peace, for difficulties arose between the French Directory and the United States. Grateful indeed for the aid France had generously furnished the American people, and particularly so to the gallant Lafayette whose

name is enshrined in history beside that of Washington, nevertheless they could not countenance the deeds of bloodshed during the Reign of Terror, which were enacted in the name of liberty—for liberty should mean freedom within the law, and not unbridled license.

No sooner had the trouble with France subsided than the Tripolitan war ensued, and finally the War of 1812 between England and the United States.

Washington had passed away, but his pure spirit in its heavenly home must have rejoiced to see that victory crowned the American cause, and that the Americans came off victorious in their second encounter with the mother country. God grant it may have been the last, for although burning wrongs require heroic measures, we trust that lesser difficulties may meet a peaceful solution. For the blessings of peace are incalculable. Peace brings prosperity in its train; peace means fertile fields, plentiful harvests, enlarged commerce and trade, greater intercourse with foreign nations, and the cultivation of fine arts and literature, and all that adds to the advancement and progress of a nation, with ample leisure and minds unfettered by dull care to devote to the fullest development of the resources of the country.

Our Nation long ago passed from the first tottering steps of infancy to the firm tread of manhood. Our history is full of glorious deeds and great achievements, and now is the time to be on the watch so that our Nation may not be engulfed as so many republics were in times gone by. Now is the time more than ever to foster patriotism, high principles, and noble sentiments in every child's breast, because as "the child is the father of the man," so to a great extent the foundation for success in the future lies in the hands of oncoming generations. God helps those who help themselves so long as they make a worthy use of their best efforts, with deep faith and good religious principles, invoking his blessing on his children on earth.

Envious detractors may find flaws in our glorious institutions, but if these do exist they are like the spots on the sun, which do not diminish its brightness while it sheds its vivifying rays o'er all the earth.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.



MRS. MARY TODD HALL.

MRS. BETSY PARKER JERALDS.

PRESENTATION OF A SOUVENIR SPOON.

ON February 14 about forty members of the Ruth Hart Chapter met at the home of the Misses Baldwin to celebrate the ninety-first birthday of its oldest "true Daughter," Mrs. Mary Todd Hall, and also to present her with the souvenir spoon given by the National Society in recognition of the fact that she is the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

Mrs. Hall was born in the village of Northford, town of North Branford, Connecticut, February 18, 1805. Her father, Thelus Todd, was born May 12, 1763, and died February 1, 1846. His father and brothers had been participators in the revolutionary struggle, the former making gun-locks during the war, the latter being in active service. Thelus was drafted

at the age of sixteen, and served six weeks when he was taken ill. So persistent was this illness, he was finally sent home on a furlough, and before the latter expired Cornwallis had surrendered. When the fact became known that the boy Thelus was going to war, the neighbors came from all the country round, bringing him as much powder and shot as he could carry. He lived all his life in North Branford, and was a wealthy man, prominent in church and social life.

Christopher Todd, the first one of that name in this country, came from Essex, England. The name signified a fox, and that animal is found on the family coat of arms. Mrs. Hall's mother was a Miss Rogers, of North Branford, and it was at her home that General Washington was entertained at the time he passed through the town.

We were fortunate in having chosen for our meeting what proved to be a beautiful winter afternoon, but the out-door brightness was only typical of that within. Mrs. Hall, in excellent health and much pleased at the celebration in her honor, received the congratulations of the members of the Chapter seated in her father's quaint old high-back chair. By her side was Mrs. Betsy Parker Jeralds, another "true Daughter" of the Society, who is a remarkable lady, and who will on the 1st day of May celebrate her eighty-ninth birthday. Mrs. Hall, in spite of her many years, is bright and active, both physically and mentally, taking an especially deep interest in politics.

The accompanying photograph, taken that afternoon, is an excellent likeness of both Daughters.

The exercises of the afternoon were opened by the Regent, Mrs. Davis, who in a few happy words presented the spoon to Mrs. Hall. The latter responded, expressing her pleasure in the honor thus conferred upon her, and this sentiment was further voiced by her granddaughter, Miss Flora Baldwin, who recited the following poem, written for the occasion by her mother:

We welcome here with hearty cheer
The Chapter of Ruth Hart ;
We'll honored be by your company,
And thank you e'er we part.

The souvenir spoon which this afternoon
To Grandma you have brought,
Is a token of merit she's proud to inherit—
For service her father hath wrought.

The spinning wheel may make her feel
Like spinning once again ;
For oft she's spun full many " a run "
Days long before our ken.

The linen brought out, will prove beyond doubt
How well she learned the art ;
And when 'twas made it often played
A very important part.

To the flag we view, give honor due—
For 'tis our Nation's glory—
The children we'll tell to love it well,
And relate to them in story

How patriot's brave, Old Glory did save—
May it ever unsullied be ;—
May it ever wave o'er homes of the brave,
The flag of the noble and free !

On history's page in every age,
The names of men we read,
Who fought for right, or fought with might,
To do some noble deed.

But while 'tis well their names to tell,
We joy to note the rise
Of all that leads to honor the deeds,
Of woman's sacrifice.

Since now it's the fad, we'll join and be glad
This Chapter of the Nation's D. A. R.
With daughters and dames search out the names,
Of women who helped in the war.

We know Ruth Hart did well her part
In trying times of old ;
We'll place her name on the page of fame,
And write it in letters of gold.

Our " Grandmas " were brave and to patriots gave
All the help they were able to give ;
The long war through, they had much to do,
That the cause of freedom might live.

With a spirit as true, let each of us do
Something to better our land.
When our course is run and our work all done
Then our names on record shall stand.

A quaintly worded song, called "The Old Church," was sung by Mrs. Frank Hall. Then the origin of St. Valentine's Day was explained by Mrs. John Ives, who said that Valentine was a bishop living in Rome at the time of the persecution of the Christians. He suffered death in their behalf February 14, 270, and several years later the church declared him a martyr and appointed the day of his martyrdom as a day to be celebrated in his honor. As he was supposed to be noted for his love and charity, the custom of choosing valentines on that day was in commemoration of his virtues. This is about the only Old World holiday which our Puritan ancestors permitted to be observed.

Mrs. Kennard read an old love letter dated 1807, in which the writer says that he loves the young lady "partly because he has never seen her, partly because she is a long way off, and partly because she is so highly recommended by those he respects."

In one room were shown the carved mahogany table and set of china which Mrs. Hall used when she went to housekeeping. On the table were piles of linen, spun and woven by her; also some pieces of exquisite needlework. Perhaps the most wonderful of all was a bedspread worked by this remarkable old lady at the age of eighty-six; the stitches being so tiny as to be almost microscopic.

The programme closed with "America," in which all joined, and while the dainty refreshments were served opportunity was given for social chat and further examination of the many treasures of by-gone years.

EDITH LOVE STOCKDER,

Historian.

OUR "FLAG" HONORED.

THE adoption of our flag by the Continental Congress was on June 14, 1777. But in this year of our Lord, since Flag Day fell upon Sunday, the Dubuque Daughters of the American Revolution honored our starry emblem on the 13th of June, 1896. In the warm June breeze many flags were flying in this little city by the Great River as we went up the shady street to the hospitable home where Mrs. Cooley, Regent of Iowa,

was to greet us. Flags were flying here too. They shone on the vine-wreathed porch and above the doors and windows. And within the lovely parlors we Daughters of the American Revolution gathered to honor Flag Day. Miss May Rogers, Regent of the Dubuque Chapter, presided, and we all know how charmingly she performs her office.

Mrs. Cooley, in a brief paper, told of "The Day We Celebrate." After which Miss Rogers introduced Mrs. Richards, of Waterloo, whose paper on the "Growth of Patriotism" proved to be most admirable.

Mrs. J. W. Heustis followed the paper with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in such a manner as to touch every heart.

Mrs. Sarah C. Glover had a very interesting account of the old colonial flags and the evolution of our own flag; and Miss McKnight, by some happy thought, had brought with her a set of ten colonial flags, and we saw the various designs that preceded our beloved banner.

Again our sweet singer, Mrs. Heustis, thrilled our patriotic hearts with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." And after her came Mrs. Shoup with an original poem, entitled "The Starry Flag." This lady is too well known among us to need praise, but her poem sent the blood bounding with love and pride and patriotism.

Miss Bertha Hancock, of Algona, varied the programme by reciting one of Riley's poems in a very admirable way.

Near the lace curtained window, with soft shadows falling about her thin delicate face, sat a lady who lives much in the memory that surrounds heroic souls. Her skillful hands had painted in oil upon bolting cloth a series of historical pictures, which she gave to add to the pleasures of Flag Day. Bound neatly with satin and tastefully framed, Mrs. Morrill's panels—delicate monotonous of vanished days—were delightful.

She showed upon the first panel Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washingtons. That Manor was once the property of the Prior of St. Andrews, Northampton, from whom Henry VIII took it, in princely displeasure, to bestow it upon Laurence Washington.

Close at hand in the picture, though widely sundered in re-

ality, the artist showed next Epping Forest, Lancaster County, Virginia, the birthplace of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington—the old Wakefield House on the Potomac where George Washington was born.

Here, too, are the old "White Chapel, Lancaster County, Virginia," which both mother and son attended and in which her ancestors are buried, and the humble cabin of the young surveyor, the historic elm where he took command of the army, his quarters at Tappan, New York, at Valley Forge, and at Newburgh, were all reproduced faithfully and daintily.

On the next panel were grouped Arlington Heights, the Clark House at Lexington, where Paul Revere stopped to rouse Hancock and Adams, the Monroe Tavern, Old Concord Bridge, the old manse at Concord, and other interesting points.

The third panel showed historical pictures of various places and objects.

I cannot particularize, but must broadly sum up these pictures as being most interesting and instructive.

But even in the glow of patriotism, Mrs. Cooley had not forgotten the delights of the table, and so it came to pass that the Daughters found themselves at tastefully flower-decked tables, and regaled themselves on such toothsome dainties as it is probable were quite unknown to their ancestors; yet we caught stray comments upon the deeds of various patriots, who had fought and died under the folds of a flag that we pray may be as pure and as stainless as the snow of the frozen North; as strong and as brave as the sons of the passionate South; generous and enduring as the heart of the bountiful west; resolute, true and protecting our country's star-crowned flag!

ADA LANGWORTHY COLLIER,

Historian.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK STATE.

THE first conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of New York was held in the United States Circuit Court room in Utica, through the courtesy of Judge Coxe, on June 4, 1896. At an informal meeting of the New

York delegates, while attending the last Continental Congress, it was decided that Chapters would be aided by the Regents conferring together during the year, and holding an informal conference in the early summer was advised. The Oneida Chapter, with the consent of the State Regent given April 23, 1896, invited each Chapter in the State to send its Regent and a delegate to such a meeting. The conference was called to order by the Regent of the Oneida Chapter, Mrs. Willis E. Ford. "America" was sung and the following Regents and delegates responded to the roll call: State Regent, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Kingston. Astenrogen Chapter, Little Falls—Regent, Miss Clara H. Rawdon; Delegate, Mrs. Baldwin. Buffalo Chapter, Buffalo—Regent, Mrs. Mary N. Thompson; Delegate, Mrs. Charles J. North. Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca—Delegate, Miss Follett. Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester—Delegates, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Rogers. Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Poughkeepsie—Regent, Mrs. E. S. Atwater; Delegate, Mrs. Frank Hasbrouck. Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Hudson—Regent, Mrs. F. J. Collier; Delegate, Mrs. Willard Peck. Mohawk Chapter, Albany—Regent, Mrs. Daniel Manning; Delegate, Mrs. Lintner. Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing—Delegates, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth, Mrs. Henry L. Bowron. Onondaga Chapter, Syracuse—Delegates, Mrs. C. H. Halcomb, Mrs. James Belden. Otsego Chapter, Cooperstown—Regent, Mrs. A. C. Turner; Delegate, Mrs. Henry C. Church. Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia—Regent, Miss Amanda Dows; Delegate, Mrs. Walrath. Auburn Chapter, Auburn—Regent, Mrs. John Osborne; Delegate, Miss Coxe. Watertown Chapter, Watertown—Regent, Mrs. Louis Lansing; Delegate, Miss Moffett. Fort Stanwix Chapter, Rome—Delegates, Mrs. F. A. Etheridge, Miss Bissell. Swa-kat-si Chapter, Ogdensburgh—Regent, Miss Hasbrouck; Delegate, Mrs. A. A. Smith. Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston—Regent, Mrs. A. V. V. Kenyon; Delegate, Mrs. Snyder. Camden Chapter—Not formed, but represented by Regent, Mrs. George F. Conant. So-go-yi-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls—Delegate, Miss G. B. Mott. Oneida Chapter, Utica—Delegates, Miss Lynch, Mrs. George D. Dimon.

Miss S. G. Wood, Secretary of the Oneida Chapter, was unanimously chosen secretary of the meeting. The Regent of the Oneida Chapter briefly and heartily welcomed the delegates. After her address Miss Sheffield, of Utica, presented the Oneida Chapter with a gavel made from the wood of the Charter Oak. Miss Lynch, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, read a summary of letters received from the Regents of thirty-two States, in reply to a circular letter sent by the Local Board of Management concerning topics of interest to the Society. Mrs. E. S. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, in a graceful and complimentary speech, on behalf of the Chapters of the State, presented Miss Forsyth with an hereditary Martha Washington badge. Mrs. Thompson, of Buffalo, reported that her Chapter had increased from twelve in 1892 to two hundred and fifty. Mrs. Belden and Mrs. Holcomb, of Syracuse, and Miss Hasbrouck, of Ogdensburgh, spoke of the growth of the Society in their cities, and Miss Bissell, of Rome, said that on January 6, 1896, Fort Stanwix Chapter had fifteen members and now numbered fifty-five. Mrs. A. A. Smith, of Ogdensburgh; Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Sibley, of Rochester; Mrs. Manning, of Albany; Mrs. Kenyon, of Kingston; Mrs. Halcomb, of Syracuse, discussed the need of holding conferences at stated intervals. Miss Amanda Dows, of Cazenovia, read a paper on the last Continental Congress. Miss Forsyth, State Regent, then took the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the State Regent is hereby requested to call two State conferences each year—one being informal and the guest of a Chapter, the other formal—the second conference to be held directly before the Continental Congress in Washington, at such time and place as shall be decided by the State Regent.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this conference that the number of delegates to the Continental Congress should be one to every fifty members and that a greater proportion of the annual dues should be retained by the Chapters.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting send a copy of this second resolution to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution.

Mrs. Forsyth said that each State Regent had been requested to send a tree to be planted in a grove in California, and it was voted that the State of New York should send one from his-

toric Saratoga. Georgia asked for aid to buy the only colonial house left standing in that State, which the Daughters of the American Revolution wish to use as their headquarters. Delegates were requested to ask their Chapters to send donations for this purpose.

Meeting adjourned.

SARAH G. WOOD,
Secretary.

COLONIAL TEA.

THE Colonial Tea, the second of the series of entertainments, under the auspices of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was given at Bradford Hall on the afternoon and evening of August 11. The tables were presided over by the young lady members, dressed in most attractive old style costumes, some new for the occasion and some with gowns once worn by their great-grandmothers. The first of these entertainments was a concert given at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, July 7, and, from an artistic point, was a great success. It consisted first of two tableaux: "The Landing of Roger Williams" and "The Signing of the Deed." Roger Williams was represented by a lineal descendant, Prof. Alonzo Williams, of Brown University, who is spending the summer at Bristol. These tableaux were the same as were presented at Providence during the week of April 6 by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour. The following programme was prepared by Mrs. Wilbour.

PART I.—Tableaux—"Landing of Roger Williams."

In June, 1636, Roger Williams, with five companions (having been banished from Massachusetts Colonies), landed on the west bank of Seekonk River, at what is now called Roger Williams, or Slate Rock, to exchange greetings with the Indians, a small group of whom were gathered on the rock, and hailed "What Cheer, Netop," the first salutation ever heard by a white man from the shore of Providence. This is the scene of the tableaux, and is an exact reproduction of the seal of the City of Providence as now used. Williams and his companions did not land here permanently but continued on their course to a place a little below and to the westward of the present site of St. John's Church, where they landed and formed their settlement, which, in recognition of God's gracious kindness and watchful care over them and finally bringing them safely out of the land of persecution, Roger Williams called Providence.

This was the first settlement in and the birth of our State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Roger Williams, Prof. Alonzo Williams
A lineal descendant of Roger Williams.

Associates and Indians,
 Members of the Bristol Naval Reserve and Others
 Tableaux.—“ Signing of the Deed.”

In 1638, two years after the landing of Roger Williams, Canonicus and Miantonomi, chiefs of the Narragansett Indians, signed a so-called deed to Roger Williams and his twelve associates, confirming the verbal grant of lands previously made to Roger Williams. This deed was signed in the Narragansett country, at the home of Canonicus (then an old man) and was probably in the neighborhood of the Richard Smith homestead, in the town of Wickford, just northeast of what is now called Wickford Junction. A fac-simile of the deed, in its present mutilated condition, is used in the tableaux. On this rather informal instrument rests all the title of Roger Williams and his fellow Colonists to the land in Providence.

Roger Williams, Prof. Alonzo Williams
Associates and Indians,

	Members of the Bristol Naval Reserve and Others
Indian Women,	{ Miss Evelyne Bache Miss Bertie Wyatt

Songs and Ballads of the American Revolution.

Described by Mrs. George F. Newcomb, of New Haven, Connecticut, and illustrated by the singing of the Old Tunes and Words sung during Revolutionary Times; and the Recitation of Two Ballads of the same period.

CHORUS—*Sopranos*, Mrs. William Ransom, Mrs. Charles Devol, Mrs. Alice Cole, Mrs. Alice Gardner; *Allos*, Mrs. Ella Pierce, Miss Mary Merchant, Miss Louise Cole, Miss Emma Brown.

Chorus, "The Patriot's Appeal," John Dickinson; recitation, "Liberty Tree," Thomas Paine, Mrs. Grace Brown-Salisbury, New Haven, Connecticut; chorus, "Boston Tea Party;" chorus, "Columbia," Timothy Dwight; chorus, "Ode on Science," Jezeniah Sumner; recitation, "Battle of the Kegs," Mrs. Salisbury; chorus, "Hobbies;" chorus, Cornwallis dance (Yankee Doodle) with fife and drum; solo and chorus, "Sapphic Ode" (or Bunker Hill), Nathaniel Niles; solo and chorus, "Derby Ram;" chorus, "Chester," William Billings; concluding with the celebrated anthem written about 1770, by Billings, "I am the Rose of Sharon."

PART II.—Quartette (*a*), "New America," Longacre, (*b*), "Great Western Land," Jordan, Miss Stella Burnham, so-

prano, Mrs. Frank McCarty, contralto, Mr. C. W. Young, tenor, Mr. A. A. Walker, bass ; solo (*a*), "Forbidden Music," Gastaldon, (*b*), "Spanish Song," Eckert, Mrs. Charles S. Davol ; violin solo (*a*), "Novelette," Bohm, (*b*), "Hungarian Dance," Kaosmayer, Mrs. Edith Wheaton Hall ; solo (*a*), "United States, Our Glorious Land," Cower, (*b*), "Pilgrim Fathers," Brown, Mr. A. A. Walker ; solo, "Polacca" (Mignon), Thomas, Mrs. William McClenahan Ransom ; quartette (*a*), "Song of Freedom," Schuremelz, (*b*), "For Home and Country," George Potter, Miss Burnham, Mrs. McCarty, Messrs. Young and Walker ; double quartette, "A Moorland Ride," Herring, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Davol, Miss A. Cole, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Merchant, Miss L. Cole, Miss Brown.

The second part, singing of the old revolutionary songs, was most charming. When the curtain arose and the beautiful picture presented of a lovely old room, furnished with old-fashioned furniture, beautiful old chairs and tables, old spinning-wheel, old brass andirons, old solid silver cantelabras, old candlesticks, old blue china plates and pitchers on the old-fashioned fireplace, old portraits hung on the walls, old mirrors, old vases, some very tall, filled with old-fashioned flowers, the portrait of George Washington surrounded by a beautiful flag of our own Stars and Stripes, the stage arranged by a Daughter, Mrs. Dr. Hasbrouck, then the eight beautiful ladies from Warren, seated about the room, as if they had gathered there to listen to some fairy story, and dressed in white crepe de chine gowns, made half low neck, with short sleeves, and long old-fashioned mitts, their hair powdered, and each wearing a high-back shell comb, all heirlooms of priceless value, rosettes of red, white, and blue with long streamers on the left shoulder, there was a murmur of admiration and a burst of applause. Their appearance, together with the whole stage setting was very beautiful. The success of drilling and singing of these old songs was due to Mrs. William M. Ransom, a Daughter, and a young woman of rare gifts of mind and person, as well as being a wonderful musician. Her singing of the Polacca from Mignon during the evening was a pleasure indeed and showed to advantage her wonderful voice. Mrs. Ransom is the worthy granddaughter of her grandfather Com-

modore Abbott, who as a young lieutenant served his country with such faithfulness and skill under the famous Commodore Perry, at the battle of Lake Erie, when he sent the laconic message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," that on the resignation of Perry the young lieutenant was immediately chosen commodore to fill the place left vacant by the great Perry, and history tells us he really filled it. Mrs. Ransom read a very entertaining and historic paper before the Chapter, telling of some of the services of her great and gallant ancestors. A quaint old song in minor key, although a difficult one, was rendered by Miss Merchant with fine effect. The solo singing of Mrs. Davol was most pleasing and showed the result of patience and intelligent study. One pleasant episode was that during the evening as all the candles were burning in the candlesticks and candelabras, which added so much to the pleasing picture, and while Mrs. Newcomb was reading her very interesting history of the revolutionary songs, one of the young lady singers, Miss Alice Cole, moved about the room and with old silver snuffers snuffed the burning candles with success. This young and bright Daughter is one who a few weeks ago read before the Bristol Chapter a history of some of her interesting and noted ancestors; the manner as well as the matter of her reading are still remembered with great pleasure. The snuffers and tray used by Miss Cole belong to Mrs. Boche, the Regent of the Chapter, and descended to her from her ancestor, Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony fame. He was also an ancestor of Miss Cole. The concert was ended by the singing of several of the new patriotic songs by a quartette of splendid singers. Mr. Walker sang his two solos with dramatic effect, showing his wonderful baritone voice. It would be hard indeed to give a description of the merit and beauty of this truly delightful affair.

PRINCETON CHAPTER (Princeton, New Jersey).—The Princeton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in October, 1892, with twelve members, receiving its charter the following February. It now (April, 1896) has thirty-two members. At the annual business meeting last November it was decided, at the suggestion of the Regent,

Mrs. Swann, to hold monthly meetings during the winter. This plan has since been most successfully carried out, the meetings having proved not only a source of pleasure but also a means of awakening interest in the objects for which the Society exists.

The December reunion was at the house of Mrs. William M. Sloane. It was to have been held at Evelyn College, and at Mrs. Sloane's request the same programme was given which had been prepared by Miss McIlvaine for the Evelyn meeting. The guest of honor was Mrs. William M. Stryker, the State Regent of New Jersey, who made a graceful address, giving an encouraging account of the work recently accomplished by the Society in the State of New Jersey. Miss Failing, a member of the junior class of Evelyn College, then read an interesting paper on the national songs of America, giving brief biographical sketches of both authors and composers. Under the directions of Miss McIlvaine, the songs were afterwards sung with much spirit by a group of Evelyn students, whose fresh young voices were so inspiring that almost everyone present joined in the choruses.

The second meeting was at the house of Mrs. Francis S. Conover, who is a great granddaughter of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The date selected was January 3, being the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Princeton. Mrs. Conover read a speech by Prof. William M. Sloane, containing a description of the battle. In the closing paragraph Mr. Sloane says, "Under the soil of my own homestead lie the ashes of many British heroes, who lay cold and stark in the streets of Princeton at dusk on that winter's day, a hundred and nineteen years ago. Peace to their ashes; American oaks and hickories grown thick and strong spread their boughs above the graves, and American youths disport themselves on their turfy blanket in the summer shade." The fact that the spot here described could be plainly seen from the Conover mansion seemed to make those scenes, so remote in time, very real and to bring them very close to those who listened. Mrs. McMillan then read a paper prepared by Mrs. Conover on General Mercer, the famous officer who lost his

life in the battle of Princeton. It seemed therefore most appropriate that next to that of Washington, Mercer's name should be recalled and his memory kept green in the place where he died.

In February the Chapter met at the house of Mrs. Charles McMillan, who is another great-granddaughter of Richard Stockton, the signer. Mrs. McMillan read from an old volume of manuscript poems written by her great-grandmother, Mrs. Annis Boudinot Stockton, an ode addressed to General Washington on the announcement of peace in 1783. She also read Washington's letter of acknowledgement upon receiving the poem from Mrs. Stockton. This letter, dated Rocky Hill, September 2, 1783, is interesting as containing, so far as appears in his correspondence, Washington's one attempt to be either playful or sprightly. If not very successful, the effort is, at least, highly complimentary to Mrs. Stockton, and shows a sincere appreciation of her graceful tribute to him. The old Berrien mansion at Rocky Hill, which was occupied by Washington at that time as a headquarters, is still standing, and it was there on November 2, of that same eventful year, 1783, that Washington issued his farewell address to the army. Mrs. Stockton lived at Morven, the beautiful old Stockton residence still standing in the heart of Princeton.

Another of the very ancient buildings in this part of the country is the Quaker meeting house at Stony Brook. The burying ground was used long before the Revolution by the early settlers, and their descendants continued to use it as late as 1880. Unfortunately the graves, in accordance with Quaker custom, are unmarked by either tombstone or monument, otherwise many distinguished names would be found there.

Mrs. Conover read a paper by Mrs. McMillan giving the history of the old meeting house, and also an interesting account of the Quakers and their settlements in other parts of New Jersey.

An association has just been formed in this State to be known as the Washington Headquarters Association of Rocky Hill. Its object is to purchase, restore, and preserve the old Berrien mansion at Rocky Hill. Among the governors of the association appointed at a recent meeting in Newark are

Mrs. Swann, the Regent, and Mrs. McMillan, Registrar of the Princeton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ROCKFORD CHAPTER (Rockford, Illinois).—As Registrar of the Society I am called upon for a report. I might say that it is the duty of the Registrar to keep a record of the names and dates of the election of members to the Chapter, to have the care of all applications of membership, to examine applications and approve the same if the applicant is found eligible. I must say the latter duty, that is the examination of papers, and the talking with the ladies about the evidence submitted, has been a very pleasant duty. Mrs. Emerson has shared this work with me. We have had some interesting, even thrilling stories poured into our ears. We have talked with those who are descendants of the War's most illustrious generals, with others who trace back to men and women full of heroism and devotion although their names are not so well known.

It is surprising how many families contain traditions of revolutionary times, or letters or documents with well authenticated facts, which are indeed worthy of preservation. For each Chapter these will form a rich supplement to the printed histories and records of that period.

It has been said that our printed records give no intimation of the existence of women in those times. I think that is an extreme statement. But it is quite true that these organizations will perpetuate the heroic deeds of the revolutionary mothers in their homes as well as the revolutionary fathers in the field. We learn that that beautiful poem by Whittier which begins—

"Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,"

and reached its climax in the lines—

"Shoot if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag she said."

has its counterpart in revolutionary times, if indeed it was not founded on a revolutionary incident.

A sister Chapter records the act of Madam Faith Trumbull,

who rose from her seat in church one day, threw off her magnificent scarlet broadcloth cloak, a present from Count de Rochambeau, the commander of the French allies, and advancing near the pulpit laid it on the altar as her offering to those who in the midst of every want and suffering were fighting the great battle of freedom. Her example was contagious. From all parts of the church donations were made, and many over-loaded baskets were carried away to be packed off to the soldiers.

We knew that the revolutionary women vied with the men in their expression of love for country. From the time that they so cheerfully gave up that comforting luxury, a cup of tea, to that time as the years passed they gave up what was dearer than life, the strong supporting arm of husband and sons, they sacrificed without a murmur. When we meet in social session it is not strange that under the stimulus of patriotic song and the spirit which rules on such occasions, we should tell some wonderful tales, and as that great principle of competition which is so active everywhere in these days works among us we should vie with one another in our story-telling and should grow eloquent, sometimes, maybe, a trifle boastful. We have already been accused of it. These tales should be collected and preserved in permanent form, and although some may seem vague and shadowy in form and size, even bordering on the incredible, yet they should not be omitted, for all serve their uses. Like the fairy tales which warm our hearts and fire our imaginations they may teach us lessons of patriotism and self-sacrifice.

Mrs. Albert Early died early in October, 1895, but the spirit of her enthusiasm lives.

EMMA BLAKEMAN EARLY, *Registrar.*

MOHEGAN CHAPTER.—On May 27, 1896, a day full of spring joy and beauty, the members of Mohegan Chapter, Sing Sing, New York, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at Grove Hill, the hospitable home of their distinguished and honored Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells, to celebrate their second anniversary day. That day, also, being the anniversary of the meeting of the Provincial Congress in 1775 to arrange and prepare for the war, many distinguished guests

from New York, Poughkeepsie, and Connecticut came to participate in the literary and social features of the occasion. The Regent, Mrs. Wells, presided and the programme was opened with prayer by the Chaplain of the Chapter, the Rev. G. W. Ferguson. Then followed the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by Colonel Francis Larkin, Jr. Mrs. Wells with gracious, dignified words welcomed the guests of the Chapter. The State Regent, Miss Mary I. Forsyth, responded to the address of welcome in a charming manner. Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, Regent of Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport, Connecticut, gave a scholarly and comprehensive paper on "Some Connecticut Women," which was followed by a patriotic song rendered by Colonel Larkin. Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter, in her usual pleasing manner gave a most interesting sketch of the life of Francis Scott Key. The address of the day was given by Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, Secretary of the Society of Cincinnati, whose remarks were full of vigor and interest. Other noted guests spoke, among whom was Colonel Logan, of New York. All present now heartily joined in singing "America," and the exercises were brought to a close with the benediction. A time of social reunion followed, which, judging from all expressions, was greatly enjoyed, both by guests and members.

Our membership increases steadily. In 1895 we numbered thirty-eight; we now have fifty-three accepted members and seven awaiting the action of the local board. Regular monthly meetings are held at the homes of members, at which papers historical and genealogical are read. At our first celebration, 1895, held at the residence of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth, a life membership badge of the Mary Washington Monument Association was presented by the Chapter to its Regent, Mrs. Annie V. R. Wells. The delegates to the Fifth Continental Congress were Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Mrs. Edwin L. Todd, and Mrs. W. H. Bowron. We have not as yet undertaken work of any magnitude, our efforts having been directed toward increasing our membership and arousing interest for effective work. Mohegan Chapter numbers many representatives of families distinguished in revolutionary history, and was thereby able to send valuable relics to

the exhibition held in New York, April 20, in aid of the Francis Scott Key Monument Fund.

The officers of the Chapter for 1895 were : Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth ; Registrar, Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter ; Historian, Miss Clara C. Fuller ; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Ferris Washburn ; Committee of Safety, Mrs. George J. Fisher, Mrs. George C. S. Choate, Mrs. E. L. Todd, Mrs. E. R. Stockwell.

Officers of the Chapter for 1896 : Regent, Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells ; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary H. Hyatt ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry S. Bowron ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Brandreth ; Assistant Corresponding Secretary (new office), Mrs. Rufus Dutton ; Registrar, Mrs. J. Herbert Carpenter ; Historian, Miss Grace P. Noxon ; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Ferris Washburn ; Committee of Safety, Mrs. George J. Fisher, Miss C. C. Fuller, Mrs. John V. Cockroft, Mrs. E. R. Stockwell.—GRACE P. NOXON, *Historian*.

NORWALK (Connecticut) CHAPTER gave an entertainment not long since which seemed to them a little out of the ordinary, and therefore news of it might interest the Daughters in other parts of the country. It was on the 12th of February, and if it hasn't been reported before it is owing to the modesty and forbearance of this Chapter, which reasonably argued that the account of this last great and glorious Congress ought to be well out of the way before any lesser light should attempt to shine.

Invitations to a High Tea were issued by the Daughters to the Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in Norwalk, and for the first time the two societies met at the festal board. The Sons boast a goodly number of men of substance and renown, their honored President being Major General Darius N. Couch, the distinguished veteran of the Mexican War and of the War of the Rebellion. Supper was served in a small and cosy hall and about ninety persons sat down to nine tables. Each of these tables was presided over by a lady who was for the occasion just as much the hostess as if she were in

her own house. She supplied in each case all the tableware, silver, napery, decorations and brought her own waitress, and just imagine how smoothly all the serving moved when you reflect that each person directed her trained servant, accustomed to watching her eye and attending to her directions at home. The waitresses, too, were most of them fresh and pretty young Irish or Swedish maids, always so much more agreeable for the eye to rest upon than a waiter in evening dress, aping the gentlemen, or in white coat and apron. The menu consisted of five courses. Imagine a dinner party with the beautiful table decorations, bright dresses of the ladies, and the soft light of the many colored candles multiplied nine times. There was glitter of cut glass, silver, and beautiful china, there being rare old specimens of revolutionary ware, priceless, fragile Belleek, and ancient and modern Dresden. All the tables displayed red, white, and blue in some combination, either in lamp shades or in lovely red and white carnations, while one hostess actually achieved blue carnations, colored in what mysterious fashion we did not inquire, and there were on several boards pots of the jolly little red-berried *Ardisia*. The decorations of the hall were elaborate and most tasteful, the committee consisting of Mrs. James Lawrence Stevens and Miss Angeline Scott. Each gentleman upon entering the rooms was presented with the name of the lady he was to take to supper, and ushers conducted the guests to the receiving line, which consisted of the officers of the Society.

At the table of honor were seated those who were to respond to toasts and the presiding officer and the lady who had charge of the supper, Mrs. James Glynn Gregory. This table had been carefully arranged with seats on one side only and the two ends, so that the speakers stood facing the whole room. At the close of the delicious supper the Regent, Mrs. T. K. Noble, let her gavel fall, which, in passing, was decorated with a nutmeg tied with the colors of the Society, and made a speech of welcome full of grace and wit. Then, in a few well-chosen words, she presented Rev. Dr. T. K. Noble, who made a dignified and genial toastmaster. Dr. Noble first introduced General Couch, of whom Norwalk is fond and proud, and he responded in gracious words, giving at the end beautiful genre pictures of our

beloved Lincoln. Rev. Dr. Augustus Beard presented a most able and interesting paper on "Norwalk, Present and Future," which was interrupted again and again with bursts of applause. It was a remarkable example of the wit and eloquence which may grace even a homely theme, and delivered some home truths in earnest and manly fashion. Responses by Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, to the toast "Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," by Hon. John H. Perry to "The Sons of the American Revolution," by Mrs. Milo H. Parsons to the "Spirit of '76," the reading of a paper from Mrs. E. J. Hill, first Regent and for three years Regent of the Chapter, and the spirited singing of two patriotic songs by Mr. John P. Treadwell finished the literary part of the programme, which the Chapter takes pleasure in reflecting was the product entirely of "home talent."—
DOTHA STONE PINNEO.

HARRISONBURG (Virginia) CHAPTER.—The Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution recently formed here held its first meeting at the residence of Mr. A. E. Heneberger on June 17, celebrating the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The presence of an officer of the National Board, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, of Washington, District of Columbia, Chaplain General, added greatly to the interest of the exercises. The officers of the Chapter for the ensuing year are: Mrs. John Paul, Mrs. Henry V. Strayer, Mrs. A. E. Heneberger, Miss M. L. Conrad, and Mrs. Edward C. Martz. Mrs. A. E. Heneberger read a graphic account of some incidents during and following the battle of Bunker Hill. An added interest was given her article by the fact that her great-grandfather, Colonel Bayley, commanded a battalion in that memorable fight. After a pleasant social hour, during which dainty refreshments were served, the meeting adjourned.

ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN CHAPTER, of Willimantic, Connecticut, held a loan exhibition February 4-7. Old Windham families possess many heirlooms from colonial and revolutionary times, and these were freely loaned by their owners,

whether members of the Daughters of the American Revolution or only friends. Mansfield and Columbia were also well represented among the hundreds of articles shown. Mrs. Congdon, a granddaughter, brought seventy-eight articles owned by her own and her husband's revolutionary ancestors. Her grandfather's commission as lieutenant, his epaulets and his certificate of membership in Order of Cincinnati were among them. Mrs. Avery, a Daughter, loaned fifty articles, a spinning reel with thread that had been on it a hundred years, her father's wedding shirt, her grandfather's (also a revolutionary soldier) hymn book, which he was holding when on Sunday morning he heard the drum beating "to arms." In two hours he started on the march to Saratoga. Lunch was served in antique china placed on round tables over one hundred and fifty years old. The room was draped with the Stars and Stripes, and the ladies in waiting were dressed as in "the olden time." Though the weather was stormy the attendance was large enough to make it a success financially. Many compliments were received, both for the exhibition and the Chapter, as so complete an exhibit was not anticipated.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER has been quietly doing some excellent work under the able and enthusiastic leadership of Miss Helen Hazlett, Regent. The Historian of the Chapter and Mrs. Samuel Hazlett arrange for regular work in American history, one or more papers upon some historical subject being presented at most of the regular meetings. Patriotic anniversaries are noted, and the children of the public schools have been stimulated to larger historical work. On May 30, 1895, a fine portrait of Washington was presented to the grammar schools. Early in the spring of 1896, a gold medal was offered to the member of a grammar school making the highest grade in United States History. The medal, really a little gem, was presented by the Regent, Miss Hazlett, to Miss Elizabeth Holder in the presence of a large audience, at the high school commencement in June. Some new members have been added to the Chapter, and there are others who are eligible to membership. The Regent entertained the Chapter at her home in June, the meeting being the last which will be

held until September.—ISABELLA NEMONS FREEBY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

CHICAGO CHAPTER.—Pursuant to a call issued by the Regent, Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, the Chicago Chapter celebrated Flag Day. Through the courtesy of Mr. Dennison the meeting was held in the parlors of the Chicago Beach Hotel. The rooms were beautifully decorated and were gay with the national colors. The address of the afternoon was given by Colonel E. D. Swain, who in a most able paper gave the history of a flag which was carried in ten battles of the War of the Rebellion. It was faded, tattered, blood-stained, its staff pierced, and its eagle missing, but it was an heroic tale that the speaker told in giving its history. Mrs. N. W. Blatchford recited in a charming manner selections from O. W. Holmes. Mrs. Lafayette Curtis contributed a sketch of an old flag, a most interesting heirloom. Mrs. John Marshall gave interesting reminiscences of the past from a Colonial War record. Mrs. H. M. Shepard reawakened the Chapter's interest in the Colonial or Continental Hall by a most enthusiastic address and secured several donations to this most worthy object. Mrs. A. T. Galp having presented the Chapter with a silk flag, it was used for the first time on this Flag Day. The following patriotic hymn written by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. H. Walker, was sung with much enthusiasm. After the interchange of social courtesies and the serving of dainty refreshments the Chapter adjourned to meet again in October.

HYMN FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Daughters, lift up your voices and let your songs arise
A fragrant incense offering, to hallowed memories
It breathes a hero's spirit, in many a battle hour;
It breathes of Christian patience born of an unseen power.
When o'er the waste of water, the little Pilgrim band
With hearts that did not falter sought out this far off land
Amid the snows of winter, they prayed upon its sod
The words the bleak winds echoed were "Liberty and God."
Be ours their daughter's mission, these memories to retain
In song, and in tradition, our sires shall live again.
America, dear country, our prayer shall rise for thee,
The gift our fathers left us a blood-bought legacy.

CLARA COOLEY BECKER,
Secretary Chicago Chapter.

OMAHA CHAPTER.—

OMAHA, *July 20, 1896.*

DEAR MADAM: At the request of Mrs. Jaynes I enclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted by the ladies June 29, which will show the character of the Omaha organization at the present time.

After the adoption of this resolution the following officers were elected: Regent, Elma Lanphear Jaynes (Mrs. Henry S.); Secretary, Ellenore Elizabeth Dutcher; Registrar, Anna Fitch Skinner (Mrs. Lemuel S.); Treasurer, Harriet Dexter Ware (Mrs. Lyman E.)

By-laws for the government of the Chapter will be prepared at once and an application for a charter will soon be made.

Since we organized many requests have been received for application blanks, among them one from Mrs. John M. Thurston, wife of the United States Senator, whom we would much like to have appear with us as a charter member.

As we are entirely out of application blanks can you not kindly arrange to have a supply, say fifty or more, sent us very soon.

Yours very truly,

[Miss] ELLENORE E. DUTCHER,
2213 Burt Street.

PARLORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, OMAHA,
NEBRASKA.

First. Be it Resolved: That we, whose names are subscribed hereto, members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and resident in the city of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, to wit: Nellie Fitch Crane, Mary Irwin Creigh, Anna Fister Doyle, Isabelle Doyle, Mary Postlethwaite Doyle, Ellenore Elizabeth Dutcher, Margaret Elizabeth Dutcher, Elma Lanphear Jaynes, Margaret Emma Pickens, Anna Fitch Skinner, Harriet Dexter Ware, Emma Elizabeth Wilderman, Euphemia Righter Wood, acting in accordance with Section 1 of Article VII of the Constitution of said National Society do now and hereby organize and constitute ourselves into a body to be known as the Omaha Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Second. That the officers of this Chapter shall be a Regent, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Registrar who shall also together act as a Local Board of Management, and whose duties shall be such as are prescribed or implied by the constitution, by-laws and regulations of the National Society for similar officers.

Third. That the officers hereinbefore provided for are hereby empowered to take the necessary measures for the procuring of a charter for this Chapter from the National Society and to make such arrangements as they shall deem best for the formal inauguration of the Chapter as a chartered body. They may also by a unanimous vote admit to membership in this Chapter additional members of the National Society resident in Omaha.

Fourth. That the local board shall formulate a code of by-laws for the

government of this Chapter, and shall submit the same at a called meeting of the Chapter for discussion and adoption, the regulative provisions of the foregoing resolutions to remain in force only until such by-laws have been adopted.

(Signed)

NELLIE FITCH CRANE,	MARGARET ELIZABETH DUTCHER,
MARY IRWIN CREIGH,	ELMA LANPHEAR JAYNES,
ANNIE F. DOYLE,	MARGARET EMMA PICKENS,
ISABELLE DOYLE,	ANNA FITCH SKINNER,
MARY P. DOYLE,	HARRIET DEXTER WARE,
ELLENORE ELIZABETH DUTCHER,	EMMA E. WILDERMAN,
	EUPHEMIA RIGHTER WOOD.

Subscribed to this 29th day of June, 1896.

A true copy.

Attest :

ELMA LANPHEAR JAYNES,

Regent.

ELLENORE ELIZABETH DUTCHER,

Secretary.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER, of Indianapolis, celebrated the second anniversary of its organization, February 21, by giving a "Loan Exhibit of Portraits of Colonial Beauties" at the Propylæum. Each member of the Chapter was accorded the privilege of inviting one guest, in addition to the several Daughters from other cities who were guests of the Chapter as a whole. The Committee on Programme for the evening was Mrs. J. L. Griffiths, Mrs. J. M. Winters, Mrs. J. R. Carnahan, Mrs. W. J. Brown, Miss Eliza G. Browning. Mrs. C. F. Sayles, Chapter Regent, presided, opening the entertainment with a brief address on "Patriotism." Chas. W. Moores followed with a paper on the Sons of the American Revolution in Indiana. Mrs. C. C. Foster read a five minute paper on the Daughters of the American Revolution in Indiana, after which the portraits were shown in groups of three, or singly. On the stage were three gilt frames, one in the middle for full length portraits, and at each side one for miniatures. The portraits were represented by society belles and beaux, nearly all of whom wore powdered hair and picturesque and elegant costumes. Mr. John L. Griffiths announced the titles of the pictures as they were shown, and Marone, the harpist, rendered popular airs during the intervals. The catalogue of pictures was as follows :

Mrs. Eliza Ridgely,	Miss Martha Bradshaw
Mrs. John Jay,	Miss Mary Foster
Mrs. Winthrop,	Miss Caroline Farquhar
Mrs. Abigail Adams,	Miss Francis Atkins
A Tory Lady,	Miss Melle Colgan
A Colonial Belle,	Mrs. F. T. Hord
Mrs. Beckman (a Quakeress),	Miss Shipp
Mrs. Chas. McEvers,	Miss Jessie Miller
Madame Genet,	Miss Mary Noble
Miss Carroll,	Miss Carnahan
Pocahontas as she appeared at the Court of St. James,	Miss Eliza G. Browning
A Representative of one of the "F. F. V's,"	Miss Martha Bradshaw
George Washington,	Mr. Jas. Leathers
Martha Washington,	Mrs. H. L. Wallace
Dolly Madison,	Miss Emma Atkins

The exhibit of portraits was followed by refreshments and a social hour.—FANNY R. WILDER WINCHESTER, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER.—In the June number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE appears a very interesting history of Mrs. Abigail Atwater Bradley, said to be the oldest daughter of a revolutionary soldier belonging to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, can share the honors of Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, of Meriden, Connecticut, in possessing daughters of revolutionary soldiers, as we already have two and an application has been received from another.

We think at present we can claim that Elizabeth Wadsworth is the banner Chapter in regard to age, and we are very proud to present the name of Mrs. Mary Wiggin Follerton, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, who is a frequent visitor to her daughter, Mrs. Fowle, of this city. Mrs. Follerton was one hundred years old on Monday, June 1. The event was celebrated at the Parker House, Boston, by the descendants of Thomas Wiggin, the first Governor of New Hampshire, who hold yearly reunions on the date of her birthday, she being the oldest living member of the family. Mrs. Follerton is described as being youthful in appearance, and while receiving her guests, assisted by her daughter, she entered into the spirit of the occasion as heartily as did any of the five generations present.

At the opening of the post prandial exercises the presiding officer in a well-worded speech presented her with a bouquet of one hundred choice flowers. The venerable lady arose and in clear tones responded, "I hardly know what to say to express my feelings. I know that you are all my friends, not because of myself, but because the Lord has helped me all along. I hope that I shall meet with you once more. I thank you for these beautiful flowers. I thank you a thousand times." Mrs. Follerton became a member of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter a few months ago, and at the reception she wore suspended from her neck a souvenir spoon, a gift from the National Society.

LETTITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER (Bloomington, Illinois).—The elegant home of Mr. James S. Neville was opened to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A congratulatory message was ordered by the Chapter to be sent to Mrs. Adlai Stevenson upon the honorable distinction conferred upon her by the National Congress lately convened at Washington, District of Columbia, at which time Mrs. Stevenson was elected President General of the Order. Mrs. Theodore A. Braley read with patriotic spirit a timely article from one of the society magazines. Mrs. DeMotte followed with a paper on "Hero Worship." Music and discussions of matters pertaining to the business of the Chapter filled the afternoon prior to the social hour. A dainty lunch was served. This feature of enjoyment has become one of the delightful customs of the Daughters. Mrs. Neville proved a charming hostess. She was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Horatio Bent. The next meeting was held in March at the home of Mrs. Isaac Funk.

MAHWENAWESIGH CHAPTER.—The 17th of June, dear to every Daughter of the American Revolution, was celebrated by the Mahwenawesigh Chapter at the residence of one of its members, Mrs. Frank Eno, at her beautiful old-time residence, at Pine Plains, an hour's ride through lovely country from Poughkeepsie. The guests were met at the picturesque station upon arrival of train by carriages, which conveyed us to

the home of the hostess, over well kept roads, shaded by fine old elms and maples and protected by high, green covered mountains which seemed to shelter and shut in the pretty village from all harm or worry from the big outside world. After a most cordial welcome the Daughters of the American Revolution listened to a delightful musical and literary programme, which had been carefully prepared—the old song, “The sword of Bunker Hill,” being especially well rendered, and a paper upon that eventful battle and date was especially interesting. Sooner than one wished the hour had passed and our hostess invited us to the lawn, most attractive in its velvet green, well shaded and provided with comfortable seats, where a lunch both dainty and sumptuous was enjoyed. I fancy the 17th will ever be a memorable date to all who enjoyed it at Pine Plains, not only for its patriotic associations but for the delightful function our gracious hostess gave the Daughters of the American Revolution of Poughkeepsie.—A. G. H.

FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER (Evanston, Illinois).—The Daughters of the American Revolution were delightfully entertained by Mrs. Holmes Hoge, 1316 Maple avenue. The ladies were presided over by their President, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller. Appropriate to the occasion the house was decorated with flags and other national trophies. Among the most interesting of these souvenirs was a sword which George Washington presented to his chaplain, General John Gano, grandfather of Mrs. Hoge. A programme of instrumental music with war themes was given by Miss Una Howell, Miss Frances Pogle, and Mr. Karleton Hackett. Miss Janette Atwood read “The Revenge,” by Tennyson, and an address suggested by the approach of Washington's birthday was delivered by Rev. J. F. Loba, of the First Congregational Church. An informal tea was given after the programme.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—The last regular monthly meeting of the season of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Acorn Club on May 22. The Regent, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, presiding. The new by-laws, drafted during the past winter, were

approved and accepted. The design for a State flag, the need of which had been suggested by the Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, was exhibited to the members. It was designed by Mr. Eugene Zieber, of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, and consists of the insignia of the Society on a field of buff, edged with blue (Continental colors). A letter was received from Mrs. Hogg, Pennsylvania Regent, stating that the National Board had given their approval and unanimous consent to the adoption of this design as the State Flag of Pennsylvania's Daughters, and the Philadelphia Chapter feels that its adoption is a great compliment to their Regent, Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison. A floral emblem to be sent to the unveiling of the Garfield Monument, Fairmount Park, is an offering from the Philadelphia Chapter. It will reproduce the design of the new State flag in flowers. Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, one of the Vice-Presidents General, will entertain the Philadelphia Chapter at her country seat, Dolobran, near Philadelphia. Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General of the National Society, and Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, hope to be present.

The Regent reported satisfactory work being done at Independence Hall, and expressed the hope that the autumnal meeting be held in the restored historical building; she also alluded to the great importance, in her opinion, of the Chapter Board being formed of native Pennsylvanians, the necessity of which was so clearly shown at the Congress in Washington, and entertainments given there.—ANNE LAW HUBBELL, *Historian*.

GENERAL FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPTER (Millstone, N. J.)—The last meeting of this Chapter for the summer was held at the home of the Misses Nevins, June 5. The house, a commodious one, was built before the Revolution, the cornerstone having the initials J. H. and the date 1763 cut upon it. On the way the Daughters visited the historic house of Jacob Van Doren, whose fearless grandmother was hung by her heels in the cellar and found black in the face and nearly lifeless after the British soldiers had gone, because she would not give up her keys or reveal the hiding place of her treasures. They also viewed the cornerstone of the first court house in Somerset County,

New Jersey. This cornerstone has been presented to the Chapter who will have it appropriately inscribed. The court house was burned by Colonel Simcoe in his famous raid. The Regent called the meeting to order and after the usual routine business gave an interesting account of the Washington Headquarters Association, of Rocky Hill, New Jersey, its aims and objects, and a description of the Berrien mansion, past and present, in the restoration of which New Jersey is greatly interested. She also reported a meeting of the Regents at the home of the new State Regent, Mrs. E. H. Wright, and plans for active work the coming year. She also spoke of the decoration of Hendrick Fisher's and General Frelinghuysen's graves, the oldest and youngest members of the Committee of Safety. A handsome gavel, presented by generous friends was exhibited. The decorations in gold are exquisite, especially the furled flag in enamel. A silver plate bears the following inscription: "This gavel was carved from an ancient locust tree on the Frelinghuysen farm, Millstone, New Jersey, and is the property of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Somerville, New Jersey, organized January 11, 1896, E. Ellen Batcheller, Regent." A souvenir spoon, was also shown but our Revolutionary Daughter, whom we believed to be the oldest of any in the Society and passed away at the age of one hundred and one years before it came. We will present it to her grandniece. Miss McElroy's father served four years directly under Washington. This Chapter presented to the retiring State Regent a silver card tray, with the insignia of the Society in the center, and a suitable inscription. A committee reported that the charter, framed in historic oak with a descriptive silver plate, would be ready for formal presentation with the gavel in the fall. Miss Anna Nevins read an interesting account of the revolutionary history of Millstone. The Chapter rejoices in twenty-two earnest workers as members. Adjourned to meet October 2, at the home of the Regent.

WATAUGA CHAPTER (Memphis, Tennessee)—always awake and busy—held one of its most interesting meetings on Monday, June 22, at "Green Gables," the beautiful home of its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clarence Selden. After the

opening hymn, "America," and prayer the business of the meeting was expeditiously dispatched. A new member was welcomed and the Chapter enjoyed an exquisite vocal selection from its official vocalist, Mrs. J. W. Morris. Mrs. Thomas Day read a carefully prepared, instructive, and very interesting paper on the "History of Our Flag," receiving close attention and a vote of thanks from the members and friends assembled. Mrs. Richard J. Person, the Chapter Historian, then gave a most happy extemporaneous talk on the "Inspiration of the Flag," and a very entertaining account of the flags and emblems of various nations, their significance, influence, &c., closing with Daniel Webster's celebrated apostrophe or apothegm to our own glorious banner! Her wonderful command of language and vivid imagery are fascinating to a degree. After another musical number Mrs. T. R. (Virginia Frazer) Boyle read her beauteous and soul-stirring "Centennial Ode to Tennessee," and received the hearty congratulations of all present. Memphians may well be proud that their own favorite singer should have won the centennial guerdon against nearly two hundred competitors. In thanking Mrs. Boyle for her beautiful poem Mrs. Person quoted aptly a famous toast, adapting it in the following graceful manner: "I care not who makes Tennessee's laws, so long as Virginia Frazer Boyle writes Tennessee's songs!" After hearing the application "duplicate" of Mrs. Morris read, and commenting upon her proven descent from the same root as the "Bard of Avon," in other words, she is descended through Sir George Somers and his mother from the Arden family, which gave Mary Arden to John Shakespeare, and they to the world the incomparable William Shakespeare. The Chapter then adjourned to meet next with Mrs. Person; and made a "tally-ho" excursion to her suburban home on 22d of July.—J. R. A.

DAYTON CHAPTER.—This Chapter was organized February 4, 1896, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. S. R. Burns, at Dayton, Ohio, with seventeen charter members, and was named for one of the founders of the city of Dayton, viz.: Jonathan Dayton, revolutionary soldier and statesman, captain and aide-camp to General Sullivan. He served from February, 1776,

to November, 1783. His father was Elias Dayton, brigadier general in the Continental Line. Both Daytons were in New Jersey regiments. The Chapter gave a commemorative service, celebrating the centennial of the city of Dayton, in the spring of 1896.

The charter members are Mrs. F. L. Achey, Mrs. F. P. Beaver, Mrs. S. R. Burns, Mrs. Frank Conover, Mrs. O. F. Davisson, Mrs. David Gebhart, Mrs. M. O. Hawes, Mrs. Ambrose Hodge, Mrs. G. C. Kennedy, Mrs. R. N. King, Mrs. Harry Lytle, Mrs. I. M. Patrick, Mrs. B. B. Thresher, Mrs. J. E. Welliver, Mrs. E. S. Young, and two star members, Mrs. Ann Dorsey and Mrs. Hannah Clark, both daughters of revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Dorsey's father, George Mathiob, enlisted when a boy of sixteen years. Mrs. Clark is eligible in five lines. One of her ancestors was killed in the Wyoming massacre.

The following officers were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Louise Devereux Burns: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Martha O. Hawes; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Anna K. Welliver; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harriet S. King; Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Beaver; Historian, Mrs. Flora Lewis Hughes-Hodge; Registrar, Mrs. Sara Jerome Patrick; Chaplain, Mrs. Louise A. Kennedy; Committee of Safety, Mrs. Louise A. Kennedy, Mrs. Mary Ellen Gebhart. A committee, consisting of Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Lytle, and Mrs. Hodge, met February 7 to draw up constitution and by-laws. These were ratified by the Chapter at a meeting called February 10, and were in working order by the end of another month.—FLORA L. HUGHES-HODGE, *Historian*.

MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER (Waterbury, Connecticut) has steadily grown under the fostering care of our Regent, Mrs. S. W. Kellogg, until now we number eighty members. One of our regular meetings, on December 2, was held at the house of Mrs. Irving Chase. A paper on the late Dr. Samuel Smith was read by Miss Hamilton, followed by the singing of "America," by Mrs. R. H. Buck, who also gave several other fine selections. A highly entertaining original paper was read by Miss Katharine Spencer on the Boston Tea Party. An

amusing account of the journey by some members of the Chapter to Middletown, via Meriden R. R., was read by the Secretary, Miss Hill. Miss Katharine Peck presented the Chapter with a quaint old silver spoon which once belonged to Melicent Porter. It was attached to the frame of the charter. The meeting closed with refreshments and a pleasant social half-hour.

On the afternoon of the 16th of December Miss Spencer invited Melicent Porter Chapter to celebrate the anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party" at her pleasant home on Church street. The invitations were quaint folded missives in old fashioned style, and sealed with an old time seal. The house was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. A silver teapot, "upside down," was suspended in folding doorway. Each guest was presented on entering with a small pewter tea cup, tied with a red, white, and blue ribbon as a souvenir. The old polished mahogany table was set with old china and silver, and decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, and an immense bouquet of red and white pinks and blue corn flowers.

The Rev. Mr. Childs, of Fairfield, read a most entertaining paper on "The Parson of the Revolution," after which chocolate and coffee was served (of course tea was not allowed). And last of all the old time pink and white peppermints. By request, Miss Katharine Spencer read her paper on the Boston Tea Party. The short winter day was drawing to a close. So at "early candle light" the company bade their hospitable hostess good night. How little like the day we celebrate was the day in Boston Harbor.—SUSIE E. HILL, *Secretary*.

REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER.—On Wednesday, June 10, 1896, the last meeting for the summer of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Charleston, South Carolina, was held at the residence of the Vice-Regent. After the routine business was finished, a history of the flag of the United States of America prepared by a member, Mrs. Elizabeth L. H. Willis, was read, wherein was recorded the many facts, fancies, and changes in the evolution of our colors before they were crystalized into the present beautiful device of

the Stars and Stripes. A portrait of Mrs. Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, was exhibited, who was appointed to make the first American flag adopted by Congress June 14, 1777.

Among several volumes pertaining to the history and historical personages of South Carolina, donated by members of the Rebecca Motte Chapter to the library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Washington, was the "Life of General Thomas Pinckney," by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Fannie M. Jones. This work, written by the venerable Rev. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, D. D., grandson of General Pinckney and for a long term of years rector of Grace Church, Charleston, constitutes a most interesting and valuable contribution to the historical literature of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At a meeting of the Daughters in May, the Regent, Mrs. R. M. H. Ryan, presented to the Chapter a gavel made of a remnant of the historic wood left from framing the Chapter charter. This wood was given by Mr. Peterkin, present owner of the Rebecca Motte estate—a piece of the unburned material of the old colonial residence that had been utilized in the construction of an outbuilding and thus preserved from destruction. It was a thick, planed pine board, hard as teak, with a hand-carved "beading" running along one edge. From its carved ornamentation and fine finish it had evidently been used on the interior of Mrs. Motte's mansion.

Deepened by age into a dark, rich tint, beautifully grained and given an exquisite polish the old pine plank of memorable associations forms a very handsome charter frame and gavel. Small brass plates set into the wood bear appropriate dates and inscriptions. The meeting of the Chapter then adjourned until next October.—ELIZABETH L. H. WILLIS.

ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER (Kansas City, Missouri) has just been entertained in a most unique and charming manner by Mrs. William Bridges Thayer, at Tuckahoe, her suburban home. Mrs. Thayer is Vice-Regent of the Chapter and her entertainment was given in honor of Missouri's new State Regent, Miss Ethel Beecher Allen, and the new Chapter Regent, Mrs. Sarah Miner Gamble, newly elected to fill the vacancy made

by Miss Allen's promotion at the Fifth National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, lately held at Washington. Tuckahoe, an Elizabethan cottage, seated in the midst of grounds which both nature and art have done much to adorn, is in every way a worthy successor to the old Virginia estate of that name, built and owned for so many generations by the Randolphs, Mrs. Thayer's colonial and revolutionary ancestors. After hearty congratulations had been extended the new officers who assisted Mrs. Thayer in receiving and a welcome extended to invited guests representing other Chapters in Missouri and Kansas, a most delightfully prepared luncheon was served. The dining room with its panelled ceiling and deep frieze of blue and white china formed a fine setting for the long tables with their accessories of beautiful napery, silver, and glass. In the center of the tables were great bowls of blue and white Iris, while at each plate lay a small national flag, and a card containing a question in United States history, which furnished topics for consultation as well as conversation. Confections of Continental hats filled with red, white, and blue bonbons were given as souvenirs of the occasion. After the coffee had been passed Mrs. Thayer arose and in a few well-timed remarks presented, in behalf of the officers of the Chapter, a souvenir spoon to Miss Allen, assuring her that to her untiring efforts as Chapter Regent is largely due the fact that we are to-day the leading Chapter of the State. The day being a perfect one the company went out upon the lawn, where seats had been placed under the beautiful old trees and with the patches of sunshine about our feet and the twitter of birds above our heads we listened to the story of the "fight at Concord," as told by a son and a pilgrim to the spot, the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of the Second Presbyterian Church. The Doctor was in a delightfully reminiscent mood and when he concluded we felt that we, too, had crossed the bridge and wandered through the village, had refreshed ourselves at Wright's tavern and spent hours in the old manse, so filled with associations of the past and present. The spell was on us all and when the Doctor ceased the talk became general, and we fell to comparing bits of family history in which our revolutionary fathers, aye, and mothers, too, gave evidence of their loyalty to the cause of

liberty. As the lengthening shadows gave warning that the afternoon was well nigh spent, we bade our hostess adieu and as we turned our faces homeward we pondered well the lesson of the afternoon—resolving, notwithstanding our lines had fallen in such pleasant places, we will in principle, in earnest endeavor after usefulness, in the unselfishness of purpose try to approximate the standard of those who earned for us the goodly heritage of a free country.—MARY A. KARNES, *Historian*.

RAINIER CHAPTER (Seattle, Washington).—For the first time in the history of our city, and probably in that of our State Flag Day, Sunday, June 14, was celebrated by appropriate exercises. The Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution, united and requested Rev. Dr. Shanklin, of the First M. E. Church, to preach a commemorative sermon. This he did, and the church was filled with a large and interested audience. The three societies entered the church together and sat in a body; each member wearing a small silk American flag. There was a patriotic sermon suitable to the occasion, and the national hymns were sung, and all left the church with a greater desire than ever to cherish a greater love for their country.—MRS. JOHN C. COLE, *Regent*.

ESTHER STANLEY CHAPTER (New Britain, Connecticut) held its March meeting with Mrs. W. L. Humason, one of the oldest and most enthusiastic members of the Chapter. She welcomed us with that genuine hospitality and good cheer that always adds so much to the enjoyment of the hour. There was an unusually large attendance, including some out-of-town members, among whom was Mrs. W. F. Brooks, of New York, our former Registrar. The literary programme consisted of a paper on "Ancestry," by Mrs. F. H. Johnson. This was not only the story of her revolutionary ancestors, but included much of early New Britain history, and was of special interest. The events of the month were fully given by Mrs. H. B. Boardman. The burning of the town of Fairfield and a romance connected therewith was told by Mrs. Charles Stanley. A poem read by Mrs. W. B. Thompson and music

on the mandolin and piano completed the exercises. A social hour followed and bountiful refreshments were served. Among the objects of interest shown by the hostess was a bedspread of rare needle work, a pewter dish two hundred years old, and a full set of ancient and delicate china. Altogether it was one of the occasions the Chapter will recall with pleasure.—MRS. CHARLES PARKER, *Historian*.

WYOMING CHAPTER, composed of thirteen members, met February 13 at the home of its Regent, Mrs. George Kinsey, Wyoming, Ohio, for organization. Other officers of the Chapter are: Treasurer, Mrs. Reuben Tyler; Secretary, Miss Fannie P. Tangeman; Registrar, Miss Edna Kinsey; Historian, Miss Eleanor Vance. The other charter members are Mrs. Helen Pabodie Conant, Mrs. Charles G. Waldo, Mrs. Charles S. Fey, Miss Mary E. Lawrence, Miss Mary Alice Paddock, Mrs. Fannie Hodge Nichols, Mrs. Eleanor P. Vance, Mrs. John B. Childe.—MISS FANNIE P. TANGEMAN, *Secretary, per E.*

CUMBERLAND CHAPTER (Nashville, Tennessee) met in the private parlors of the Nicholson House, Friday, February 27. We were delighted to see our Regent, Mrs. Drouillard, who had been absent in Europe for some months, in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which stated that a resolution had been made to petition Congress to make an appropriation in favor of the daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, now residing in Washington. They were approved and then several names of prominent ladies, among them Mrs. Senator Bate, were offered for membership. They were unanimously accepted and the Corresponding Secretary requested to write to Mrs. Bate, now in Washington, that her name was accepted by the Cumberland Chapter. Mrs. Acklen then read a paper, "A Shadow of the Revolution," which set forth in a graphic manner and pathetic withal the defection of Benedict Arnold and his sad, lonely death. Mrs. McHerzie, the Historian, then read some delightful "Quaker Letters" from Governor Winthrop, written in New York to his wife who was then in England. They were redolent of a sweet spirit of devotion to God

and home and his adopted country. Mrs. G. H. Fall, niece of Mrs. and President Polk, is a recent acquisition and a very fine one to the Chapter. The fair and amiable daughters of Judge East added interest to the occasion. Mrs. Nat Baxter discussed the purchasing of a Liberty Bell by the Chapter to present to the Chair of History in the Peabody Normal College. The motion was carried. Miss Atchison gave a pleasing description of the proceedings of the National Congress in Washington. The Chapter discussed with zest the entertaining of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the United States several days during our Tennessee Centennial which opens next May. Adjourned to meet at the residence of Miss Atchison, April 10.—ANNIE SOMERS GILCHRIST, *Corresponding Secretary*.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER (Norristown, Pennsylvania).—On Wednesday, May 27, we went on a pilgrimage to the Old Trappe Church, which is nine miles from Norristown or twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. We made the trip in a "brake," leaving Norristown at ten o'clock in the morning. The day being a perfect one, we thoroughly enjoyed the hour's ride through the very pretty scenery. After taking lunch at the inn we proceeded to the church which is nearly opposite and a short distance from the road. It is in itself a very quaint and modest looking structure. In front of it are a number of large trees which give a very picturesque effect. Above the door are some Latin inscriptions giving the year 1743 in which the cornerstone was laid. The church was used as a place of worship until the year 1853, and since that time for Sunday-school purposes until recently. On entering, you are first attracted to the pulpit with its sounding-board. It stands several feet from the floor and has six or seven winding steps ascending to it. The whole interior of the church, even to the floors, is of solid oak. A broad flight of stairs lead to the gallery which has three sections, and in one section remains the organ to which many a revolutionary hero's voice has blended. The altar, pulpit, and high-back pews are in a good state of preservation. In fact the whole church remains the same as when the famous Muhlenberg preached there. This church was also used as a

hospital during the Revolution—clothing, provision, &c., being piled promiscuously on the altar. Directly back of the church, in the graveyard adjoining, is the grave of the illustrious Muhlenberg. This was of special interest to the visitors. One lady decorated it with a few wild flowers which she gathered nearby. There are a number of old graves in this burying-ground, quite a few being before the Revolution. The epitaphs on some are still quite legible. The parsonage is beautifully situated a short distance from the church and is likewise of interest. We returned home just before sunset much pleased with our trip. The Daughters going on the trip were Mrs. John B. Beaver, Mrs. Howland M. Brown, Miss Katherine Corson, Mrs. P. Y. Eisenberg, Mrs. Irwin Fisher, Mrs. Joseph Fornance, Mrs. Margaret Hunsicker, Mrs. Hugh McInnis, Miss Anna E. Isett, Mrs. J. A. Strassburger, and Miss Margaret Schall, from Norristown; Mrs. Charles Cooder and Mrs. Miller D. Evans, from Pottstown.—MARGARET SCHALL, *Corresponding Secretary*.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER (Mystic, Connecticut).—The Daughters connected with the Fanny Ledyard Chapter held full sway at the home of the Regent on the evening of Thursday, April 23, 1896, at which time a delightful reception was given in honor of the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney. The receiving party consisted of the Board of Management connected with the Chapter. The house was decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers, artistically arranged, and the guests included members of the Chapter, so that it was strictly Daughters in every sense of the word. While supper was being served in the drawing room were stationed the Mystic orchestra, which rendered several appropriate selections, contributing greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The matter of Mrs. Kinney's visit to Mystic had been anticipated for some time, and she was greeted cordially by the members of the Chapter. Mrs. Kinney gave a characteristic address, describing the work, touching on the relations of the State to the National Society, and suggesting ways which might tend to facilitate the work of the national officers. Her remarks were of a varied and interesting character and were



MAJOR JOHN POLHEMUS.

ward and offer his services and his means. On November 22, 1775, he was appointed fourth captain in the First Battalion, First Establishment, Continental Troops, Jersey Line, commanded by Colonel William Alexander, Lord Sterling. At the time of his appointment, his company, consisting of eighty-six men, recruited by himself, was without arms and accouterments. These, as the public treasury was empty, he was requested by his Colonel to furnish with a promise of reimbursement. This he did, mortgaging his property to raise the money. He marched his company fully armed and equipped to New Brunswick Barracks where he remained until January 1, 1776.

General Nathaniel Heard, of the militia, having been ordered to disarm the Tories on Long Island and bring off the military stores, at his request Captain Polhemus was sent to accompany him. In the execution of this order six hundred and forty-one persons were sworn to allegiance, and the most riotous Tories and the captured stores were taken to New York, where Captain Polhemus remained until May. The result of this expedition was bitterly retaliated during the subsequent British occupation of Long Island upon the Whigs, among whom were many of his relatives.

In the same year (1776) he was ordered to join the reinforcements in the expedition against Canada, where he participated in the battle of Three Rivers and several skirmishes in sight of the British fleet until the army was compelled to fall back to Chambly. There, he says in his journal, "the forts, stores, and all the shipping were burned, except the bateaux, which were pulled up the rapids by rope to the Isle aux Noix, at the north end of Lake Champlain, and from thence to Crown Point and Ticonderoga, where the troops remained in camp until autumn fortifying and building a bridge across the lake to Mount Independence."

In November, 1776, the term of his company's enlistment having expired, at the request of General Gates, he and his men remained two weeks over time, until relieved by the Third Regiment, Colonel Dayton. At this time he was informed by Colonel Sterling of his re-appointment on November 29 as fourth captain, First Battalion, Second Establishment, Continental Troops, New Jersey Line, for three years or during the

war. At Pluckemin, on the homeward march, he found the people much alarmed and the militia ordered out. Major Linn of the militia presented himself to Captain Polhemus and requested him to accompany him and assist him in his command; so together they marched against the enemy at Brown's Hook, who being apprised that the militia had been joined by veterans from Canada, left for other parts. The Americans then continued their march to the camp at New Brunswick.

"On my return," says the Captain in his journal, "Jersey was so overrun with the British that I could not go to my home. My wife had left all and fled for safety to the mountains, where I found her." He remained a day or two with his family at the house of William Blew, then leaving them in the care of friends, rejoined the army at Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. During this visit he mortgaged more of his property to satisfy his men with their back pay and secure their reënlistment, as they refused to continue in the service until payment could be arranged by Congress.

Rapidly succeeding military events are thus described by the Major in his journal, as follows:

"On the 26th of December, 1776, the army moved from Newtown, and crossed the Delaware to Trenton, where, after a severe contest, the enemy fell back in defeat."

"We whipped them terribly, and took a thousand Hessians prisoners, driving them into Newtown jail yard like a pack of sheep, during a severe hailstorm. We allowed the officers to wear their side arms, also the privilege of occupying part of the house with General Patterson and myself."

"On the 3d of January, 1777, we attacked them at Princeton, and drove them to New Brunswick. I was left behind with a rear guard to secure stores and bury the dead, which we did by hauling them on sleds to great holes and heaping them in." "I was then relieved by Colonel Chamberlain."

"Our regiment passed on the left side of the Millstone River, where our mill stood; the British passing before us on the other side."

"One night the British lay near Ten-mile Run, not more three miles distant." "In the morning they sent a company of dragoons to burn the mill and cut down the bridge, but as

they hove in sight a body of militia came down the hill with a field piece and opened on them. They scampered like a drove of oxen, luckily for us, for at that time we had four hundred bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour on hand. The mill belonged to my father-in-law, John Hart, then a member of the Continental Congress, and myself."

"Going to the mill I found about fifty of the British that Morgan's rifles had killed, belonging to the Fifty-fifth British Regiment. We buried them and on going to the house I found a British sergeant in my bed, with a part of his face shot off, also a number of sick and wounded soldiers."

"As there was no way by which we could take them with us, I swore every man of them not to take up arms against the independence of America, unless exchanged according to the rules of war, and left them."

"The next day I found the army at Street's Mountain, and we lay there some time watching the enemy occupying New Brunswick until they vacated the town."

"We then traversed the mountains, always keeping by their side, until we came into the State of Delaware, and participated in a severe skirmish at Iron Hill, there losing Captain Dallas and quite a number of men." "We soon reached the Brandywine, and on the 11th day of September had a bitter engagement with the British Army, which had been largely reinforced, and fought them until dark." "We lost over five hundred men there and one field piece, a three-pounder of wrought iron, commanded by Captain Jones." "Our luck was against the British grenadiers and fusiliers."

"Our Colonel had his horse killed, and General Marquis de Lafayette received a wound in his leg from the same ball, whereupon, while stroking the smarting wound, he exclaimed, 'Bon, bon for America.' " "I asked him what the bone had to do with it, to which he replied 'Good, good for American liberty,' and we both enjoyed the joke."

"In our retreat the Jersey Line retired to Chester, and that night I quartered in the same house with the Marquis, and was present while the surgeon dressed his wound."

"On the 20th day of September I was with General Wayne's expedition and unfortunate surprise by the enemy at Paoli."

"We continued our lines along the mountains until the 4th of October, and attacked the British at Germantown, driving in their pickets." "They fled, abandoning their tents and a few of their field pieces after cutting the timber off." "Some fled to the hills, some to the mills, and some to Chew's house." "Having field pieces within and about the latter place, we were ordered to storm it, which we did." "This charge was a most deadly one, all the captains in the First Battalion were killed or wounded but myself, and I did major's duty." "Major Witherspoon was killed at my side; General Nash's horse was killed and himself wounded. Lieutenant Hurley was taken prisoner and hung to a tree without benefit of clergy by the enemy, who recognized him as formerly belonging to the King's Dragoons." "The scattered forces of the enemy rallied, marched down the hill, and poured into us a deadly fire, compelling us to halt in our charge and retire from the field."

Later on while the American Army was encamped during the memorable winter at Valley Forge, Captain Polhemus, who had been promoted major of his battalion, which he called the "Jersey Blues," asked for leave of absence to visit his family at home, but was refused by Lord Sterling in these words: "There is not one field officer of your regiment in camp, and I regret my inability to part with you, Major; you are so valuable an officer, and there is no one to take your place." So the Major stayed on at camp throughout the winter.

On June 28, 1778, he participated in the battle of Monmouth, and it was his last, for shortly after, while engaged in service near Amboy, under General Washington, to quote from his later journal, "I was taken prisoner by a large party of Tories." "I was sent to the New York goal, there suffering terribly from want of food and clothing, and obliged to lie on the cold floor almost perishing, without any hope of relief." "It was indeed a most dismal and severe winter." "The bay and East and North rivers were frozen over and formed solid bridges of ice, great numbers constantly crossing from New York to Staten Island and Paulus Hook." "During this severe and cold weather I was removed to the Sugar

House." "It was out of the frying pan into the fire—no fire, not even a blanket to keep me warm." "In the spring of 1780 I was let out on parole, by the intercession of Dr. Bainbridge, father of the future commodore, United States Navy." "I went directly to my regiment, crippled and twisted with rheumatism and in bad health, then to my home where I remained, never receiving notice of my exchange until peace was declared."

The journal continues, "I am now in my eighty-seventh year, old and infirm." "I have been in most all the actions and skirmishes in the war for American independence this side of Virginia, and have received a pension since 1818."

His powerful frame and cheerful disposition gradually recovered tone when surrounded by his family at home, but not the old home; that had been given up by him to pay the debts incurred for government account in the military service of his country. He entered the army in affluence; he left it without a pittance to support his numerous family.

With magnanimity as unusual as it was unfortunate for his family's comfort, he declined to press his claims against the Federal Government during the period of its infancy and financial weakness, and thus lost not only his disbursements, but much of the pay to which, as an officer, he was entitled.

Major John Polhemus was a man of fine appearance and great physical strength. His integrity, sincerity, modesty, and unselfishness were proverbial. He possessed a sound mind, good judgment, and great firmness, tempered with much gentleness of character.

He died at the residence of his daughter, the wife of Captain Peter Kurtz, of the Continental Army, No. 178 Pine street, Philadelphia, on May 25, 1833, in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, admitted July 4, 1786.

A few months before his death he sent for the late Colonel James Page, of the company of State Fencibles, whose father was an old personal friend, and requested him to see that a corporal's guard should carry his remains to the grave.

Colonel Page, on notice of the death of the patriot, called

out his whole company, and Major Polhemus was buried with military honors at Ronaldson's cemetery, where a marble slab, appropriately inscribed, marks the resting place of himself and his wife.

FANNIE S. MAGEE,
Philadelphia Chapter.

THE WESTCOTT FAMILY.

[Lineage of Miss Sara A. Lipscomb, Regent of Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from organization April 11, 1894, to April 14, 1896.]

Richard Westcott (of Weathersfield, Connecticut, 1639)—Joanna.

Daniel Westcott—Abigail.

Ebenezer Westcott—Barbara.

David Westcott—Susanna Elmer.

John Westcott—Sarah Diamant.

Mary Westcott—Andrew Adgate.

Phebe Adgate—William Corrie Lipscomb.

Sara A. Lipscomb.

THE Westcott family, from which Mrs. Lipscomb is lineally descended, is spoken of in the History of Devonshire, a work more than four hundred years old, as "an ancient and honorable one as far back as A. D. 1170." The name was then "de Westcote," taken from an estate in Devonshire, England, and this rendering of the name is still preserved by some descendants of the family in this country, while family tradition in all points to the derivation of the name as the same. "John de Westcote," the first one named in the History of Devonshire, was a man of literary taste and culture even at that early age, as he wrote a book before printing was invented which was placed in the archives of Exeter Cathedral, and Brooke Foss Westcott, Lord Bishop of Durham, also of this family, is the author of thirty works, and had five sons in the ministry.

Lord Littleton, author of "Treatise on Tenures," which Lord Coke, according to Burke's Peerage, characterized "the

ornament of the Common Law, and the most perfect and absolute work ever written on any human science," was also born a Westcote but had his name changed to inherit his mother's estates and title.

About the middle of the seventeenth century we find among the earliest Colonists to this Western World, Richard and Stukely Westcote, and authorities agree that they were brothers. Stukely, with his friend Roger Williams, went to Plymouth colony, and with him was expelled therefrom, and crossing the wilderness settled in Rhode Island at Providence in 1636. Richard went to Connecticut and was one of the first settlers of Weathersfield in 1639. His residence and town lot of three acres are shown on the map of Weathersfield, and the records attest that he took an active part in public affairs. His son John, with others, founded Westchester, New York, and Daniel, the direct ancestor of the New Jersey Westcotts, from whom Miss Lipscomb is descended, represented his constituents in the General Court at Hartford at three different times. All through the "History of Stamford" in colonial times we find the name of Daniel Westcote in the administration of public affairs.

A military spirit seems to have been a family inheritance, for one hundred years before the Revolution, in 1676, this Daniel Westcote was voted "town lands by the local authorities for services rendered against the common enemy" (presumably Indians), when he responded to the public call for such service.

An enterprising spirit for colonization was abroad in those days, and as the climate of New England was rigorous in winter, the soil not fertile, it is not surprising that many of the early immigrants, locating first in New England, changed their residence to more southern Colonies. Daniel Westcote sold out his property in Fairfield township, which included Stamford, in 1694 and with others moved to New Jersey. This Connecticut colony called their home in New Jersey Fairfield, after the older settlement in New England and the still older home in the mother country.

Daniel Westcote died in 1702, leaving three sons, Samuel, Daniel, and Ebenezer, who were among the founders of settlements in Salem County and also of Cumberland County after

it was set off from Salem, and their record there is an enviable one. In the founding of the first Presbyterian church in Fairfield many Westcotes were incorporators and chief supporters, their names occurring very frequently in the lists of elders, deacons, and ministers. In the very earliest accounts in Old England before the "Reformation" we find them prominent in civil as well as ecclesiastical life, and later staunch Protestants, filling high positions in the Church of England.

The descendants of this ancient family in this country are now all Protestants though divided between the different orthodox denominations. In civil life they can be traced like "Richard of Weathersfield" and "Daniel of Stamford," all through the public archives in their lives of usefulness and honor in their States. All the New Jersey Westcotts are the descendants of that first Colonist, "Daniel of Stamford."

John Westcott, the great-grandfather of Miss Lipscomb, in the early part of the Revolutionary War removed his family from Philadelphia to the old home in Bridgton, New Jersey, and joined Seely's brigade of West Jersey artillery, rising to the rank of captain. He was commissioned by General Washington, crossed the Delaware in the same boat with him (family tradition), was present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, and Brandywine, and was in several smaller engagements in this the darkest period of the struggle for independence, serving until the war closed. Then he returned to Philadelphia, but subsequently removed to Alexandria, District of Columbia, where he died in 1813. On the marble slab which covers his remains is inscribed: "He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, was an upright citizen and an honest man."

Descendants on this line of the Westcott family have as heirlooms a seal and seal ring bearing the shield and crest of the family.

Miss Lipscomb is also lineally descended on her mother's side from the Adgate, Waterman, and Hyde families of Norwich, Connecticut, who rendered brave service in the revolutionary struggle, and through the Adgate line to the first English emigrant of that name, who was one of the original proprietors in the purchase of the site for that quaint and beau-

tiful old city. On her paternal grandmother's side she is descended from the old English Staffordshire family of Degge, and on her father's side, also, from revolutionary ancestors through the Lipscomb and Madison families, combining the cavalier as well as the Puritan in her descent.

AN ECHO OF THE PAST.

[Tribute to the memory of Major General Arthur St. Clair.]

DIED at his residence on Chestnut Ridge, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the 31st ultimo, the venerable General Arthur St. Clair, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Rosslyn Castle near Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to this country in the fleet commanded by Admiral Boscowen, in 1755. At an early period of his life he took up the profession of arms, and served as a lieutenant under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. He served during the whole of the French War of 1756, in the course of which he was honored with the friendship of Generals Wolfe, Murray, and Moneton, under whose directions he learned the art of war. On retiring from the British Army, St. Clair settled at the old fort of which he had been the commandant.

In 1773 Richard Penn, lieutenant governor of the Province, appointed him prothonotary, and register and recorder for Westmoreland County, which offices, with others, he held in December, 1775, when he received from Congress a colonel's commission in the Continental service. Although this appointment was without solicitation on his part, he assumed the duties of his new station with promptitude and alacrity, and recruited six full companies and marched them to the vicinity of Quebec by the first of May. In the campaign of 1776 he served in Canada in company with Colonel Wayne, under the orders of Generals Thompson and Sullivan, and his knowledge of the country, gained in the previous war, as well as his military experience, was of essential advantage to the army. In the fall of the same year he joined General Washington in Jersey, and first suggested that memorable *Russe de guerre*, which terminated in the capture of the Hessians at Princeton, and which revived the sinking spirits of the army

and country. In the summer of 1776 he commanded Ticonderoga, which post, being untenable by the small forces under his command, was abandoned, which occasioned a load of unmerited obloquy to be thrown upon him at the time. The military tribunal, however, which investigated his conduct, pronounced that, although he had lost a post he saved a State. And all the well informed have since unequivocally and impartially coincided in this view. He was in the battle of Brandywine as a volunteer, not having at that time any command. When the army marched southward he was left in Pennsylvania to organize and forward the troops of that State, in consequence of which he arrived at Yorktown only a short time before the surrender of the British Army. From thence he went to the South with reënforcements to General Greene. After the peace he was a member of Congress and president of that body, and in 1788 he was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory. In 1791 he was again appointed a major general in the army of the United States. In all the various stations and situations of his life, after he became known to General Washington he enjoyed the especial confidence and friendship of that distinguished patriot.

General St. Clair in his domestic relations felt the tender sympathies of our nature in their fullest force. In social life he was much valued as a friend. His conversation was instructive and interesting, enlivened by wit and embellished with science. As a soldier and statesman he possessed a piercing accuracy of mind, and fearless of censure from the short sighted and presumptuous, he looked to the ultimate result rather than to the immediate consequence of his actions. The resources of his mind were best developed in difficult and adverse circumstances, and although fortune, in some instances, seemed determined to thwart his purposes, his coolness, his courage, and his penetration were above her reach. Providence seems to have designed that the American Revolution should disclose every specie of greatness, and the subject of this notice, after toiling with unsubdued resolution against disaster and smiling upon adversity, fulfilled his destiny by descending to the tomb a great man in ruins. The afflictive spectacle of his last days smites the heart with sorrow. The friend of Wash-

ington, the companion of his glory ; he who, by his counsel, turned the tide of the battle in the most gloomy period of the Revolution ; he who, in the winter of 1777, on the banks of the Delaware, looking on the broken Army of Liberty, beheld, at his word, the light of enthusiasm gleam over the brow of misfortune ; he who, in 1783, before the entrenchment of York, standing by the side of the Father of his Country and participating his feelings, saw the liberty of that country sealed by the surrender of its foes, closed his life in neglected solitude. On the summit of Chestnut Ridge, which overlooks the Valley of Ligonier, on which the commencement of the Revolution found him in prosperity ; on this lonesome spot, exposed to winter winds as cold and desolating as the tardy gratitude of his country, died Major General Arthur St. Clair. The traveler, as he passed the place, was reminded of the celebrated Roman exile's reply, " Tell the citizens of Rome that you saw Caius Marius sitting amongst the ruins of Carthage." He was almost on the rear of the gallant band in going to mortality's last sojourn, but his Great Captain had gone before to provide him quarters in the sky.

Upon the news of this melancholy event arriving in Greensburg, the citizens of the place immediately convened at the court house in order to consult upon the last tribute of respect which was in their power to bestow on this distinguished soldier and patriot. James Brady, Esq., was called to the chair, and Richard Coulter, Esq., was appointed secretary. Upon motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the wishes of the corporation and citizens of Greensburg that the remains of the late Major General Arthur St. Clair may be interred in the borough ground, in said place, be respectfully communicated to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a committee of arrangements to superintend the funeral, if the family of the deceased consent to the removal of his remains : Dr. James Postlethwaite, A. W. Foster, John Reed, Simon Drum, Jr., John H. Wise, George Armstrong, David Maclean, and Richard Coulter.

JAMES BRADY, *Chairman*,
RICHARD COULTER, *Secretary*.

In pursuance of the above resolutions the Committee of Arrangements immediately addressed a letter, of which the

following is a copy, to Mrs. Louisa Robb, one of the daughters of General St. Clair :

GREENSBURG, *August 31, 1818.*

Madam : In obedience to the resolutions of the corporation and citizens of Greensburg, we beg leave respectfully to present to the family of General St. Clair, their condolence at the melancholy event of his death. Desirous to express some small token of respect for the memory of a man whose name is conspicuous on the page of our history as one of the heroes who achieved our independence, we are directed to obtain permission from the family that the body of our lamented friend may be deposited near us.

Mr. Drum will have all necessary arrangements made at Youngstown in unison with those which are preparing here to do honor to the occasion.

We are, Madam, respectfully,

[Signed by the Committee of Arrangements.]

Mrs. Louisa Robb.

On Tuesday morning the consent of the family to the interment of the remains of the deceased at Greensburg was obtained, and arrangements were made to exhibit every mark of respect which the circumstances of the place could afford. The funeral was received about a mile from town by the Greensburg Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Eli Coulter, and the Masonic lodge joined the procession about half a mile from the borough, from whence it moved to the center of the town, accompanied with appropriate martial music. The procession halted in the center of the town for the purpose of taking the family of the deceased from their carriages, and being so formed, proceeded to the grave in the following manner: 1. Military—by the left, with arms and its colors reversed—drums muffled. 2. Citizens generally. 3. Committee of Arrangements. 4. Judges. 5. Clergy. 6. Pall bearers. 7. Relatives. 8. Officers of the Revolutionary War. 9. Corporation of the borough. After arriving at the grave members of the Masonic society first performed.

GRAVE OF ST. CLAIR, GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

In the beautiful cemetery near this place, on the left hand side of the main entrance and immediately adjoining it, and surrounded by a luxuriant hedge of arbor vitæ, stands a large and neatly carved, but plainly designed monument, which upon the one side bears this inscription :

The
earthly remains
of
Major General Arthur St. Clair
are deposited
beneath this humble monument,
which is
erected to supply the place
of a nobler one,
due from his country.
He died August 31,
1818,
in the 84th year of his age.

On the reverse side of the monument is the following :

This stone
is erected
over the bones of their
departed brother
by members of the
Masonic Society
resident in the vicinity.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO CONTRIBUTORS!

WRITE on one side of paper only ; use commercial note. Be careful to write proper names very distinctly. Short reports more desirable. All contributions will appear as soon as opportunity permits.

DEAR EDITOR :

Please tell us how the President and Vice-President are elected and oblige
READER OF AMERICAN MONTHLY.

The people elect a President by their votes, but they do not vote direct for the candidates. It is accomplished through an Electoral College.

Each State puts up a ticket of Presidential Electors and these cast the vote that finally decides who shall be President and Vice-President. The ticket is made up so as to give an Elector for each United States Senator and one for each Member of Congress. The college this year contains 447 Electors, necessary to a choice 224.

The Electors meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. They name in their ballot the person for President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President.

They have to make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and the same for Vice-President and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the United States Senate.

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes are then counted.

The person having the largest number of votes is President, if such be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. If no person has such a majority then the House of Representatives proceeds to ballot from three highest on the

list, but the vote must be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum consists of a member from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States necessary to a choice.

If a President is not chosen before March 4 next following then the Vice-President acts as President.

The Vice-President is he who has a majority of the whole number of Electors. If no person has a majority then from the two highest number the Senate votes for Vice-President the same as the House for President.

THE Tennessee inaugural ceremonies of their centennial, on June 1 and 2, were a great success in every way, especially in the part taken by the different patriotic societies of the State. The Historical Society was well represented, also the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution. These societies hope to have the assistance of other like societies in every State in our Union in May, 1897, when the Tennessee Centennial will be formally opened. The grounds and buildings are already far advanced in the work, and great enthusiasm is evinced by all who have seen the work of improvement. The Daughters of the American Revolution will have a space allotted for their especial exhibit in the fire-proof hall of history and antiquities. The State Regent, Mrs. J. Harvey Mathes, of Memphis, is a very able and efficient worker, and she is sure to make a success of her department.

AN aged Daughter of the American Revolution was recently found near this city and immediately made a member of the John Reily Chapter, the members gladly assessing themselves for the initiation fee. Her name is Mary Pool Frishmin. She was born January 17, 1814, on a farm in Campbell County, Kentucky, near the spot where Newport now is, and was one of eleven children. She is the daughter of Samuel and Mary Sargent Pool, and granddaughter of Samuel and Mary Phillips Pool. Her father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1762. He enlisted in the revolutionary service in that town. Being under age he was not entitled to carry a musket, but was a personal attendant of one of the officers of the regiment. He

was afterwards duly equipped as a soldier, and was in the battle of Stony Point in 1782, Captain Tilden being the captain of his company, Israel Putnam the colonel of his regiment, and General Anthony Wayne commanding officer. At the time of his discharge from the army he belonged to the quartermaster's department. Samuel Pool enlisted again in the War of 1812 in Newport, Kentucky, under General Harrison. In the last engagement he was in he was wounded and his horse shot from under him. Mary Pool has been twice married, her first husband being Benjamin Krahzer, who served as a soldier and was killed in the Mexican War. Only one child, a son, was born of this marriage and he died in childhood. Mrs. Krahzer afterwards married Joseph Frishmin, in Hamilton, in 1846, and by this marriage she had three sons and three daughters. Two sons were in the late war, serving in the Sixty-ninth Ohio under Lewis D. Campbell, colonel of the regiment. One son lost an arm at Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Frishmin has met with very many reverses and losses of kin, but is cheerful and talks clearly and intelligently of the numerous hardships and dangers to which her patriotic father, husband, and sons were exposed. She is related to the Phillips, Reddick, and Sargent families of Kentucky.—MARY C. HOWELLS, *Historian*.

THE Mary Clap Wooster Chapter has published in a most attractive and artistic manner "Our Flag," its history and changes from 1620 to 1896. Illustrated by ten colored lithographs. Orders can be sent to "Our Flag," P. O. box 1445, New Haven, Connecticut. Price, fifty cents.

At a meeting of the Elmira College Association, of New York City, April 11, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the subject of the endowment of five chairs for Elmira College was discussed. The city of Elmira has raised since then more than fifty thousand dollars, and the college expects to raise three hundred thousand toward an endowment fund.

The Elmira College Association, of New York City, appointed Miss Minnie F. Mickley, a committee of one to lay the matter of endowing the Chair of American History before the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State,

and ask them to endow the Chair of American History. This seems eminently fitting for Elmira College, "which first opened the way for the new dispensation of the higher college education of women in the year 1855, ten years before the opening of Vassar," should have the coöperation of every woman in the State. About one hundred thousand dollars are invested for endowment, only a part of which is productive. New York State is to be congratulated upon having Elmira College, and it would be an honor to the college as well as to the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State if they would take the matter in hand and endow the Chair of American History.

The State Regent, Miss Forsyth, mentioned the matter at the State meeting in Utica, and heartily approves of the undertaking for the Chapters. At the Saratoga meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 3-4-5-6, the matter was talked of and every one to whom it was mentioned hoped it would be a successful undertaking for the Daughters of the American Revolution.—MINNIE F. MICKLEY.

ANOTHER LIVING DAUGHTER OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER IN OHIO.—David Andrus, a soldier of '76, had a daughter living in Ashtabula County, Ohio. She is Mrs. Alta Andrus Winny. She was born October 22, 1800. She was a patriot during our Civil War.

Later—Mrs. Winny has just died. She leaves descendants.—MRS. EDWARD HUBBARD FITCH, *Regent*.

SINCE the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE went to press five hundred and forty-five dollars have been received for the Continental Hall Fund:

Mrs. Clara Y. Stranahan,	\$500
Through Bronson Chapter,	
Mrs. Jesse J. Burdette,	10
Mrs. Isaac Johnson,	10
Through Chicago Chapter,	
Mrs. Wm. L. Moss,	15
Mrs. M. Satterlee,	10
	<hr/>
	\$545

THE dedication of the memorial in honor of the Pioneer Women of Bryan's Station, under the auspices of the Lexington (Kentucky) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, takes place Tuesday afternoon, August 18.

It is interesting to remember that in September, 1896, will occur not only the semi-centenary anniversary of the birth of the institution founded in the city of Washington by Smithsonian, but also the centenary of the delivery of that immortal address in which Washington so forcibly recommended to his countrymen to promote, as an object of the highest importance, INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

[We gladly publish by request this note of thanks.—ED.]

MISS MILLER, *Regent, District of Columbia.*

My Dear Madam: Accept for your kindness and that of the ladies who signed (and gentlemen) the "Bulfinch Front" protest my most sincere though tardy thanks. We worked hard, but with your help we saved our dear old historic building, one of the very few landmarks of revolutionary days left to us. In any emergency that may arise with you call freely on your grateful and affectionate sisters at the North.

Yours fraternally,

ANNA VON RYDINGSVÄRD,
Massachusetts Regent, D. A. R.

26 Newberry street, Boston, June 7, 1896.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—It is generally conceded by Magazine writers and other observers of the signs of the times that the Cotton States and International Exposition did more to obliterate sectional lines than any event since the war.

It was determined by the Colonial Committee of the Women's Board, having an organization in thirteen States, to perpetuate these noble sentiments of good will and fraternity, to emphasize this lofty conception of broad Americanism, by erecting in Atlanta a monument to that enterprise which had so beautifully recalled to us all our sometimes-forgotten brotherhood. It will stand in Atlanta where this great work of strengthening our nationality was accomplished, here where the blight of war fell heaviest, where the fierce touch of destruction gleamed brightest, and the life-blood of brother against brother crimsoned our very streets; where the pipe of peace was so lately and so frequently smoked, and hospitality extended and accepted with a cordiality that made us forget all save that we are citizens of one great country.

It will stand in the heart of Atlanta, and in sight of the statue of the patriot, Grady, who "knew no North, no South, no East, no West," and who died literally "loving a nation into peace."

This movement will take the form of a superb tower, surmounted by a chime of thirteen bells, each bell named in honor of a State, and each represented by a Regent. Regents will also represent all the States in the tower itself, which is intended to stand for all that is lofty in patriotic thought.

The idea has been received with enthusiasm by press and people everywhere. It has met with an amount of approbation for which we were wholly unprepared, and which has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It seems to have touched the great American heart, which responds ever to the proper touch.

We ask of all a contribution to this object, according as it seemeth best to them. From the patriotic and those who truly love their country, we expect but one response. And for those who are not patriotic, let us hope that this little appeal will arouse that slumbering instinct without which men were brutes.

We invite the coöperation and assistance of every man, woman, and child in the United States, in order that our Memorial Tower may be as grand and splendid as the thought which inspired it.

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,
Chairman Colonial Committee.

MRS. HUGH HAGAN,
Vice-Chairman Colonial Committee.

MRS. JAMES JACKSON,
Chairman for Georgia.

MRS. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY,
Chairman for Virginia.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,
Chairman for New York.

MRS. FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE,
Chairman for Massachusetts.

MRS. SARAH T. KINNEY,
Chairman for Connecticut.

MISS MARY A. GREENE,
Chairman for Rhode Island.

MRS. M. A. DICKENSON,
Chairman for New Jersey.

MRS. GEORGE EDWARDS PEABODY,
Chairman for Philadelphia.

MRS. CHRISTIAN I. MCKEE,
Chairman for Pennsylvania.

MRS. M. DASHIELL STEVENSON,
Chairman for Kentucky.

MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES,
Chairman for Tennessee.

MRS. R. C. BACON,
Chairman for South Carolina.

MRS. HILDRETH SMITH,
Chairman for North Carolina.

MRS. JOSEPH K. OGLESBY,
Chairman for Louisiana.

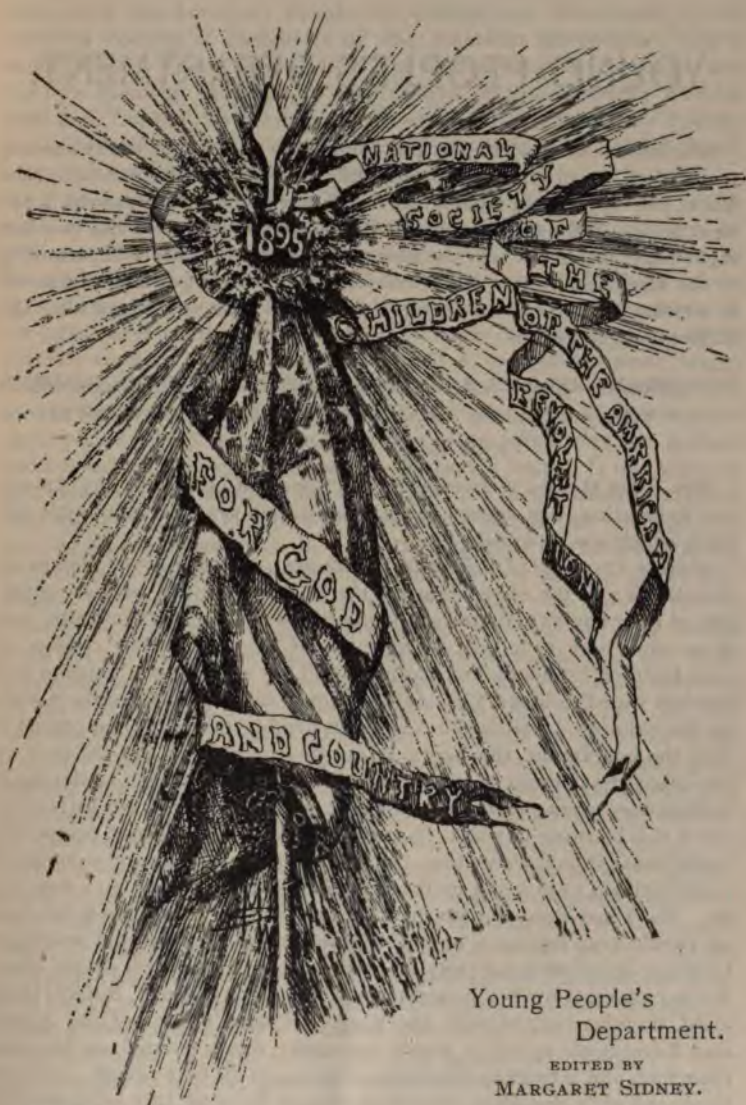
[May this good work go on, and when completed let there be a "round up" of the Daughters in Atlanta to celebrate the glorious result.—ED.]

MYSTIC, CONNECTICUT, June 8, 1896.

To the Editor of the C. A. R.: On May 30, 1896—the memorial day of the Nation—was born a young gentleman, Russell Irving Sparks by name, who, on the second day of his little life applied for membership in the Children of the American Revolution, Isaac Wheeler Society. Surely he is among the very youngest of its members. Do not the children and the editor of the Children of the American Revolution join us in wishing his life long and as euphonious and brilliant as his name? His young mother is an enthusiastic member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Very cordially,

HORTENSE D. FISK,
Historian Fanny Ledyard Chapter.



MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

ACCORDING to promise, all that is possible to give of the remaining material of the programme of the Children's meeting in Saratoga, New York, July 6, given in this number. The remainder will appear in the next issue. It must be remembered that this department has now but eight pages instead of ten, the space being needed for other departments of the Magazine, so that all the Societies must be as patient as possible in waiting for the various items, reports, and bulletins concerning the different organizations.

PROGRAMME OF THE SARATOGA MEETING OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, JULY 6—CONTINUED FROM LAST NUMBER.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, State Promoter Children of the American Revolution, was unable to be present, but sent her admirable address which was now read :

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Children of the American Revolution : In the early centuries the Christians made public confession of their doubts and errors, and public profession of their faith, and as we come here to follow the example of the past, I now confess to your honored President, Mrs. Lothrop, and her enthusiastic assistant and beloved Vice-President, Mrs. McKee, that in the beginning of their work for the children, I watched it with considerable anxiety. I appreciated fully the importance, the necessity for this training of the children in patriotism, but toward their organization as a Society I felt as the eager mother does when she watches the first faltering steps of her little child when it is learning to walk. Sometimes I wished to put out protecting hands lest it should waver from the line of lineal descent, and sometimes I was inclined to give it a motherly shake fearing it might go a step too far. For I had always in our own National Society urged the point that we should keep free from any other separate organization that wished to be incorporated with our own, lest perplexing complications should arise. We were several times solicited to consent to such unions. But this little child, then learning to walk, the Society of the Children of the American Revolution is now a sturdy youngster, firmly planted on his own little feet, and is twirling his pretty insignia on its blue ribbon with one hand, and with the other is holding fast to the staff that supports the silken folds of "Old Glory," which he has learned to love and honor.

Now, having confessed my weakness, I would profess my enthusiastic conversion, and my earnest faith in the wisdom that foresaw, and the

energy that carried forward this beautiful and glorious work for the Children of the American Revolution, assisted and encouraged by our National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. And I would warmly thank these ladies, Mrs. Lothrop and Mrs. McKee, and our own Saratoga president of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Lawton, for their participation in our Fourth of July celebration. I thank them for their splendid patriotic work, and I thank them for bringing it before us to-day.

To these dear children I would say that you, all of you, little boys and girls, will go with me, if your President will give us permission and go with us, to have some revolutionary picnics, for we have lovely stories about patriotic girls and boys to read and to talk over, and we will not do it in the house with closed doors, but we will go to the very places on the hills and into the valley where these historic children lived or suffered for their country. We will take our lunch in our baskets some bright morning and catch an early train for Schenectady and go out a little further in the Mohawk Valley, and we will take Miss Nelly Walworth (who wrote your song) for our scout, because she has been over the ground and knows the Mohawk Valley and its old Indian trails. It was there in that valley that the children, boys and girls, and their mothers and aunts were trained as home guards in the Revolution so that they could protect their farms and houses from the fierce Indians while the fathers and big brothers were fighting at the battle of Saratoga and at other places and times. Yes, my dear children, those little boys who had learned to shoot as soon as they could hold a gun so that they could kill game for the breakfast and dinner, were taught how to defend the houses, and their sisters and mothers were trained with them by the men before they left for the field of battle, and by the old men who could not go. We will visit the farms of those brave little heroes. We will also go to the battle ground of Saratoga and I can show you exactly where three little girls, like the very smallest of you, suffered all the dangers and terrors of a great battle and a long campaign. They were not patriotic Americans, but little aristocrats from Prussia, with their beautiful young mother, the Countess Reidesel. Their names were Fredericka Gustava, and Caroline. We could go up to Lake George and follow their journeyings while they were happy and free before the battle, and can find some of the houses where they staid from time to time. At Schuylerville we can visit the very cellar where for six nights their mother sat on the floor, the little girls hiding their heads in her lap while the cannon balls tore through the house above them and the wounded and dying were huddled around them, but when daylight came, the little girls worked diligently with their mother to aid the sick and wounded soldiers. After these days and nights they were taken prisoners with all the British Army, and were captives until they grew to be quite large children—and then, finally, they were set free, and went to their own country, where the oldest one, little Fredericka, became a famous beauty and a great and good woman,

and the King of Prussia, when she died, had a grand monument erected to her memory.

And so, my dear children, you see we have a great deal to do, and a great deal to learn, and so much, oh! so much to love—our God, our country, and our homes! These words will soon have a new meaning to you. Give attention, then, to your officers, and take a pride and an interest in your Society, and remember you are the children of the Nation, and thousands of other children are united with you, and that we grown people, and old people, like you, are still learning every day to love our country and to honor our flag.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Treasurer General Daughters of the American Revolution, now followed in a speech that won all hearts, old and young. [Ed.—We are extremely sorry that we have no copy of this excellent address to give, Mrs. Draper speaking extemporaneously.]

"Columbia, our Country," was then sung, followed by the address of Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, State Regent of New York Daughters of the American Revolution, and State Promoter of Children of the American Revolution, a summary of whose remarks is as follows:

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Children of the American Revolution: I confess that my position was, originally, similar to that stated in the greeting of Mrs. Walworth. I had questioned whether children belonging to families of the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution could possibly need any other incentive to patriotism than they would inevitably receive in their own homes. Therefore, I only recently enlisted in the Society by becoming a Promoter. During the last Daughters of the American Revolution Congress all my doubts were solved, and I come now with a heart full of enthusiasm, to bring to the Children of the American Revolution the greeting of the State of New York. It is my duty and privilege to go from time to time to many parts of the State. I promise to tell the various Chapters in the State of the gathering of to-day, and thus seek to widen interest in this great work.

I must ask the children, What day did we celebrate on Saturday? (response by the children, "The Fourth of July.") By what other name do we call that day? "Independence Day." Why? Because the Declaration of Independence was signed on that day. From what government were the Americans then set free? "From the English government."

We were asked in coming here to link in our memories two great events, the Fourth of July, with what it signifies, and the great battle fought on this historic soil. Will the children tell me the name of that battle? "Battle of Saratoga." Which event came first? The Declaration of Independence occurred long before the victory of Saratoga. Yet it is fitting that we should join the two in this celebration. For had not

the action of the signers of that Declaration nerved anew the hearts of patriots upon the field and in the camp, that victory might never have been won! To declare our independence at that time was a brave and daring deed!

My three minutes are nearly gone. But I must tell the children something about their great-great-grandfathers. I am not quite old enough to remember them all. But I know a great deal about them. They were men who dared to do what was right, and to say "No" to what was wrong. When the British government tried to force upon our Colonies taxation without representation what did our forefathers say—yes, or no? They said "No!" They said *no* because what was asked of us was wrong! And that is what you all, as their descendants, must be brave enough to say whenever you are asked to do wrong.

Remember this whenever you fire a firecracker or throw a torpedo on the Fourth of July. Remember this every day in connection with all the occurrences of your daily life.

God will make you strong enough and brave enough to do what is right, and to refuse to do what is wrong as Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Loulie Gordon, President of the "College Park" Society of Atlanta, Georgia, next spoke. Her magnetic words will be given in next number. She was followed by Miss Carrie E. Rogers, President of the new Society forming in Norwich, Connecticut.

"Fort Schuyler" Society," Utica, New York, President, Miss Isabel Doolittle; Secretary, Miss Margaret Talcott; Treasurer, Charles Doolittle; Historian, Miss Natalie Gilbert, was represented at Saratoga by Miss Margaret Talcott, Secretary.

Mrs. McKee then introduced little Margaret Lothrop, saying that the greeting she would give was written by herself; that she was Number 1 of the National Society and the Secretary of the Old North Bridge Society of Concord, Mass.; and that she hoped that very many secretaries of local Societies would next year follow this young Secretary's lead. This was the greeting:

At the historic exercises June 27, 1896, connected with the tracing of the first road over which the Minute men marched April 19, 1775, to resist British aggression, the Old North Bridge Society of Concord, Mass., the first Society started within the National Society, voted to authorize their Secretary to draw up greetings to be read at Saratoga July 6, 1896. We, therefore, thank you for the kind invitation to the meeting July 6, and wish you the finest success possible. Let us all join in working hard to make every one of our Societies just the very best we can.

MARGARET M. LOTHROP, *Secretary*.

The beautiful hymn composed for this occasion by Miss Nellie Walworth was now sung. It will appear in our next number.

Letters and telegrams were then read by Mrs. McKee, Vice-President General of the Children of the American Revolution :

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1896.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *National President Children of the American Revolution.*

God bless our young men, maidens and wee folk, Children of the American Revolution. A power in our country now, with a most glorious future.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of local Societies.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 30, 1896.

Madam President and Saratoga Society, Children of the American Revolution :

It is with regret that I find that it will be impossible for me to accept the very charming invitation extended to the New York City Society, Children of the American Revolution, and to me as the President of the Society. I should have greatly appreciated the pleasure and privilege of addressing you on this occasion, which celebrates a date in history full of interest to us all. It was on July 6, 1775, that Congress set forth the importance of taking up arms ; on July 6, 1781, the engagement at Jamestown Ford, Virginia, occurred, and on that same day the engagement at Green Springs, Virginia, and on July 6, 1785, the standard of the American dollar was established. While we celebrate with happiness the anniversaries of the triumphs of our ancestors, no less should we remember and revere the anniversaries of the days of their defeats, of their sorrows and sufferings. It was on July 6, 1777, the Americans were obliged to evacuate Crown Point, New York, and the occupation of Ticonderoga by the British occurred the same day. The remembrance of their reverses but adds to the love we cherish for the noble men who bore so much for our beloved country.

Although I cannot avail myself of your kind invitation to speak to you personally, I beg you will accept the warm congratulations and good wishes of the New York City Society, Children of the American Revolution, which I express in behalf of the Society, with the assurance that it is with the deepest pleasure we realize that a sister Society has come into existence ; and I trust from the personality of the women who represent it, the children who are its members, and the fact that our two beautiful cities, Saratoga and New York, are so pleasantly associated in the hearts of many, our Societies may feel that a strong bond of sympathy and affection unites them.

With most cordial good wishes for the Saratoga Society, Children of the American Revolution, I am,

Faithfully yours,

DAISY ALLEN STORY,
President New York City Society.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, *July 2, 1896.*

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: On behalf of Adam Dale Society, Children of the American Revolution, allow me to express heartfelt thanks through you, our National President, to Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for their kind invitation to join in their patriotic celebration, and sincere regret that our enthusiastic little Society of seventy members cannot participate or be represented. We send hearty greetings, and trust that everything will be conducive to success and enjoyment will attend, and may the enthusiasm kindled in the hearts of the fortunate ones present, reach out and spread, until it embraces the whole Union, and may many young patriots date their conversion from this time.

With love of "Home and Country," very cordially,

MARY ROBERTSON DAY,

President Adam Dale Society.

"Adam Dale" Society will celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of our glorious independence.

M. R. D.

A meeting of the Conrad Weiser Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of Reading, Pennsylvania, was held at "Graustein," the residence of the President, Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, on the morning of July 4, at 10 o'clock. The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were assembled at the same time at the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. They had extended a cordial invitation to the children, through Mrs. Ermentrout, to be with them on this occasion and have arranged a special programme for them for Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Under all the circumstances the Conrad Weiser Chapter concluded to send greetings to Saratoga, which were as follows:

GRAUSTEIN, READING, PA., *July 4, 1896.*

TO MRS. LOTHROP, *President National Society, Children of the American Revolution:*

The Conrad Weiser Society of the Children of the American Revolution, assembled at Graustein send greetings to their comrades at Saratoga on the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of American Independence, and fervently hope that the exercises, together with the glorious memories of the gallant army which compelled Burgoyne's surrender, may arouse a spirit of renewed consecration and devotion to the American union and American liberty.

(Signed) ADELAIDE LOUISE ERMENTROUT,
President.

ROCHESTER, *July 1, 1896.*

Dear Mrs. McKee: Your letter is at hand, thanks most cordially for it. It is with great regret that I cannot accept your most kind and personal invitation to be in Saratoga on July 6, but I find it impossible to leave Rochester. We have forty-six members now in our Society, and I find in looking over the list, most of them have left for their summer outing.

I take such an interest in the Children of the American Revolution, it is a great disappointment to me that I cannot attend the meeting or have our Society represented there.

Our Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Little, told me of the enthusiastic and delightful meeting held by the Children of the American Revolution in Washington in February. I do so heartily approve of these public meetings, and do wish it were in my power to help you with this one.

I feel we mothers owe Mrs. Lothrop a great debt of gratitude for the patriotism she has stirred to life in the children. Thanking you for your kind letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

MARY CHENEY ELWOOD.

July 2, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: The Jane Douglas Chapter and twenty-six children of the Samuel McDowell Society send cordial greetings to you and to every one of the Children of the American Revolution at Saratoga on July 6. May that day be the grandest in the celebration at Saratoga.

MRS. JOHN LANE HENRY,

Dallas, Texas.

GRANITE STREET, NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: Please give to the Children of the American Revolution my most cordial and hearty greetings. The "Jonathan Brooks" Society are planning a meeting to be held the same day, July 6. I wish I could be with you on that day with a delegation from our Society. Very sincerely,

GRACE T. ARMS,

President Jonathan Brooks Society.

The "Lord Baltimore" Society of Children of the American Revolution sends its cordial greeting to Saratoga's celebration, and invokes heaven's blessing upon the Society and its noble founder, whose name will ever be indelibly engraved upon the hearts of the Children of the American Revolution.

EMMA THOMAS MILLER,

President Lord Baltimore Society.

Mrs. George C. Lawton: May the patriotic and worthy work continue to flourish. Greatly regret my inability to be present.

MRS. JOSEPH E. WASHINGTON,

President Bunker Hill Society of Washington, D. C.

PRIZE OFFERED TO CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BY MRS. S. V. WHITE.

A prize of a five dollar gold piece is offered to the member of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution who first correctly gives the name of the boy whose death on one of the British prison ships is described by a survivor, presumably Captain Driggs.

Send answer to,

MRS. S. V. WHITE,

210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York.

IN MEMORIAM.

FRANCES LUCY BRAWLEY.

DIED June 23, 1896, Miss Frances Lucy Brawley, a charter member and the beloved Vice-Regent of Crawford County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. At a special meeting of the Chapter the following resolution was adopted :

Our honored Vice-Regent, Miss Frances Lucy Brawley, having been called from us, the Crawford County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, desires in this way to express the loving regard in which she was held by all of its members. Her sympathetic nature, her loyalty and devotion to any cause which she espoused were known to all. She was a faithful member of the Chapter and served it well in her office of Vice-Regent.

Our kindest sympathy goes out to the sister and brothers who have lost one who was the center of the home life.

SUSAN FISHER ROSE,
Secretary.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

**National Board of Management
1896**

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HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

ERRATA.

PAGE 61—July number—The town of ——— contains twenty-three *hundred* acres instead of twenty-three. The writer wishes to give her references for facts, Williams' History of Vermont, address on General Ira Allen by J. E. Goodrich.

dier of the cross came the thought of the day and its significance. It was the eve of the festival of Corpus Christi. "It shall no longer be nameless, friends," he said; "Let us call it the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament." And for one hundred years it bore its beautiful name of "Lac du St. Sacrament," until a day when there came to its shores a soldier of another race and training, anxious only to secure honor and memory for an earthly king, George II. of England.

Many years later Father Jogues passed this way again, and possibly it is due to his poetic soul that the name of "Carillon" (chime of bells) was first given to the spot whereon the walls of the fort were planted long afterwards, for just here at the "pass of the waters" the bell-like music of its many waterfalls is charmingly in evidence to even the most prosaic ear.

Doubtless the existence of this lake and its environs was vaguely known to Europeans, or at least its outlet, called by the Indians "Ankia-to-roc-te" (place where the waters contract), through the writings of Champlain, for as early as 1609 he had sailed as far south as the "Pass of Ticonderogue," while exploring the lake which bears his name. But its blue waters still flowed silently and peacefully northward, the birds flew low over its ripples, and the fragrance of the woods floated unheeded through the balmy air, under a name that had fallen like a benediction from the lips of its sponsor, Father Jogues, and still, in an unbroken solitude, the waterfalls rang out their chime of bells at Carillon, unconscious of an hour when their sweet music should fall unheeded upon ears deafened to aught but the din and horror of a cruel war.

The French and English nations were not unmindful of the fact that these waters formed a highway, "A Gate of the Country" they passed through, that rendered their possession of immense importance from a strategical point of view. The French, however, were the first on the ground, and in 1731, while the nations were enjoying a short-lived peace, they advanced to Crown Point (twelve miles above) and erected a fort, giving it the name of "St. Frederick."

The English resented this movement on the part of their enemies, but bid their hour of reprisal. In 1755 "Post Carillon" (Ticonderogue) was also projected by the French, which

fact convinced the English that it was time to awaken from their patient attitude, and make a desperate effort to secure a foothold, that should give them a grasp on this important highway.

Considering the peculiar conditions of the country at that period in its history, conditions too familiar to be recapitulated here, the military command of these lakes would practically give to the victor in the inevitable struggle now imminent the full control of this debatable land; consequently the "Pass of Ticonderogue," like the "Pass of Thermopylæ," has been the scene of many of the fiercest struggles on this continent, and each nation has paid over and over again, for its control, a fearful price in blood and slaughter, the waste of brave young lives, and the desolated hearts of women.

The point selected for the site of the new French fortress, was considered then of wonderful fitness for its use. Protected on three sides by water, it also possessed many other natural advantages and points of defense. The fort and field works occupied several miles of territory, and when completed would be to all intents and purposes impregnable. All that the military skill of that day could devise was lavished upon this work by the French, who valued it next to Quebec and Louisburg, in its strategical importance. It is claimed that immense sums of money have been expended on its repairs, at each turn of the wheel that brought about a change of ownership. It bore the musical name of "Carillon" as long as the French retained a hold upon it, but the harsh Indian name of to-day suited better the English tongue.

Its owners were not long allowed to rest undisturbed at this valuable point of defence and offence. In 1755, at the call of the mother country, New England men responded eagerly in the organizing of a campaign to dislodge these "foreigners" from their strongholds. Connecticut quickly raised one thousand men, and among them were many who in these fierce struggles long continued, learned valuable lessons that stood them in good stead, when later they had need to wrest from England the very prizes they were now helping her to secure.

In this first march toward Ticonderogue, though hampered all through by the apparent incompetency of the English com-

mander of the Connecticut troops under General Lyman, it was said, "in one desperate battle, they kept up the most violent fire yet known in America." Though the results of this expedition under General Johnson fell sadly short of the bright hopes of its planning, the Connecticut men were ready to move again upon Ticonderogue, when called to follow Abercrombie. This campaign opened with even more brilliant promise in the strength and numbers of the force collected, but again the weakness and indecision of the English officers resulted in a season of masterly inactivity.

The Connecticut Regulars, believing in themselves and their tried and trusty leaders, were sure that the colonial general, Winslow, with his New England troops alone could have taken the forts of Crown Point and Ticonderogue. But the winter of 1756 passed drearily away; the spring opened, and still the hated tri-colors of France waved defiantly over the "Post of Carillon."

The year 1757 bears a sad record for the Rangers of New England still in the field—a record of fruitless marches through pathless forests, of perilous ambush and Indian atrocities, scanty fare and utter lack of adequate protection against cold and storm. Stark and Putnam were among the many brave spirits who eagerly devised and offered wise plans of attack upon the desired points, but the chief commander waited in supine indifference while discontent among the men and the strong indignation voiced at home went on unheeded.

Several scouting expeditions, under the officers of the Rangers, toward Ticonderogue, brought always a verdict in favor of an immediate attack; but useless seemed their daring risks, captures and sufferings as another winter added its record to the sad history of delay.

Again is noted the failure of Abercrombie in 1758, who struggled up to the very gates of Carillon and then fell back spite of the efforts of his brave and willing men. Although it seemed impossible to raise the number of men called for by Mr. Pitt in the following year, yet it was accomplished, as when did Connecticut ever fail to live and act up to her high ideal of duty and patriotism?

This requisition upon their sadly depleted resources, both in

men and money, laid upon the people a crushing load of debt nobly borne and provided for by a wise home government.

Sadly and painfully familiar now to the Connecticut soldier was this next march toward Ticonderogue over ground that held the memories of dead comrades and horrible Indian massacres.

Happily this effort was brief and decisive and Montcalm evacuated the post after a slight show of resistance, perhaps realizing that the coming of these desperate men of long deferred hopes, under such a leader as Amherst, meant that the hour had struck. There were other and imperative reasons for so speedy a change of flags, when at last the Royal standard of England was unfurled to the breeze over this dearly won prize. England had furnished a severe school of military experience to her colonists during the eight years of struggle now ended, little reckoning of the coming of a day when she should learn that, having sown the wind, she must now reap the whirlwind. Doubtless from the first premonition of the inevitable struggle with England the memory of these well won defensive points on the lakes was stirred into activity, and plans for wresting these advantages from the mother country held silently in the minds of the coming leaders. The firing of "the shot that was heard around the world" nowhere fell upon more attentive ears than could be found in Connecticut—"Ticonderogue" became the first battle cry.

It was known to be in a dilapidated condition, in charge of a small garrison. There was need it should be quickly secured, if at all, before a realization of the approaching disturbance should reach its Commandant De-la-place.

An adjourned session of the General Assembly was being held in New Haven, and some of its members, notably Samuel Parsons, Samuel Wyllys, Jesse Root, and Silas Deane, planned this famous expedition on their own responsibility, borrowing the money from the colonial treasury, and giving their own individual receipts.

Sixteen men were collected and quickly moved towards Berkshire County, Massachusetts, rousing the citizens along the way, and securing forty or fifty more volunteers; thence over the hot, dusty highways to Bennington, Vermont, where they

were eagerly welcomed by Ethan Allen and Seth Warner and one hundred men added to the force. At Castleton a brief halt was made to effect a proper military organization. Ethan Allen was chosen commander, James Easton second, and Seth Warner third in command. Then began the hurried march forward to the nearest point on Lake Champlain, that would bring them opposite Ticonderogue.

Meanwhile at Cambridge, Massachusetts, similar plans were maturing in the astute brain of Benedict Arnold; he had secured a colonel's commission from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety, with permission to raise four hundred troops in the Berkshire Hills, capture the fort and remove the bulk of their much-needed stores and munition to Cambridge.

A most disagreeable surprise awaited Arnold, when at Castleton, Vermont, on May 9, he encountered Ethan Allen and his band of "Green Mountain Boys." His colonel's commission from the Massachusetts authorities met with no recognition in the commanding presence of their dearly appreciated leader, the trusted Allen, under whom they had enlisted; they would recognize no other authority but his and Connecticut's. There was but one course for Arnold to pursue, and he quietly joined as a volunteer with the men he had expected to command. All the arrangements possible, under the circumstances, were now perfected. The sturdy mountaineers, in the rough dress of woodmen or rangers, were armed with the firelock and hatchet, a powder horn under the right arm, and a leather bag of bullets at the waist. They were resolute and calm, full of the great importance of their daring mission, and prepared to strike the first serious blow for the possessions of the mother country in the Colonies.

Captain Noah Phelps, of Simsbury, Connecticut, had previously been entrusted with the hazardous duty of investigating the real strength and condition of the garrison at the post. So well did he execute this task that he succeeded without arousing any suspicion on the part of the commandant in getting within the gates and inveigling Captain De-la-place into very confidential disclosures, as to the state of the defenses and the great lack of dry ammunition.

He managed to get away safely and join Allen with his wel-

come information, leaving the officers of the post in blissful ignorance of their misplaced confidence.

The eve of the 10th of May was passed in hurriedly transporting across the lake the officers and eighty-three men only, owing to the scarcity of boats. An hour before daybreak, Allen realizing the great necessity of a surprise before the garrison awoke, resolved to move without awaiting the coming of Colonel Warner, who had been left on the Vermont side of the lake superintending the embarkation of the troops.

Allen drew up his little force near to the gateway of the fort. It was a moment of the most solemn import to those men assembled there in silence and secrecy, under the paling light of the morning stars. If successful in this adventure they would be offered the crown of victors. If the God of Hosts ordained it otherwise, then welcome death and a grave in which to hide their grief and disappointment.

In moments of intense emotion men's words are stern and few. Said the leader, as he poised his firelock, "Men, you know what this means; a few moments more decides the question of our claims to courage; each man must follow me through yonder wicket-gate *voluntarily*, if at all; only the bravest are asked now to poise their firelocks."

Glad are their descendants to remember to-day that every soldier there instantly brought his gun to position.

Then followed a breathless rush—a cry from a startled sentinel, and within a moment Allen had his men drawn up in ranks on the parade ground facing the barracks of the awakened soldiers.

Life is full of surprises it is said, but Captain De-la-place on this bright May morning certainly faced the supreme one of his worldly career when he opened his eyes upon the stalwart form of Ethan Allen and the ominous word "Surrender!" rang in his astounded ears. In answer to his trembling query as to the authority for this audacious demand, he was met by the reply, "In the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress!" As the Continental Congress was yet unborn (by several hours) and probably unheralded to those English ears—this demand in its name must have been peculiarly bewildering.

It was, happily, a bloodless victory; the first and last ever

won at the famous "Post of Carillon." Its importance and the never-to-be-forgotten honor it conferred upon Connecticut heroes can not be overestimated.

This colony nobly assumed the burden of its support by furnishing one thousand men to garrison the forts of Ticonderogue and Crown Point; the latter being taken a few days later by Benedict Arnold.

Out of the public treasury were paid all the expenses of the expedition and the care and clothing of the garrison. All the way along in the records of its war expenses it would seem never to have ignored any claim made upon it in behalf of those who were in any way connected with its fortunes. Always an objective point in all the raids made by the different contestants for the control of the lakes—its changes and vicissitudes would fill many pages of history.

Its fame and value were highly appreciated in England, and when captured by Burgoyne on July 5, 1777, its fall was greeted there with great rejoicing. The King is said to have shouted, "I have beat them! I have beat all the Americans!"

Its loss at this time was peculiarly aggravating, as it was the result of an obstinate refusal to listen to the suggestions of Colonel Trumbull, of Connecticut, who vainly implored General Gates to occupy Mount Defiance, a small hill on the opposite side of the outlet, which would completely command the fort, if used by an enemy.

When Burgoyne took advantage of this very obvious point of attack the wisdom of Trumbull's advice was realized too late; there came an added sting to this needless blow in the shape of a contemptuous remark of Burgoyne's to the effect that "this neglect on the part of the Americans was a convincing proof that they had no men of the least military science!"

With the War of the Revolution happily ended the utility and necessity of the lake forts and their garrisons. Ticonderogue was dismantled and suffered to fall into its present condition of picturesque solitude and decay.

To the thoughtful minds of its many pilgrims to-day there is ample food for reflection in the memories of its well sustained sieges, assaults, and repulses—victories that were as sad as defeats, and its fate, as the golden prize to be tossed back and

forth, back and forth between the fierce contestants for its possession.

The graves of Ticonderogue might be as thick "as leaves in Vallambrosa," could its nameless victims be counted, for to the natural course of events in the battles waged there is to be added the unspeakable atrocities that came in the train of the cruel Indian allies.

In the prime of its strength and usefulness the walls of this huge fortress impressed its beholders with a satisfied sense of solidity and perfection of detail, but its ruins are more eloquent than its whilom perfection; for they speak now of peace and good will to all men, of the moral advancement that has brought security, contentment, and the prosperity that can exist without a "Crown Point" or a "Ticonderogue."

Still flow on to Lake Champlain and the sea the dark blue waters of "Lac du St. Sacrament;" still sing the happy birds in the forests that are no longer a trackless solitude; and the tinkling "Bells of Carillon" at the "Pass of Ticonderogue" still sing the old, old song,

"Men may come and men may go,
But I flow on forever."

MARIE A. DAYNE.

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID FOR THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

'Tis night, and after the toilsome day
She dreams in peace, with her worries fled
Of her sailor husband so far away
And the two dear boys in the room o'erhead.
There's a clatter of hoof and a cry without,
And she starts and wakens in vague alarm,
Confused and wondering, hears the shout,
"The British are coming! To arms! to arms!"
She springs to a window and gazing sees
A horseman speeding, and, lo! a light
Flashes forth between the trees
From the farm beyond. And she shakes with fright.
For the understanding of what has passed
Dawns on her mind with oppression slow,
Till she cries with a sudden pang at last,

" My boys ! my boys ! O, they must not go !
 Why they are but children and they will fear ! "
 As if in answer there comes the call,
 " O, mother ! the fowling piece is here,
 But the shot, the shot, it is all too small ! "
 She is brave in an instant, " The spoons, my boy,
 We will cut them up to the proper size. "
 As she speaks in rushes her pride and joy,
 Her youngest darling, with tear-brimmed eyes.
 And she thinks, " At least I can keep this one,
 For the child is afraid. " But his words outbreak,
 " O, John has taken the only gun,
 And what is there left for me to take ? "
 Then arises her soul to the sacrifice,
 And she kisses the boy and without a word
 She takes from the chimney and on him ties
 His Puritan grandsire's rusty sword.
 So she sends them forth and through all the day
 As she hears the booming of distant guns,
 She stands at her window to watch and pray—
 " God save my country and save my sons ! "
 * * * * *
 And ever, in seasons of fear and ill,
 When cheeks grow pale and when brave hearts quake,
 May the daughters of freedom be ready still
 To give their best for their country's sake !
SARA KING WILEY.

A QUAIN OLD BOOK.

BEFORE me lies a large old volume, and as I turn its yellow and time-stained pages, the thought occurs that a brief description of some of its contents may be of interest to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Its title page reads thus :

The Weekly Magazine
 or
 Edinburg Amusement,
 Containing
 The Essence of All the Magazines, Reviews, &c.
 With a Variety of Original Pieces by Men of Literature, both in Prose
 and Verse.
 Also extracts from New Publications of Merit, on whatever Subject of
 Science.

Being an Entertaining Record of the Transactions and Writings of the
Times.

Volume XXX.

Floriferis est apes in faltibus omnia libant.
Omnia Nos.

Edinburg.

Printed by Wal. and Tho. Ruddimans.
Foresters Wynd, Lawn-market.

MDCCLXXV.

The "Edinburg Amusement" was a weekly magazine, somewhat on the order of "The Spectator" or "The Tatler," but larger in size and with a wider range. It embraced literature, prose, poetry and fiction, politics and history, and gave a good deal of the gossip of the court, the army, and navy.

The book before me is a bound volume containing the numbers of the "Amusement" from Thursday, September 28, 1775, to and including Thursday, December 21, 1775. A list of the contents would take too much space so only a partial one is given, from which may be seen the scope and character of this valuable old volume.

"Index to the Essays, Poetry, Reviews, History, &c.
Digested in an alphabetical order.

N. B.—R. at the end of an article indicates Review.

Address—Of the Devonshire militia to his Majesty, R.; of the burgh of Montrose; of the town of Leith; of the burgh of Irvine, R.; of the delegates of Georgia, R.; of the burgh of Dundee; of the city of Aberdeen, R.; of the House of Lords to his Majesty; his Majesty's answer; of the House of Commons; his Majesty's answer; of the burgh of Air; of the county of Air; of the inhabitants of Boston to General Gage, R.; his excellency's answer.

Aletheophilos—On sophistry; on the question, whether Britain has a right to tax her Colonies; Tom Tell-truth's answer to; replied to by a North Briton; his arguments refuted by Sam Seek-truth.

Algiers—Anecdote of Dey of.

America—Queries of a True Briton relative to our disputes with; a Barber's difficulties thereanent; Moderatus on taxing it; letters on its convulsed state; plan for suppressing the rebellion there; account of a commission sent there by Charles II.

Americans—philosophical inquiries concerning them; on their terms of submission to Britain; Juvenis on their unreasonable demands.

Bacon, Sir F., his literary character.

Clericus—against subscriptions to articles of faith ; answered by Senex ; answered by Laicus.

Debate—on the New Election Bill by the freeholders of Mid Lothian ; absurdities in it pointed out ; l'Encyclopedie, extract from.

English language—on the disuse of the letter k in it ; on the neglect of its study by the Scots ; on the wretched mode of teaching it in Scotland.

Englishmen, their passion for the title of esquire.

Fair American, the, a true story.

Funerals, their expensiveness.

Grafton, duke of, Alcides letter to.

Granby, Marquis, memoirs of.

Greenland, a kalender of thoughts on.

Henry IV., of France, his remarkable letter to Duc de Sully.

Indian War, and its consequences.

Johnson, Dr. S., see Scoto Britannus.

King and Parliament, remarks on their supremacy, R.

List of the British regiments in America, with their stations.

Letters, three notable ones captured by a king's ship, at Rhode Island.

Lotteries, on the present rage for.

Maidservants, of Edinburg, their immorality.

Militia, a proposal for one in Scotland.

Momus, the humours of a wet Sunday.

Moralist, on swearing.

Nash, Richard, anecdote of.

Philadelphia, Burnaby's description of.

Projector, his new plan for transporting troops to America.

Tucker, Rev. Dr., his scheme of separation with the colonies.

Washington, Gen.—anecdotes of ; genuine copy of letter to him from Mr. Benjamin Harrison.

Watering place, pleasures of.

Welch school-master, curious letter from a.

Woolen manufactures—queries on, by a peer of the realm ; on its increase at Dumfries.

This list is taken almost at random from the index to reviews, essays, etc. Under the heading History appears the following :

"America—Resolutions of the Continental Congress upon a motion passed in the H. of C. "to give up the right of taxation upon the colonies contributing their proportion to the common defence."

Genuine copies of three intercepted letters from Messrs. Harrison and Adams, from the Massachusetts Gazette, Aug. 17, 1775. Letters from Gen. Gage to Lord Dartmouth, including one from Washington to the general, with his excellency's answer. Washington's reply. Genuine letters of Washington's aid-de-camp and secretary, giving an account of the state

of the two armies. Address of the Mayor of New York to Gov. Tryon. The governor's answer. The King's troops in a bad state. The French at Martinico apprehensive of a rupture with G. Britain. False report of a resolve of the congress to be independent of the mother country. Skirmish off Long Island between some whale boats and several of the King's cutters. Shameful indolence of the English admiralty. The Americans excited by truly ridiculous reports from England. Instances of American cruelty. Situations of the two armies at Boston.

Conditions to be given to volunteers in the Royal Highland Emigrants. The Indians of the Six Nations to act against the Bostonians. Skirmishes between the King's troops and rebels. Putnam to Maj. Moncrieff. The people of Quebec alarmed at Gen. Schuyler's entry into Canada.

Some transports with troops sail from Boston to Rhode Island. Lord Dunmore seizes two vessels at Norfolk. The *Rose* man-of-war fires upon the town of Storeington.

Ethan Allen taken prisoner. An informer hanged by the rebels. Lord Dunmore seizes some printing materials at Norfolk. The men-of-war stationed at New York take four vessels laden with salt. Gen. Washington's address to the people of Canada. The rebels take possession of some forts in Canada, but are repulsed with great loss at Montreal. The members of the congress disagree about their plan of operations. Letter from Dr. Franklin to his friend in London. The non-subscribers to the N. Carolina association to be disarmed. A judge tarred and feathered. The rebels take 13 waggons of provisions going to St. John's. Two reduced regiments at Boston incorporated into others and the officers sent home, etc., etc.

Denmark—His majesty prohibits the exportation of military stores to America, etc.

France—The pay of French soldiers to be augmented. The Princess of Piedmont married at Chamberry. Assembly of the clergy at Paris relative to the marriage of Protestants. The impost on wine to be lowered, etc.

Germany—Col. Scheiter offers to raise a regiment for the British service. Ordinance against alchymists. The electoral troops embark for England. Malefactors deprived of the right of asylum in churches. A hospital to be erected for women who have been debauched.

Holland—A scheme formed to dispossess the Dutch of the Island of Ceylon in the E. Indies. Account of damage by a terrible storm throughout the province.

In addition there is an index to the notices of marriages, births, deaths, and promotions. I give a few of these taken at random :

Marriages—At Harewood, Yorkshire, Sir Richard Worfley, Bart., of Pilewell, in Hampshire, to Miss Seymour Fleming, youngest daughter of

the late Sir William Fleming, Bart., of Rydal, in Westmoreland, with a fortune of 100,000 l.

At Edinburg, Sir Alexander Douglas, Bart., physician in Dundee, to Miss Barbara Carnegy, daughter of the deceased Jas. Carnegy, of Finhaven, Esq.

Aug. 28.—At Fairfield, in America, the hon. John Hancock, Esq., president of the continental congress, to Miss Dorethy Quincy, daughter of Edward Quincy, Esq., of Boston.

At London—Spence, Esq., surgeon-dentist to the duke of Gloucester, to Miss Rock, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Rock, late of Ludgatehill.

Deaths—At Paris, in her 90th year, Lady Mary Herbert, only surviving daughter of the late duke of Powis.

In Bengal, Soujah Dowlah, Nabob of Arcot; his death was occasioned by his irregular manner of life and his aversion to any regular method of cure. He succeeded in the Misund by Mirzamance, his only legitimate son.

Sept. 26—At Spittlefield, near Edinburg, James Irvine, of Spittlefield, Esq.

Sept. 4th—At Brunswick, in America, the hon. James Habersham, president of his majesty's council in Georgia.

Oct. 12th—At Drummelie, Linlithgowshire, William Addie, of Drummelie, who by the utmost care and frugality has left a fortune of 12,000 l and upwards to be distributed among a number of poor relations.

—At ———, in the 90th year of her age, Catharine Fitzmaurice, whose father was once justice of the peace, knight-marshal and high sheriff of the county of Kerry. She was reduced to so low an ebb of indigence as to die in a waste chimney.

Aug. 20th—At Philadelphia, Mr. John Inglis, merchant there, much regretted.

Oct. 10th—At Paris, in the 69th year of his age, Louis Nicolas Victor de Felix, Comte de Muy, marshal of France, governor of Villefranche, minister and secretary of State in the department of war.

Oct. 31—At Campbelton, John Armour, aged 108.

Oct. 24—At Philadelphia, in the 53rd year of his age, the hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq., of Virginia, late president of the continental congress and speaker of the house of burgesses of Virginia.

Oct. 9th—At London, aged 109, William Combes, who was a soldier in all king William's and queen Anne's wars.

—At Lilly, in Hertfordshire, aged 105, Sir George Hawkinson, knight, physician to his majesty George I.

—At Haltwhistle, in Northumberland, aged 103, Dr. Alexander Maxwell.

Nov. 16—At Edinburg, Mr. Andrew Sinclair, merchant.

Oct. 17th—At Wellwynn in Hertz, the lady of Frederick Young, Esq., son and heir of the ingenious and learned Dr. Edward Young, author of the Night Thoughts, &c.

I could continue these notices indefinitely but forbear, with only one more.

Sept. 28—At Glasgow, in the 79th year of his age and 50th of his ministry, the rev. Mr. Jas. Fisher. He was the last.

The editorial pages of the "Amusement" for Thursday, September 28, 1775, begins thus:

"In the beginning of August a king's ship at Rhode Island intercepted a large packet of letters designed for the rebel army. The three following letters were printed by order of the Admiral. The first addressed to gen. Washington is exceedingly curious. We are informed by it that the rebels are but indifferent soldiers, that they are very deficient in stores, and in particular that they have not one engineer."

Then followed some paragraphs of editorial censure and ridicule of "the moral and virtuous Mr. Harrison," whose letter is dated Philadelphia, July 21, 1775.

"The second letter is from Mr. John Adams, a delegate from 'Massachusetts.' He, good soul, makes his wife his confidant and speaks with great vexation of mind of the figets, whims, vanity, superstition and irritability of his brethren, the wise men of America, in congress assembled."

The third letter is from the same hand to Colonel Warren, president of the Massachusetts Congress. In the beginning he severely but justly remarks on the weakness of Hancock, the president of the wise men, and honestly confessed that all of them are so confounded with the business in which they have involved themselves that they hardly know what they are doing or what to do. It is doubtless a puzzling affair to establish a treasury without any money. As he began with criticism he finishes in the same strain. Warren had written to him the oddities of General Lee; to which the Braintree lawyer replies, that the old General is a queer creature and advised his friend to love the General's dogs.

The closing paragraph of John Adams's letter, to which this ill-natured reference is made, is as follows:

"You observe in your letter the oddity of a great man. He is a queer creature, but you must love his dogs if you love him, and forgive a thousand whims for the sake of the soldier and the scholar."

The editor adds: "N. B.—This letter was anonymous, but wrote in the same hand with that addressed to Abigail Adams."

* * * * *

I should like to give more extracts from this old book, for I have drawn only from the first few numbers. I should like very much to give your readers some of the poetry contained therein, it is so quaint and old-fashioned, and some time, if this meets with favor, I may continue the subject.

K. S. G. PAUL.

“WE THE PEOPLE.”

OCTOBER's sky was cloudless, clear, and bright,
When in the silence of an autumn night,
Was heard the cry of faithful sentinel,
“Cornwallis has surrendered ! All is well !”
Through Philadelphia's streets the home-lights glowed,
Ecstatic voices shouted, eyes o'erflowed,
Hearts thrilled with joy, for cruel war must cease,
And soon would dawn the longed-for day of peace.
Throughout the land, the blessed news proclaimed,
Blithe joy-bells pealed and tow'ring bonfires flamed,
While o'er the sea a Parliament and King
Heard, with dismay, the cries of “Victory !” ring.
There were fond smiles for the returning braves,
Tears for the heroes sleeping in far graves,
And memories, of all the weary years,
The dreadful struggles, mingled hopes and fears.
Then, long-delayed, was blissful peace declared,
Treaties were signed, and federation shared ;
And yet, dire clouds seemed gathering each day,
With fair Prosperity, still far away
An “*ignis fatuus*,” now dim, now bright,
Flashing, or lost in deepening shades of night.
Burdened with debt, the tottering Nation groaned,
And all its vanished promises bemoaned ;
With ruined credit, commerce quite destroyed,
A bankrupt treasury, its service void,
Resisting States, “like specters, ruled the hour,”
Defying Congress and its futile power.
By jealousies disturbed, by factions rent,
Ever increased the general discontent.
From western fields, across the wheatlands wide,
Swept angry waves to swell the rising tide,
And insurrection near, and mobs afar,
Threatened the life of young America ;
Then from Mount Vernon like a clarion clear,
Were breathed the tones to loyal souls so dear :

"Assemble patriots ! in council wise,
 Some plan of union we must now devise ;
 Our federation is without a head,
 Congress, a head without a body, dead !
 Chaos impends, and sure destruction waits
 To end the conflicts of these warring States !"
 The message thrilled as if t'were a command,
 Obedient were the wisest of the land,
 And in that city built by faith to be
 The home of peace and true fraternity ;
 Statesmen and heroes gathered, brave and true,
 God's chosen servants then to dare and do ;
 We find no record in the book of time,
 Truly more great, momentous or sublime !
 'Twas " we the people " then whose prescient power
 Saved the Republic in her darkest hour !
 True to our compact now, the people may
 Dwell in the sunshine of a glorious day ;
 In union strong no dangers can appal
 This Nation free, for God is over all.

CLARA H. BURLEIGH.

IN ANCIENT ESOPUS—KINGSTON'S BRAVE WOMEN OF OCTOBER 16, 1777.

THEIR DEEDS OF VALOR AND SELF-SACRIFICE RECOUNTED BY
 A DESCENDANT—THE STORY OF THE BRITISH OUTRAGES RE-
 TOLD—A LOOK INTO KINGSTON'S PAST.

[To the Daughters of the American Revolution this story is lovingly
 inscribed by one of their number.]

My Country, 'tis of thee,
 Sweet land of liberty,
 Of thee, I sing.

AMERICA ! How the hearts of her loyal children respond to
 that word ! How they throb and glow with national love and
 pride ! Most tender memories quicken the entire being, inspir-
 ing with emotion even the coldest bosoms. Eyes soften and
 melt into tears, as one after another of the sore and bitter trials
 of other days rises vividly before the mind. Tender and sacred
 recollections flow in upon the brain, sometimes their waves of
 sorrow beating wildly upon the shores of the eventful past,

now looming so distinctly. Anon, the "Angel of Peace" is hovering over the troubled waters, transforming angry seas into havens of rest, imparting the blessed calm, the sweet joy to the soul in close sympathy with all that concerns its mother land. From the cedarn woods of Maine to the gold-washed shores of the Pacific, from the North's bleakest coasts to sunny climes of the beauteous South, dauntless acts of valor, noble sacrifices of glorious lives, delicate kindnesses to war-worn sufferers, freely, touchingly rendered, flock as birds to the window of the heart opened to these angel visitants whispering of the struggling birth-throes through which a free Nation was ushered into life. Great as our country has become its beginnings were small, and for those who laid its foundation in tears and blood, and personal sacrifice, varied and long continuing, "it is very meet and right, and our bounden duty" ever more to show our gratitude and love as the centuries roll on. 'Tis of these hallowed memories, filling the heart's altar-niche with their fragrant incense, I write to-day, even of the heroic deeds performed by some of the daughters of our beloved land one hundred years ago.

Pardon the above long moralizing prelude, dear reader—it has seemed to say itself—and come with me for a while to the colonial hamlet of Kingston. Kingston, the beautiful village of the plain, with the grand old Catskills standing as staunch sentinels ever on guard, over the quiet rural settlement nestling beneath their lofty peaks. The Catskills, with all their giant mountain fastnesses fixed there, it might seem, as places of refuge when the time of sore need should come for the families of the stalwart burghers toiling so manfully at their feet. These "Everlasting Hills" of God stand where the Divine fiat planted them, with their wealth of verdant and picturesque foliage, with their profusion, too, of animal life singing among the branches of sturdy oak and elm, cedar and pine, gamboling from tree to tree or sheltered in the rock-bound dens and caves of which the hunters tell marvelous tales. The Catskills, with their loud-sounding cataracts dashing madly down the mountain side proclaiming the sublime majesty of the Eternal Father, the dancing, singing rivulet, the silver-voiced murmuring brook ever whispering to the listening ear of the Almighty One, whose

name is Love. As the mountains stood round about Jerusalem as a beauty and defense even so the lordly Catskills shed down their cheering influence upon the hopeful dwellers in the plains below.

It is the 16th of October, 1777. The day is one of unusual beauty, one of the halcyon Indian summer days, in which our climate so greatly rejoices in the early fall. The good old Dutch farmer has partaken of his midday repast skilfully prepared by the capable frau of the olden time, assisted by the faithful slave whose servitude knows nothing of oppression—I say the old farmer, as the younger, able-bodied men are away fighting their country's battles. Most of these elderly, infirm protectors are taking their afternoon siestas with the soothing accompaniments of pipe, tobacco, and occasional sleep on the rustic porches of their substantial stone-built dwellings. The housewives have finished their labors of cooking and clearing away the remains of the noon-day meal, and many a comely form in "short gown and petticoat," with sleeves rolled up to the elbow, displaying a well rounded arm, is leaning over the lower half of the old-fashioned door talking vivaciously to their half dozing "lords and masters," and apparently careless about receiving attention or response. The churn-dogs are resting likewise from tasks or duties loyally performed, while the house cat of many a home and her litter of frolicsome kittens scamper provokingly over the sleepers, biped and quadruped alike. Truly, the "Dove of Peace" might seem to be brooding here almost visibly.

The young maidens are in their unpretending "boudoirs"—beautifying themselves—with a woman's love of coquetry for the four o'clock tea, when the village swain, finding short respite from military exactions in a few hours' furlough, may perchance "drop in" to partake with them a cup of good "Old Hyson," ever given with most generous hospitality. And what a picture is the genuine Esopus maid of one hundred years ago! Blooming with health, made strong by exercise, the soul speaking from the eyes—in truth, with simplicity of demeanor, uncontaminated by the world—almost Puritanical in all religious observances—in fact, a perfect Priscilla, with many a John Alden at her feet, pleading his cause with fervor or

speaking in her ear those dulcet words, which are supposed to be anything but distasteful to the coy listener.

Such was goodly Kingston on the peaceful day before the ever memorable one, on which the invader's ruthless hand was laid upon the scene, converting order into confusion, prosperity into desolation, and beauty into ashes.

But hark ! what sounds are these falling so appallingly on the ear—blanching the cheek of matron and maiden—making even the dark-skinned visage of the slave somewhat paler, and arousing as by a thunderbolt the veterans who lay dozing in unsuspecting security ?

"The British are coming ! The British are coming !" It was the alarm cry, piercing as a tocsin, which rolled from house to house, from farm to farm, as voice after voice caught up the knell-like refrain, ringing it out until every inhabitant felt the heart grow chill at the thrilling cry. The sleeping husbands and fathers, now thoroughly awakened, were fairly dazed and stunned at the dire alarm. But, in this dread emergency, the *women* were inspired with the most indomitable courage and energy. Quickly they formed their plans, intuitively seeing the best way to remove the cherished inmates of their homes to places of safety. A woman's love, flashing its telegram to the "Helper of the helpless" for guidance, rarely fails to receive its answer, and hence the old adage: "A woman jumps to the right conclusion, while a man is still reasoning it out." And it is the wisest of the sterner sex who soonest recognize this truth, and give due credit to the clearer vision of their wives and mothers. Thus the "wise men" of Kingston, in their dire extremity, yielded to the unerring judgment of their "better halves," thereby showing themselves worthy of the devoted women to whom they were allied.

It was impossible for these beleaguered defenders to make any resistance—as they were entirely unarmed—so all they could do was to try to transport their beloved ones to some adjacent place of refuge, until the calamity be overpast—leaving behind them the greater part of their household goods—in fact most of their earthly store.

The horses were speedily called in requisition, and where the supply of wagons failed, the generous quadrupeds almost as

sagacious as their masters, patiently stood, until women and children, old men and sick slaves, and many an article of vertu were packed, tied with ropes, all over the beast's back and sides, round and round, so transforming the good equine that he resembled a modern May-day cart, with only the head of a horse to draw the load. How Providence, to the heart that trusts him, furnishes the way of escape out of the worst complications !

But it is of the good women of Esopus, for this is the name which the whole district bore, that I wish particularly now to speak. Of the noble women, who so bravely led their families through the furnace seven times heated, many of them in the first dawn of womanhood, and who so suddenly assumed such serious responsibilities, no praises are too exalted. Tenderly caring for the aged and sick, the slaves, as well as their immediate near and dear ones, relying with a confidence that never flagged upon the heavenly supporter for guidance and protection, they pressed forward unflinchingly in the path which their clear forecast opened before them. With hearts rent with sorrow indeed for the old ancestral homes they might nevermore see, yet permitting not any thought of self for one moment to impede their generous plans for those they would shield from harm, the most fragile of these heroines instantly became strong in the might of her love. In fact, all were imbued with a resolution and a courage at that terrible crisis, that promised success over all obstacles.

The frightened slaves were tremulously shouting in Dutch :

"Loop, jongens, loop de Booje
Komme, Span de wagen
Voor de paerde, en vy na.
Hurley toe."

Which being translated into English means :

"Run, boys, run, the red-coats are coming !
Harness the horses before the wagons, and to
Hurley ride."

Two of the partially disabled male inhabitants were at work in a field on the outskirts of the hamlet, and did not know that the British were approaching until they were confronted

face to face, when one of the Dutch burghers cried out: "Me haave oop," and the other "Ik oke." This mongrel Dutch, in common American parlance, would be, "I surrender my chattels." "I also." Thus in their fright confessing themselves the loyal subjects of the King of England. These dastards were ever branded by the true children of the struggling Republic in this defenseless town as the most contemptible of Tories. Even the wives and sisters of these time-serving recreants, who heard and witnessed their disloyal utterances, gave them a "good piece of their minds" right there and then, much to the amusement of the red-coat soldiery, who approved in the heartiest manner of the castigation thus vigorously administered, and added their own contemptuous censures to the women's bitter rebukes, in words and expressions that were not laid down in the good old Esopus vocabulary.

These British marauders came up the Hudson river the 15th of October, and anchored for the night near Esopus Island, a little below the entrance of the Roundout Creek. In the morning about nine o'clock they entered the creek, and disembarked at once, burning the only buildings at the landing—then called "the Strand"—three in number. Marching on to the village of Kingston, two miles back from the river, without resistance, they began at once to fire all the houses, hastening as much as possible, as they knew that Governor Clinton with his army could not be very far off. I have omitted to say that half way between the village and the landing, where the city hall now stands, a small party of militia consisting of the old and partially disabled men, one hundred in number, was stationed in the woods. This not very formidable army could nevertheless have annoyed the approaching enemy and thereby have detained them long enough to have saved the village had they been allowed to do so by the officer in command. They begged to be permitted to use their guns in picking off the leaders of this band of destroyers, but were prevented by this weak, irresolute man, whose courage oozed away at the first glimpse of the glistening arms and scarlet uniforms of the British soldiers. The brave women of Kingston had relied upon the invaders being detained at that "military station" long enough to give them sufficient time to be out of sight at least of their wicked

devastation. In this, as in so many other things, they were cruelly disappointed. John Vaughan, general in charge of this predatory horde, had unobstructed access to the beautiful hamlet, reducing it in a very short time to one vast heap of ashes. He gave as his excuse for this act of barbarism, in an official letter to the British authorities, that the rebels had the cannon all drawn up at the water's edge to prevent the landing of his troops, and also that the inhabitants of Kingston had shot at the British soldiers from their houses. Not one gun was fired, either at the point of disembarkation or *en route* of the Britons' march, so that this savage outrage was entirely without justification. General Vaughan was driven to deliberate falsehood to try to cover the infamy of his act.

More than three hundred homes, presided over by some of America's most noble women, were entirely destroyed, with all their household comforts, and the barns attached, filled with the gathered harvests of the year. Twelve thousand barrels of flour were included in this wholesale devastation, and the inhabitants were left utterly destitute. Even the old Dutch church, the one hallowed home of the village, in which each inhabitant had a common cherished interest and which had stood the ravages of Time for ninety-eight years, was not exempt from the sacrilegious touch of these wanton hirelings of King George. The whole interior was consumed, but One who watcheth on high spared the dear old walls which were associated with so many precious memories of bridal and burial, and which were hung with ancestral drapery of many generations, even the white robes of the saints, whose bodies peacefully rested in the "God's Acre" on which their foundations stood. The "Angel of the Lord" encamped round about this consecrated spot.

The pastor of this venerable church, Rev. I. S. Doll, or Dominie Doll as he was called by the members of his flock, was one of the staunchest of patriots, as well as the most devoted of pastors. During the long struggle for freedom from the unbearable oppression of the mother country, this loyal captain of the Divine Commander ever incited the soldiers of his flock to do and suffer all for their country's weal. Constantly he urged them by letter, when absent, as well as by his

pulpit ministrations when they chanced to be at home, ever to remain steadfast to the cause of their native land, putting their trust in the Lord of Hosts. Of the wives, mothers and sisters of these military absentees, he was always the friend and comforter, encouraging these matrons and maids with the most tender sympathy in their loneliness and anxiety for the loved ones fighting the battles of their country; especially did he beseech these women of his charge that they should assume without fear the double responsibilities resting upon them, impressing upon them that the Lord is ever a shelter from the storm, a rock of defense to all that place their trust in him. He implored them not to say or to do aught that would prevent husband, father, brother from doing all they could for their country's safety and welfare, not to paralyze one effort to obtain liberty by any weak repining. Surely the good seed sown by this faithful servant of the Master, by this unflinching patriot, sprung up hundredfold, wherever his voice or words could reach. And so abundantly was this true patriot and servant of the Master honored, that with the third and fourth generations of the posterity of women who were regular attendants upon his ministry the name of old Dominie Doll is a beloved household word.

One house was spared in the hamlet, the VanSteenberg mansion, where General Washington had his headquarters when in the village. The barns of this home had been fired, when the recall was sounded for the flight of the British, who hastily fleeing with their booty, before the main building had been touched, the slaves secreted in the vicinity succeeded in arresting the flames before the fire had reached the dwelling. There is one tradition, believed by some, that the soldiers, instead of burning the house, had rolled out some barrels of liquor which had been stored in the cellars, and were refreshing themselves with the contents thereof, in order to stimulate the "inner man" for their wanton deeds of cruelty. Another explanation of this one dwelling being spared is that a noted Tory woman of great personal attractions, well known to many officers of the British Army, was at that time a guest of this home, and she, appearing at one of the dormer windows, had such an effect in taming or mollifying the threatening soldiers

so strangely forgetful of the first rudiments of civilized warfare, that directly the main body of the troops were withdrawn from too close proximity of the threatened home—that the more privileged officers could with greater freedom bask in the sunshine of this disloyal woman's smiles. (This lady was a Mrs. H——, of New Amsterdam.) The full name is not given, for the reason that it is borne by one of the most honored families of the modern New York, whose stainless record in the matter of loyalty, as of every other virtue, has thrown such a luster over the ancestral name as to make it indecorous to lift the veil that conceals individuals of the line, even though some should be in direct descent from the beautiful mistaken "Tory woman." Be the reason what it may, the dwelling was saved intact, and it is still standing with very slight alteration or innovation, one hundred and sixteen years later.

One barn, too, on the outskirts of the town, where a Christian man had been wont to resort, that he might offer up prayers for his country without molestation, was left unscarred by the fire fiend. The lintels of this humble building were sprinkled, as it were, with the supplicating tears of this devout child of God, and the destroyer passed by.

I have said only one house was spared. Of course, I mean entirely unscathed by the flames. The walls of the Old Senate House, where the Senate of the State of New York held its first session the 10th of September, 1777, and its regular meetings thereafter, until within a short time of the conflagration, stood black and frowning, like grim sentinels on guard, over the surrounding desolation. The roof and all the wood-work of the interior of this historic building were entirely devoured by the flames. This house, one of the oldest in the country, having been built in 1676, was rebuilt very nearly in accordance with the original plan. It has lately passed into the possession of the State, having been purchased as a notable revolutionary relic, and like the historic "Headquarters" house at Newburgh, will remain in the future to be gazed at by all who love visible reminders of "the times that tried men's souls."

[To be continued.]



FAIRBANK'S HOUSE IN DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.—BUILT 1366.

AN OLD ANCESTRAL HOME.

OF the few old landmarks of the colonial and revolutionary period that still exist in New England, the old Fairbank House at Dedham, Massachusetts, is of historic interest as being one of the oldest houses in America. Built in 1636 by the emigrant ancestor and founder of the Fairbanks family in America, ninety-six years before Washington was born and but sixteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, its quaint gables and picturesque architecture, and the magnificent elms surrounding, mark it as one of the most delightful of the old landmarks of New England. Thus it stands to-day in a state of good preservation with its ancient furniture intact, having withstood the ravages of time and the vicissitudes of wars and the elements for a period of two hundred and sixty years, embracing with the founder and builder ten

generations. During the whole period of its existence eight generations of lineal descendants have owned and occupied the old dwelling. The present owner and resident, Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, is a representative of the eighth generation. Designed for defense as well as for the conveniences and comforts of home, its massive timbers and solid walls attest its strength. Often menaced by the savages and their allies during the French and Indian wars and the war of King Philip, it resisted all attacks unharmed. Its proximity to Boston during the occupation of that city by the British forces, and during the siege it escaped destruction during the frequent raids of the enemy, whose outposts were in its immediate vicinity. A few years since (1886), under the auspices of Historical Society of Dedham, Massachusetts, a commemorative tablet was placed on its walls with the following inscription:

Homestead of
Jonathan Fairbanks,
Who with his sons
John, George & Jonathan, Jr.,
Signed the
Dedham Covenant,
September 10, O. S. 1636.
September 10, 1886.

Identified during the War of the Revolution as the birth-place and home of patriots who were engaged in the struggle for the independence of our country, it is of national as well of local importance. At the outbreak of hostilities the sons enlisted and were enrolled as minute men ever ready to respond to the call to arms. On the memorable 18th day of June, 1775, when the Lexington alarm aroused the sleeping citizens by Paul Revere during his famous midnight ride, they hastened to the scene and engaged in the conflict, following the advancing Britons to Concord, where at the historic bridge

In their ragged regimentals
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not,

firing the first aggressive shot that pealed out the knell of British ascendancy in the New World.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled;
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot first heard round the world."

The subjoined sketch, copied from the *Boston Transcript* of November 9, 1895, presents an interesting and authentic history of the ancient and historic dwelling with details and suggestions relative to its further career. The patriotic State of Massachusetts ought to secure its possession or at least assist the Historical Society of Dedham with the coöperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution to secure this interesting relic.

HARRIET BATES FAIRBANKS.

PICTURESQUE "OLD FAIRBANKS HOUSE" IN DEDHAM DESCRIBED—IT MAY BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY THERE. INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE QUAIN OLD DWELLING TOLD.

JUST on the crest of a knoll where a sweet, green meadow sweeps downward toward the West, stands a low-browed, old-time dwelling. It has turned its back to the roads which pass by it on either side as if seeking the utmost privacy for itself and for its inmates. Great elms stand in the door-yard and rise far above the old moss-covered roof over which they cast their protecting arms. A rambling old house is this with its two hundred and sixty years of life. All parts of the structure appear equal in age, and yet, from its peculiar construction one cannot resist the idea that more than one mind, and perhaps more than one period of time was needed to bring it into its present picturesqueness. These are the thoughts which arise in the mind upon viewing for the first time the "Old Fairbanks House" in Dedham. A famous old mansion it is, famous the country over, for among the number of dwellings in New England which date back into the days of the colonies this, in its quaint architecture, is unique. It appears, in fact, to be three dwellings in one. Two parts entirely distinct from each other are in cottage form, each crowned with a gambrel roof. Between these two structures is a connecting link in the shape of a lean-to building, the long, sloping roof of which sweeps down almost to the ground. So low is it, in its lowest part, that the lilac bushes that grow luxuriantly close by the tower above the roof let fall their great clusters of delicate purple blossoms upon the bright green of the moss upon the roof. In front of the house, upon the western side, and hidden from the eyes of the approaching visitor is an ancient well over which hung an old-time sweep. But this disappeared long ago and a more modern appliance took its place. From the old doorstep the meadow rolls away to the cornfield and pond; and from it are seen along the roadside and beyond the upstart modern dwellings which may contain more of luxury and more of modern comforts, but can never wear that air of picturesqueness and of mellow repose which have been the

characteristics of the "Old Fairbanks House" for more than two centuries.

The old mansion has of late been brought before the public mind in an unusual manner by the rumors which have been circulated to the effect that it was to be offered for sale, and that, no doubt, the march of improvement would soon sweep away this quaint relic of the seventeenth century. It is now announced that an opportunity is offered for its acquisition by the Dedham Historical Society, a result devoutly to be wished. The building, with an acre or so of land, the remnant of a once large farm, has been purchased by John Crowley, a real estate dealer of Dedham, who, it is said, will hold it until arrangements for its purchase and preservation are made by the Society or by others. Many of the most intelligent and wealthy citizens of the town are members of the Historical Society, and it is not improbable that some arrangement will be made whereby the ancient dwelling may be preserved. As yet, no steps have been taken to this end, for the sale of the place to Mr. Crowley has just been consummated.

The Fairbanks house has an interesting history. In 1633 there came from Yorkshire, England, to cast in his lot with the New England Puritans, one Jonathan Fairbanks, with his wife and his six children. They brought with them the frame of a dwelling house which they designed to set up for their home. Three years were passed in "looking over the ground" and in deciding upon a place of settlement. At length, in 1636, the same year in which Roger Williams made his settlement at Providence, the town of Dedham was decided upon. It was then called "Contentment." Here Mr. Fairbanks purchased land for a farm, and here he set up the frame which had been brought with him in the ship, and established his dwelling. It is a tradition that the first of the two cottages only, with perhaps the "lean-to," was built in the year of the settlement; but that, five years later, the eldest son of the family, John Fairbanks, looked approvingly upon a maiden of the people and took her as his bride. Thereupon his father added the second cottage, thus forming another wing to the house and adding greatly to its picturesqueness and quaintness.

As already explained, the dwelling is composed of two gambrel-roofed cottages, connected by an intermediate structure with a long sloping roof. Various other odd corners and gables here and there, jut out and add still more to the artistic effect of the whole. It is not in the least probable that Jonathan Fairbanks, when he with the aid of his sons and neighbors raised the frame of his dwelling, imagined that he was building a house that, years hence, would be a Mecca for hundreds of amateur and professional artists, and that it would be often placed upon canvas, that even the presence of the sketchers in the dooryard would prove almost a nuisance to his remote kinswoman who should sit, two centuries and a half later, beside the hearthstone which he had laid. The entire length of the structure is not less than seventy-five feet, including both wings and the lean-to. For years, the tradition runs, an Indian

arrow projected from a shingle of the roof, but the shaft has long since disappeared and only the story remains, the truth whereof no one living can aver. The windows, whether upon front or rear, vary greatly in size. Indeed, scarcely any two are the same size or pattern. This adds much to the quaint aspect of the house. There are those who say that once upon a time these windows were filled with diamond-shaped panes, set in leaden sashes. There is a credible story that a favored one, who was once allowed to roam over the old house, discovered hidden away in the attic and covered with dust and cobwebs one of these ancient sashes. Whether it still lies in its oblivion no one knows. In the center of the main part of the house rises, of course, the massive chimney, larger than some of the rooms of the dwelling. In the kitchen, unpainted and unplastered, and dyed a deep chocolate brown by centuries of age and smoke, once was seen the old-time fireplace, with its crane and its rows of pot hooks. But modern ideas have banished this and the fireplace was long ago bricked up to give accommodation to a nineteenth century cook stove. Some day, perhaps, when the old house shall be only a memorial of a long past age and an ancient civilization, these modern bricks may be removed and the fireplace restored to its pristine homeliness.

The doorways in the interior of the old mansion are all low-browed, so low that a man even of ordinary height often finds difficulty in passing through without stooping. The ceilings, too, are low, far lower than the majority of ancient colonial houses. In the parlor, the most pretentious room of the house, the ceiling is scarcely more than six feet above the floor. The floors, as might be imagined, are quite uneven. To some extent age has done this, but, since saw mills were unknown when this old house was new, it is not improbable that the floors never were laid with the aid of a level. The floors of the different parts of the house are not always upon the same level. For example, the floor of the kitchen is a foot or more lower than that of the lean-to. A door communicates between the two rooms, and the step, formed from a log of hewn oak, is worn deeply with the footsteps of generations. What a field for imaginative thought is here, and how one may picture to himself the babe, the little child, the youth, the young man or maiden, the man or woman of mature years, the feeble grandsire, each in turn, through these many, many years, pressing the foot upon this very spot, until a furrow has been worn by the touch. A Hawthorne might do justice to such a theme.

The rooms above are quite as interesting as those below. They are reached by a narrow winding stairway, one side of which is formed by the rough, unplastered bricks of the great chimney. The upper story of the wing of the house, said to have been built for John Fairbanks and his bride, is specially quaint. This wing is three steps higher than the main part of the house. In the upper part the chamber occupies the whole wing and is of fair height, for the gambrel gives good "head room." Below a small chamber is partitioned off from the main room

by a board partition only. In this chamber is a fireplace that was once surrounded with blue Dutch tiles, of which a few still remain. Everywhere throughout the house are seen the great hewn oak timbers, uncovered by plastering and often ornamented by rude carvings. All these are, of course, dark brown with age. It is a queer, quaint old dwelling, such a dwelling as might well have been the scene of the romance of the "House of the Seven Gables," for seven there surely are, and even more. But there is no cobwebbed room opening outward like that where Hepzibah kept her humble mart of trade, and there is no tragedy overshadowing with its gloom and horror the "Old Fairbanks House." Here, from the days of Jonathan Fairbanks until now, has dwelt some one bearing the name of its builder. The old homestead has never until now been alienated from the family which laid its timbers and built its massive chimney. No mortgage has ever rested upon it, and although little by little the farm lands about it have been divided among succeeding generations, and, lot by lot, have slipped away from the original holdings, the ancient dwelling has remained in the ownership and occupancy of a Fairbanks. Over the kitchen fireplace hangs the old smooth-bore musket that was carried by one of the family at the siege of Louisburg. The story of its long life, and of them who have passed and repassed its threshold, sat beneath the shade of its ancient elms, and drank of the water of its well, who shall tell?—*Boston Transcript*, November 9, 1895.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER CELEBRATES.

THE Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, Minnesota, commemorated the birthday of their hero on Saturday, June 6, that day having been chosen as the most appropriate one for the important event of the presentation of their charter by the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport. The meeting was a most enjoyable and enthusiastic one, and the members took great pleasure in welcoming, beside the State Regent, the officers of the St. Paul Chapter and many other friends. The exercises took place at the home of the Historian, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, whose spacious parlors had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, pinks and peonies abounding and the American flag occupying important places. In the center of one of the parlors, at a point easily seen from all parts of the house, stood the desk of the Regent, Mrs. Joseph E. McWilliams, and was the center from which all else radiated. The desk itself was draped with the American flag, upon which stood a superb bunch of roses, and suspended from it was a handsome new white satin banner with the motto of the Chapter inscribed thereon in letters of blue and gold, a gift that day from the Regent. The programme was opened with the following words of welcome from the Regent :

Friends and Sister Daughters : We are very glad indeed to welcome you here to-day, and do so heartily, at this gathering in commemoration of our martyr hero's birth—one whom we are so proud to honor, and who with his latest breath uttered a sentiment so sublime that we doubt if the archives of nations can produce its equal.

We to-day, as a Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, formally adopt for our motto, his immortal words, and they are inscribed upon this piece of white satin, that its purity might be an emblem of his beautiful young life. And, while we may not be called upon to give all that Nathan Hale gave in our country's service, I trust there is no one present who does not feel the importance

of the work that can be accomplished—indeed that is being accomplished—throughout our land by the patriotic societies in re-awakening in this decade of peace and prosperity the sacred spirit of patriotism, and that we can one and all say in profound earnestness, and teach the youth of our country to say, "We only regret that we have but one life to live for our country."

An exceedingly interesting paper on Benjamin Franklin was read by Mrs. Charles S. Fee, followed by a piano solo.

The Historian then read an address in which she told briefly of the organization of the Chapter, and called attention to the work accomplished during the six months of its existence, as shown in the three handsomely bound volumes containing the typewritten papers upon the signers of the Declaration of Independence that had been prepared and read by the members of the Chapter. These three volumes were handsomely bound in blue and white, the Society colors, and a dainty little book in the same binding bore the title, Chapter Register, in which each member had upon her admission into the Chapter inscribed her name, address, National and Chapter number. She then proceeded to give a sketch of the life of Nathan Hale, as follows:

Mrs. Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and our Guests: We meet to-day to commemorate the birth of one of America's greatest heroes, and one whom our patriotic societies delight to honor. We all unite in the admiration of his noble character, pride in his self-forgetful heroism, and grief in his untimely death; a martyr to the cause of American liberty, he met with sublime bravery the most ignominious death known to a brave soldier.

In the two great wars of our country, wars fought, not for accession of territory or supremacy of power, but for principles of liberty and freedom, hundreds of brave men, eager to render service to their country, have marched forth "to do or die" with no thought of personal danger, but inspired and exalted by fervid patriotism.

"It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country" may well be the war cry of the battlefield, where, lifted beyond himself by the excitement of conflict and the intensity of ardor, the patriot feels that to be the soldier's true place, and that it is happiness indeed to fall fighting for his country's honor.

But how many of these brave soldiers, heroes though they were, and willing to offer their lives for their country's needs, would have deemed "any service honorable that was necessary for the public good," even the perilous and humiliating offices of a spy, menaced as it was by the disgraceful death of hanging . . . a spy, for whom shooting was too good.

It is the grandeur of such sacrifice as this, the glorious abandonment of fear, even where fear is deemed a virtue, that has immortalized the name of Nathan Hale—the name this Chapter has the honor to bear.

Nathan Hale was born June 6, 1755, in the town of Coventry, twenty miles east of Hartford, Connecticut. Upon high ground, commanding a fine prospect, stands the old-fashioned farm house where he first saw the light. He was the sixth of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. He was so frail as an infant that it was feared he would not live, but this delicacy was outgrown as he grew older and developed a great fondness for all out-door sports, which gave strength and vigor to his body.

As a boy he was famous for athletic feats. It is said that he excelled all his fellows in running, leaping, wrestling, playing ball, and shooting at a mark. When a student at Yale College he made a prodigious leap which was marked upon the green at New Haven and pointed out for years afterwards. A friend speaking of Hale's agility says, "He would put his hand on a fence as high as his head and clear it at a single bound; he would jump from the bottom of one empty hogshead over and down into a second, and from the bottom of the second over and down into a third, and from the third over and out like a cat."

He loved his gun and fishing-rod and exhibited great ingenuity in fashioning juvenile implements of every sort. He used to boast jokingly to his sisters as they sat over their spinning-wheels that he "could do anything but spin!"

High schools were unknown in those days and classical academies were confined to the larger towns; so the boys of smaller towns who desired a liberal education were prepared for college by the ministers, many of whom were accomplished scholars. Such an one was Dr. Joseph Huntington, minister of the parish where Nathan Hale was born, and from him Nathan and two of his brothers received their preparation for college, their father intending them for the ministry. Enoch at the age of sixteen and Nathan at fourteen entered Yale College together and were graduated in 1775.

He is described as being at the time of his graduation, "Six feet in height and perfectly proportioned. His chest was broad and his muscles firm. His face wore a most benign expression; his complexion was roseate; his eyes light blue, and beamed with intelligence, his hair was soft and light brown in color, and his speech was rather low, sweet, and musical."

The year after his graduation he taught school in the town of East Haddam, and afterwards was master of the Union Grammar School in New London. It was at that time that the news of the fight at Lexington rang through the Colonies. A town meeting was called at which the young schoolmaster made a stirring speech. "Let us march immediately," said he; "and never lay down our arms until we have obtained our independence!" He then gathered his school boys about him, and

after giving them wise counsel, bade them an affectionate farewell, and hurried with the other recruits to Boston. He was soon made lieutenant in a company belonging to a regiment commanded by Colonel Webb, and the next year he was put in command of a company of a famous corps—Knowlton's rangers, known as "Congress's Own."

The darkest hour of our country's struggle for liberty was after the disastrous battle of Long Island, that battle where the few thousand ill-clothed, undisciplined provincial troops faced a splendidly equipped army, many regiments of which were veterans. The raw American troops, despite their courage and heroism, were no match for the trained and skilled soldiers of Great Britain; and even General Washington, undemonstrative and reserved as he was, is said to have wrung his hands in anguish upon seeing his troops defeated and driven back, he being powerless to aid them.

During the night of August 29, 1776, Washington escaped with the remainder of his little army across the East River. The troops were so greatly depressed by their defeat, and were in such a state of gloom and despondency, that the men began to desert by scores and even by entire regiments. Of those who remained, fresh as they were from the work shop and field, a large portion were impatient of restraint and clamorous for pay. One-fourth of them were on the sick list. One-third were without tents. They had clothes, shoes, and blankets only suitable for a summer campaign, and winter was approaching. The military chest was entirely empty of money, and had been so for two months. In positive suffering for want of supplies, without confidence, without subordination, importunate in complaints, the American Army—fourteen thousand only fit for duty—in the month of September, 1776, lay stretched along, detached, anxious, and full of gloom, from the battery in New York as far as Kingsbridge. And facing them, from the extreme southern point of Long Island to a point opposite the Heights of Harlem, riding in ships whose formidable batteries frowned on the American shores, was arranged a British land and naval force magnificently equipped with artillery, military stores, and warlike materials of every kind, for the special purpose, as it was proclaimed, of "looking down and ending forever the opposition of the rebels;" and which, under the command of the most able and distinguished generals, was now in the first flush of victory, impatient for further conquest and confident of success.

What would be General Howe's next move? It was a question of infinite moment to Washington and his enfeebled and dispirited army, and one which could not be settled without precise information as to the enemy's designs. In vain did American scouts venture near the British line in order to catch some hint. In vain did American eyes strain through the darkness, when night settled upon the armies, in search of some Hessian deserter who might be tempted to give them information. In vain did American officers convene, sad and thoughtful, around their beloved commander and attempt, from the position of the foes, to

work out the problem of their plans. All places of their own encampment seemed equally menaced. It was Howe's policy to blind, and thus far he had succeeded.

In his dire extremity, Washington deemed it necessary that some skilled soldier should go as a spy into the British line, and procure the knowledge so much desired. The board of officers fully agreed with his views, and Colonel Knowlton was instructed to select some competent person for the hazardous undertaking.

The exigencies of the American Army would not permit of the employment of an ordinary soldier in the proposed venture, one unpracticed in military observation and without skill as a draughtsman. It was necessary for General Washington to have an accurate estimate of the forces of the enemy and of their distribution; of the form and position of their various encampments, and of their concentration at different points, of their instruments of war; but most of all, of their plan of attack, which might be obtained through open reports, or by means of unguarded remarks among the officers. Reports of all these things requiring a quick eye, a cool head, a practiced pencil, military science, and general intelligence were to be made.

Colonel Knowlton, therefore, appealed to the officers of his own regiment, and some others assembled there for the purpose, and in the name of the commander-in-chief invited the service. The solemn pause which followed his appeal was long unbroken. The officers all felt it too irredeemably humiliating, and one after another, as Knowlton repeated his appeal individually, each declined.

The task seemed hopeless. It is said that Knowlton appealed in his extremity to a Frenchman, a sergeant, known for his bravery and daring and who had served in the French War, hoping to induce him to undertake the task. "No, indeed," was the prompt reply; "I am ready to fight the British at any time and place, but I do not feel willing to go among them to be hung up for a dog!"

What was to be done?

At the moment when all hope for the enterprise seemed to be at an end, and saddened by the thought of future disaster, the heart of Colonel Knowlton was fast sinking in despair, from the group of reluctant, half-resentful officers came a voice with the painfully thrilling, but cheering words, "I will undertake it." It was the voice of Captain Nathan Hale. He had come late into the assembly of officers. Scarcely recovered from a severe illness, his face still pale, without his ordinary strength of body, yet firm and intrepid as ever. Undismayed by its dangers, and undaunted by its disgrace, he at once volunteered to undertake the dangerous mission, already declined by the others.

His friends and many of his fellow-officers remonstrated with him. Young, ardent, educated, and accomplished, the darling of the soldiers and pride of his commander, why should he thus hazard his life and reputation? "Did his country demand the moral degradation of her sons to

advance her interests?" Would he not have ample opportunity in the progress of war "to give his talents and life, if necessary, to the sacred cause for which he was pledged?" Why, then, by one fatal act, crush forever "the power and opportunity heaven offered him for his country's glory and his own happiness?" Why sadden the hearts of his relatives and friends by undertaking this perilous mission, threatened as it was by a martyr's death?

Such were some of the remonstrances and entreaties addressed to Hale, and this was his reply :

"I think I owe to my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of her armies, and I know of no other mode of obtaining the information than assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully sensible of the consequences of discovery and capture in such a situation. For a year I have been attached to the army and have not rendered any material service, while receiving a compensation for which I make no return. Yet I am not influenced by the expectation of promotion or pecuniary reward. I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service are imperious."

Later in the same day the young officer presented himself before General Washington as a volunteer for the dangerous service; he was accepted, received his instructions and disappeared from camp. He passed up the Connecticut shore, disguised as a schoolmaster, and landed upon Long Island. He visited all the British camps upon Long Island and in New York, and made drawings of the fortifications, writing his observations in Latin, and hiding them between the soles of his shoes.

He had been about two weeks within the British line, had accomplished his mission, and was waiting upon the shore at Huntington, Long Island, for a boat that was to convey him to Connecticut, when he was captured, having been recognized a few hours before by a Tory refugee. He was taken aboard a British man-of-war and was carried to Sir William Howe's headquarters in New York City. Here Hale frankly acknowledged his rank and his purpose as a spy. He frankly but respectfully told of his success in getting information in the British camps, and expressed his regret that he had not been able to serve his country better. A British officer who was present at the interview speaks of it thus: "I observed that the frankness, the manly bearing, and the evident disinterested patriotism of the handsome young prisoner, sensibly touched a tender chord in General Howe's nature; but the stern rules of war concerning such offenses would not allow him to exercise even pity." He was condemned to be hung at daybreak the next morning.

In what prison or guardhouse that brave young patriot passed that last sad night of his life is unknown, but of the brutality and cruelty of the provost marshal into whose hands he had been given over, there is abund-

ant proof. His request for a clergyman was refused, and even a Bible was denied him.

During the preparations for execution an English officer obtained permission to offer him the seclusion of his own tent where writing materials were furnished him; but the farewell letters he wrote to his loved ones were torn to shreds before his eyes by the cruel provost marshal, who read them, when they were given into his hands to be conveyed to the American lines. This individual afterwards said that he had destroyed them "so that the rebels should never know they had a man who could die with such firmness."

In the early dawn of September 22, 1776, our young hero was hurried from the tent of the English officer to the gallows. A crowd had gathered, many of whom afterwards bore witness to his noble bearing and to the barbarity with which he was treated by the provost marshal.

As Hale was about to ascend the fatal scaffold he stood a moment looking upon the detachment of British soldiers and the crowd standing about and the words which came from his loyal young heart in that supreme moment have become immortal: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!"

It is not known in what spot his body was laid, but the bones of this young patriot crumbled to dust in the heart of the metropolis he had helped to found.

A fine bronze monument to the memory of Nathan Hale is in the vestibule of the State Capitol, Hartford, Connecticut. It was erected in 1887, a large sum of money being voted toward its cost by the State of Connecticut. But it is most fitting that the latest tribute to him should be in the city of New York near the spot where he suffered death for his country. No other statue in New York has attracted so much attention as this picturesque, interesting figure, and there is no hour in the day when people may not be seen gazing at it. It was erected November 25, 1893, by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of New York City, and is an imposing life-size bronze figure standing upon a massive granite pedestal.

So long as love of country is cherished and devotion to the cause of liberty is remembered, so long will the name of Nathan Hale shine with pure and undimmed luster.

Another musical number followed, and then Mrs. Weirick, a most accomplished elocutionist, very effectively rendered a poem to the memory of Nathan Hale (written by Alice Crosseth Hall). The State Regent then presented the charter with the following words:

Madam Regent and Daughters of the American Revolution: We have met to-day under most agreeable auspices on the anniversary of the birth of that stirring young patriot of the Revolution who gave his life for his country, and who was animated by the spirit which it is one of the chief objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution to foster and

quicken in the hearts of all American citizens. He was young in years when he went to his death, but he lived long enough to inscribe his name on the roll of immortal heroes. His name is an appropriate one by which to designate your Chapter, and the work you have already done may be taken as an indication of your loyalty to the principles and character of your patron saint. The charter which I hold in my hand is the formal token of your admission to the National Society and is a warrant of your existence as a part of that organization. I am confident that you will as a Chapter be true to the principles of our Society, and by your intelligent activity and patriotic zeal will greatly promote the interests which we all have so much at heart. It gives me pleasure, Madam Regent, on behalf of the National Society, to place in your hands the charter of the Nathan Hale Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In acknowledgement and response the Chapter Regent, Mrs. McWilliams, said :

Mrs. Regent : I regret exceedingly that our full membership is not present in this proud and happy hour, when we receive from your hands this priceless treasure, and by this official act become a fully incorporated Chapter of the grandest society of women known to exist among nations to-day—the Daughters of the American Revolution. And we would feel prouder still of this beautiful charter, Mrs. Regent, if some day it could bear a frame made from a branch of one of the trees planted by your distinguished ancestor about old Independence Hall, wherein the immortal signers of the charter of our country's freedom inscribed their names, and with whose noble and self-sacrificing lives this Chapter has become so familiar during the months it has devoted to this branch of American history. I thank you, Mrs. Regent, in behalf of the members of the Nathan Hale Chapter, for your presence here to-day, for your kind words, and for this charter.

The Regent then placed before the Chapter a handsome framed picture of the school house where Nathan Hale was teaching when "the first shot was fired," and he said, "Let us march immediately and never lay down our arms until we have gained our liberty;" stating that it was a gift to the Chapter from the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, Connecticut, accompanied by a most cordial letter which was read by the Secretary, Mrs. Schurmeier. A motion of grateful thanks was offered by our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Brill, for this handsome and very acceptable gift, and was heartily endorsed by every member present.

The Historian then presented the Chapter with a framed

picture of the birthplace of Nathan Hale and of the statue in City Hall Park, New York, which were enthusiastically received.

All joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," after which Mrs. D. A. Montfort, Regent of the St. Paul Chapter, extended most cordial greetings to the younger Chapter from the older one, wishing the Nathan Hale Chapter success and happiness in their work.

LILA STEWART MANN SMITH,
Historian.

SEQUOIA CHAPTER CELEBRATES "LEXINGTON DAY."

SEQUOIA CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution of San Francisco, held a delightful reception on Saturday, April 18, 1896, at the Century Club rooms, in honor of "Lexington Day." The parlors and dining room were gracefully decorated with numerous American flags and a profusion of red and white flowers. The members and their guests numbered over three hundred, and were most gracefully welcomed by the Regent, Mrs. Henry Wetherbee, and the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. William Alvord, assisted by the members of Sequoia Chapter. A dainty collation was served during the hours of the reception, from three until seven in the afternoon, by Ludwig, San Francisco's renowned caterer. The music was furnished by San Francisco young ladies, the vocal and instrumental solos being charmingly rendered, and the trombone and cornet selections most patriotic and effective. The historic address by one of the ex-officers of Sequoia Chapter, Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, was enthusiastically received and courteously listened to. At the request of the Regent it is here appended :

We, members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, welcome to-day our friends whom, we trust, are inspired by the same spirit of patriotism that animates the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution wherever they are assembled throughout this grand Republic to commemorate the heroic deeds of our ancestors in establishing our National Independence by resisting British oppression, the first blood of that agonizing struggle being shed at Lexington, April 19, 1775, the day we now celebrate. The French have a proverb, "*C'est le premier pas qui coûte*," and thus the first gun fired in that little Massachusetts village was the "Shot that was heard around the world!" Little

did the patriots of the thirteen Colonies, smarting under oppression, think that when Patrick Henry, that Boanerges of the Revolution, thundered forth in his eloquent speech before the Virginia Assembly on March 23, 1775, "Give me liberty, or give me death," that not a moon should wax and wane before the first blood, of what proved to be a long and harrassing war of over seven years, would be shed in the hamlet of Lexington by the "Embattled Farmers," to whom Paul Revere, after the fashion of Tam O'Shanter, fleeing from Alloway Kirk, but with more substantial spirits behind him, galloped at break-neck speed, at the gleaming of the signal lights in the belfry of the old North church in Boston, and spread the alarm,

"Through every Middlesex, village, and farm,
For the country folk, to be up and to arm."

"While from Lexington to Concord, the thrilling messenger ran,
And behind each tree and hedge now, there lurked an earnest man;
A man whose life was ready, held in unerring hand,
To be offered up for liberty, for God, and native land."

For months the patriots had been collecting arms and ammunition, knowing that the fire of indignation at oppression, which so long had been smouldering, was liable to break out at any moment.

Let us glance back to the time when the British Parliament authorized the "Writs of Assistance" in 1761, first issued in Massachusetts. Great excitement prevailed, and their legality was questioned, and when the advocate for the crown argued that no subject had a right to complain, he was answered by James Otis, with an eloquence like lightning, as he concluded, "To my dying day, I will oppose with all the power and facilities God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villiany on the other!" On that day the trumpet of the Revolution was sounded; as John Adams afterwards said, "The seeds of patriots and heroes were then and there sown."

This was followed by the Stamp Act in the spring of 1765, in defiance of the universal opposition of the Americans, and associations, called Sons of Liberty, were organized in every Colony, who put forth their energies in defense of popular freedom. In October of the same year, the second Colonial Congress met in the city of New York, continuing in session fourteen days, and three well-written documents by John Cruger and Robert Livingston, of New York, and James Otis, of Massachusetts, approved by all the Provincial assemblies, were sent to the British Parliament, and the 1st of November was observed as a day of fasting and mourning; funeral processions lined the streets, and the bells tolled death knells. Throughout the Colonies merchants entered into agreements not to import goods from Great Britain while the obnoxious Stamp Act remained a law. The women of the Colonies vied with each other in home productions, and a society called "The Daughters of Liberty" met in Boston, accompanied by their spinning wheels, and

spun yarn for clergymen to distribute, of which we have a fitting emblem in the badge of the Daughters of the American Revolution!

When in June, 1768, the ship "Liberty," belonging to John Hancock, was seized because the people refused to pay duty on the cargo, the British ministry resolved to send seven hundred troops under General Gage to take possession of Boston. They landed in that Puritan city on a quiet Sabbath, while the churches were filled by a devout people, with drums beating and colors flying like a victorious army entering a conquered stronghold, thus outraging popular freedom, patriotism, and religion. On the 5th of March, 1770, ensued the "Boston Massacre," followed by the "Boston Tea Party" December 16, 1773. In June, 1774, the "Boston Port Bill" went into operation, whereby business was crushed and trade prostrated. General Gage, commander-in-chief of the British Army in America, was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, and the military force greatly increased.

Slavish submission or armed resistance was now the only alternative, and accordingly all the Colonies were invited to appoint delegates to the first Continental Congress convened, in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, with Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, as president, Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, as secretary, and our own Washington as one of the delegates from Virginia; the eloquent and brave Patrick Henry broke the prolonged silence that followed the opening prayer with soul-stirring words that electrified the entire audience. They remained in session until October 26, during which time they prepared and put forth several State papers, among them a "Bill of Rights" sent to the British Parliament, written by John Jay, of New York, marked by such signal ability and wisdom as to draw forth from the Earl of Chatham, in the House of Lords, these words, "I must declare and avow that in all my reading and study of history (and it has been my favorite study, I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master states of the world) that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under such a compilation of circumstances no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia!" They adjourned to meet May 10, 1775, unless the desired redress of grievances should be obtained. That same autumn a Provincial Congress was formed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, with John Hancock as president, and made provisions for an army of twelve thousand men to be raised in Massachusetts, soliciting other New England Colonies to augment it to twenty thousand. On the 1st of April, 1775, there were more than three thousand British troops in Boston.

Confident in his power, General Gage felt certain he could repress insurrection and keep the people quiet. Yet he felt uneasy concerning the gathering of stores and ammunition at Concord, sixteen miles from Boston. Toward midnight, on the 18th of April, he secretly dispatched eight hundred men under Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn to destroy them, having communicated his plan to but one person; yet

it was soon known to Hancock and Adams, the ever vigilant Dr. Warren, and to that famous "Son of Liberty," Paul Revere. When Lord Percy left headquarters on the evening of April 18, he passed a group of men on Boston Common and heard a man say, "The British troops have marched, but they'll miss their aim." "What aim?" inquired Lord Percy. "Why, the common at Concord," was the reply. When at dawn, April 19, Major Pitcairn with the advance guard reached Lexington he found seventy determined men under Captain Jonas Parker drawn upon the village green to oppose him. Pitcairn rode forward and shouted, "Disperse, disperse ye rebels, down with your arms and disperse!" They refused obedience and he ordered his men to fire. The dreadful order was obeyed; the first blood of the Revolution was spilled as John Hicks fell at the Lexington bridge; the hero immortalized by Longfellow in "Paul Revere's Ride."

" And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be lying dead,
Pierced by a British musket-ball."

Eight men, loyal citizens of Massachusetts, were the first human sacrifices on the altar of American freedom.

" Happy are all free peoples, too strong to be dispossess'd,
But blessed are those among nations who dare to be strong for the
rest."

It was now sunrise; the minute men having dispersed, the British pressed forward toward Concord, to find the Middlesex farmers flocking into the town from all directions, armed with every conceivable weapon—muskets, shotguns, and flint-locks, and the "Old Queen's arm that Grand'ther Young brought home from Concord busted." Many already in battle array under Major Buttrick, Adjutant Joseph Hosmer, and Captain David Brown had pressed forward at Colonel Barrett's command to oppose the invaders, who were beginning to destroy the bridges, when they were fired upon by the British. "Great God, boys," cried Captain Brown; "they are firing bullets; do as I do." And so the patriots returned a full volley; some of the invaders fell, others retreated. A few stores only were destroyed, the British being terribly smitten by the gathering minute men as they retreated toward Lexington. Shots came with deadly aim from behind fences, stone walls, and trees; they were attacked from ambush and in the open highway. It was, indeed, as "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." The British were fighting the most purely English element (possibly excepting Virginia) of all the Colonies, and with the embattled Puritans it was, indeed,

" Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land."

It was evident that the whole country was aroused. Heaven smiled upon the patriots, for the day was an intensely hot one, and heavy uniforms and helmets were not so comfortable as the home-spun working garb of the farmers. The eight hundred British troops must all have perished, or been captured, had not a reinforcement under Lord Percy met and relieved them near Lexington. After a brief rest, the entire body, eighteen hundred strong, retreated, terribly assailed along the whole ten miles to their shelter at Charlestown, narrowly escaping *en route* seven hundred Essex militia from Lynn and Salem, under Colonel Pickering, marching to strike their flank. Under the guns of British war vessels, the remnant of the detachment rested that night, and passed over to Boston the next morning. During the expedition the British lost in killed and wounded two hundred and seventy-three men, the Americans one hundred and three.

The skirmishes at Lexington and Concord stirred society in the Colonies as it had never been stirred before. There was a spontaneous movement to environ Boston with an army of Provincials that should confine the British to the Peninsular. For this purpose New Hampshire voted two thousand men, with Folsom and Stark as commanders; Connecticut voted six thousand under Spencer and Putnam; Rhode Island one thousand five hundred, with Greene as leader; Massachusetts voted thirteen thousand six hundred, the people there seem to rise "en mass." In the space of ten days an army of twenty thousand men were forming camps around Boston, and our revolutionary mothers were managing the lonely farms out-of-doors, as well as within, while the daughters worked with a spinning-wheel and loom, as we read from the "Diary of Abigail Adams," and bade the patriots "God speed." Arms and ammunition were seized in various places by the "Sons of Liberty." Provincial Congresses were formed, and before the end of summer the power of every royal governor from New Hampshire to Georgia was utterly destroyed, and to the glory of North Carolina be it said, in May, 1775, the first Declaration of Independence was drawn up in the county of Mecklenberg more than thirteen months before the general Declaration of Independence of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, thus evincing the same determination to resist "taxation without representation" as did the New England patriots, though little did they dream that the battlegrounds of the Revolution would be stretched from Vermont to Georgia, and that more than eight weary years would elapse before the final evacuation of New York by the remnant of the British Army in our young Republic, November 25, 1783.

Says a military writer, "The skirmishes of Lexington and Concord were such pulsations of an excited people as not to have a proper place in a strict battle record, except as they mark the progress of public sentiment toward the maturing issue of general war. Raw militia, jealous of the right to bear arms, thoroughly set in purpose to vindicate that right and all the franchises of a free people by the extreme test of *Lib-*

erty or Life, had faced the disciplined troops of Great Britain without fear of penalty. The quickening sentiment which gave nerve to the arm, steadiness to the heart, and force to the blow, was one of those historic expressions of human will which overmaster discipline itself. It was the method of an inspired madness. The onset swept back a solid column of trained soldiers, because the *moral force* of the energizing passion was imperative and supreme! No troops in the world could have resisted that movement. Discipline, training, and courage are exponents of real power, but there must be something more than these to enable any moderate force of armed men to cope with a people already on fire with the conviction that the representatives of national force are employed to smother the national life. The ill-judged policy which precipitated these memorable skirmishes was directly in the way of military success. It impaired the confidence of the soldiers in their ability to maintain the impending struggle, while at the same time it intensified the fever and strengthened the nerve of the uprising commons."

Dr. Dwight says: "The expedition to Lexington and Concord was one which under other circumstances would have been little tales of wonder and woe, but it became the preface to the history of the Nation, the beginning of a Republic, and a theme of disquisition and astonishment to the civilized world." Proudly then, indeed, may we, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrate the deeds of our noble sires who fought and died for freedom.

"Oh, it is great for our country to die, where ranks are contending,
Bright is the wreath of our fame; glory awaits us for aye—
Glory that never is dim, shining on with light never ending,
Glory that never shall fade—never, oh! never, away."

HULDA HOLMES BERGEN BROWN.

FIRST MEETING OF ONONDAGA CHAPTER.

THE first meeting of Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, on January 28, 1895, the charter members being present. The Regent appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. C. Herbert Halcomb, Secretary; Mrs. William Nottingham, Treasurer; Mrs. George N. Crouse, Registrar; Mrs. Thomas Emory, Historian.

Our first official meeting was in August. On that occasion Miss Isabella Forsyth, New York State Regent, presented us with our charter. The meeting took place at "Overlook," the summer residence of the Regent, on the shores of Lake Owah-

gena, in the ideal town of Cazenovia. We were not called together again until November, when our Regent had returned to Syracuse. Our membership had increased to twenty, and an election of officers for the ensuing year was held, the same board being reëlected, and the last Monday of each month was appointed for the regular meetings.

During the winter our number increased to thirty-two, but desiring to create some enthusiasm we decided to give a reception and celebrate the battle of Lexington, which we did, and the reception was given by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Onondaga Chapter at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, and was most enjoyable. The house was handsomely decorated with red, white, and blue bunting. Between the parlors was the United States shield, one side a bronze plaque of Washington, and on the other one of Lafayette. The reception committee consisted of the officers of the association. A hand book was open upon the table and each guest was requested to sign his or her name. Some young ladies dressed as Puritan maidens assisted in entertaining the guests. The decorations of the dining room were patriotic indeed. The center piece was the emblem of the Daughters of the American Revolution—a spinning wheel and distaff—composed of the stars and stripes and red and white carnations. The candles in the candelabras were red, white, and blue. The evening programme was opened by a quartette singing the "Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by the address delivered by Hon. Milton H. Northrop, postmaster of Syracuse, on the "Battle of Lexington." A solo was then rendered, and the exercises closed with the singing of "America" by all the guests. Supper was then served. Tiny flags, bearing in gilt letters the two dates April 19, 1775, April 19, 1896, were given by the Regent as souvenirs of the occasion. The Regent was presented by the Chapter with a gavel made of ebony, with silver trimmings, on which was engraved the following: "April 19th, 1896. Onondaga Chapter, D. A. R., to Mary Bache McCarthy, descendant of Benjamin Franklin and first Regent of the Chapter." Several members from the Auburn and Utica Chapters honored us with their presence. At a meeting held in April Mrs. J. M. Belden was

elected Vice-Regent. We adjourned in May until October, and trust that next winter we may be able to do something patriotic that will be of practical benefit.

MARY BACHE MCCARTHY,
Regent.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

THE patriotic societies of Delaware held their first united meeting on the Fourth of July at Grubb's Landing, the residence of the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman. They were the guests of the Cæsar Rodney Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Representatives from the Society of Colonial Dames, the Society of Cincinnati, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution were present. The Chapter Regent, Miss Waples, presided and delivered an address of welcome.

After a prayer by Rev. J. Harry Chesley, Son of the American Revolution, of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont, Delaware, the Declaration of Independence was read by the Chief Justice of Delaware, the Hon. Charles B. Lore. Delightful papers were read by Mrs. C. Lee McIlvaine, of the Colonial Dames; Miss Baird-Huey, of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Miss Leiper, of the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Stirring addresses were delivered by the following members of the Sons of the American Revolution: the Rev. F. M. Munson, chaplain, Mr. Peter B. Ayres, Mr. A. J. Woodman, Mr. L. T. Grubb, and Mr. L. B. Jones.

Letters of regret were read from the Bishop of Delaware, Right Rev. J. Leighton Coleman, chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati; Mrs. W. B. Hogg, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. A. C. Geer and Miss Mary Desha, Honorary Vice-Presidents General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

An honored guest of the occasion was Mrs. J. Edwards Woodbridge, who photographed the patriotic scene, thus preserv-

ing to each member a picture of the day which brought so much pleasure to all assembled. This historic spot presented a gala appearance, flags waved from every post and pillar, the verandas were entwined with the national colors, and as it was a landing place for supplies for soldiers engaged in the battle of the Brandywine during the Revolutionary War, it was specially appropriate for this memorable celebration.

The exercises were enlivened by the singing of patriotic songs and closed with the reciting of the poem, "Cæsar Rodney's Ride," by the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A copy of this poem was distributed to each guest as a souvenir of the day, through the generous courtesy of Miss Harriette Warrick Mahon, a member of the Cæsar Rodney Chapter.

Luncheon was served on the lawn under the trees, and the guests dispersed with rousing cheers for Independence Day, the flag, the friends, the hospitable entertainment, and the Cæsar Rodney Chapter.

The following extract is from a report of the State Regent to the Fifth Continental Congress :

"In the struggle for freedom Delaware was in no way behind, and we look with pride upon the unsullied record of our revolutionary ancestors. In commemoration of the many valuable services rendered at that time by the noble patriot, Cæsar Rodney, the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution organized in his native State bears his name.

"He was a man of action, in an era of action, as was plainly shown in that memorable ride of eighty miles in less than a day in order to participate in the deliberation, and carry with him to the Congress of the Colonies the vote which he held in trust for Delaware, and which was needed to make the Declaration of Independence the unanimous act of thirteen united States. He had lingered at his home near Dover, beguiled by the smiles of a beautiful Tory maiden, who, thinking all things fair in "love and war," had intercepted important letters urging his presence in Philadelphia, when the messenger arrived, sent by Congress, bidding him speed post-haste, *amor patriæ* filled his soul, and without a moment for farewell, he sprang into the saddle."

CÆSAR RODNEY'S RIDE.

From that soft midland where the breezes bear
The North and the South on the genial air,
Through the County of Kent on affairs of State
Rode Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Burley and big, and bold and bluff,
In his three-cornered hat, and his suit of snuff,
A foe to King George and the English State,
Rode Cæsar Rodney the delegate.

Into Dover village he rode apace,
And his kinsfolk knew from his anxious face
It was matter grave that brought him there
To the counties three on the Delaware.

Money and men we *must have* he said,
Or the Congress fails and our cause is dead.
Give us both and the King shall not work his will,
We are men since the blood of Bunker Hill.

Comes a rider swift on a panting bay,
Hello Rodney, Ho ! you must save the day !
For the Congress halts at a deed so great,
And your vote alone may decide its fate.

Answered Rodney then I will ride with speed,
It's Liberty's stress, it is Freedom's need.
When stands it ! To-night, not a moment to spare,
But ride like the wind from the Delaware !

Ho ! Saddle the black, I've but half a day,
And the Congress sits eighty miles away,
But I'll be in time, if God give me grace,
To shake my fist in King George's face.

He is up ! He is off ! And the black horse flies
On the northward road ere the God-speed dies,
It is gallop and spur as the leagues they clear,
And the clustering mile stones move arear.

It is two of the clock, and the fleet hoofs fling
The Fieldsboro' dust with a clang and a cling ;
It is three, and he gallops with slackened rein
Where the road winds down to the Delaware.

Four, and he spurs into New Castle town,
From his panting steed gets quickly down.
A fresh one, haste ! Not a moment to wait,
And off speeds Rodney the delegate.

It is five, and the beams of the Western sun
Tinge the spires of Wilmington, gold and dun ;
Six, and the dust of Chester street
Flies black in a cloud from his courser's feet.

It is seven, the horse-boat, broad of beam,
At the Schuylkill Ferry crawls over the stream,
But at 7.15 by the Rittenhouse clock,
He flings his rein to the tavern jock.

The Congress is met, the debate begun,
And Liberty lags for the vote of one,
When into the hall, not a moment late,
Walked Cæsar Rodney, the delegate.

Not a moment late, and that half day's ride
Forward's the world with a mighty stride,
For the act was passed e'er the midnight stroke
O'er the Quaker City its echoes woke.

At Tyranny's feet was the gauntlet flung.
We are free! All the bells through the Colonies rung,
And the sons of the free may recall with pride
The day of Delegate Rodney's ride.

CAROLINE M. DENISON,

Secretary Cæsar Rodney Chapter, D. A. R.

DAYTON CHAPTER, Dayton, Ohio, was organized on February 4, 1896, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Silas R. Burns. The charter members are: Mrs. Frances Sherwood Achey, Mrs. Emma Thompson Beaver, Mrs. Louise Devereux Burns, Mrs. Hanna Follett Clark, Mrs. Charlotte Reeve Conover, Mrs. Jessie Leech Davisson, Mrs. Anne Mathiot Dorsey, Mrs. Mary Davidson Gebhart, Mrs. Martha Tucker Hawes, Mrs. Flora Lewis Hughes-Hodge, Mrs. Louise Achey Kennedy, Mrs. Harriet Snyder King, Mrs. Hettie Mason Hooker Lytle, Mrs. Sara Jerome Patrick, Mrs. Mary Colby Thresher, Mrs. Anna Kimmel Welliver, Mrs. Sarah Dechert Young. These have since joined the Chapter: Miss America Andrews, Miss Mary Davies Steele, Miss Agnes C. Steele, Mrs. Belle Mitchell Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder Stilwell. The Chapter has lost one member by death, Mrs. Hettie Mason Hooker Lytle, April 18, 1896.

The Chapter is named for General Jonathan Dayton, a

revolutionary soldier and statesman of distinction and one of founders of the city of Dayton. This is Dayton's centennial year. On March 29 the Daughters gave a service at the Third Street Presbyterian church to commemorate the founding of the city. A large audience enjoyed the fine music and patriotic addresses. The church was handsomely decorated with palms and the national colors. Our State Regent, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, was with us and spoke briefly about the Daughters of the American Revolution, their purposes and the work they have accomplished.

The morning following this service, at the Chapter meeting, the State Regent presented a gold spoon to Mrs. Anne Dorsey, who is a daughter of a revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Dorsey is eighty-five years of age and still a beautiful woman with snow white hair and kindly face. The Dayton Chapter is proud of having two star members in its charter membership. Unfortunately Mrs. Hannah Follett Clark, ninety-two years of age, was unable to be present at the meeting, but her spoon was sent to her with a letter of greeting from the Chapter.

The Chapter was given permission by council to take some steps toward improving Van Cleve Park, Dayton's one historic spot; the scene of Indian battles before the Revolution and the landing place of the first settlers.

In April the park was a barren piece of ground without one tree or shrub. The Chapter influenced the Board of City Affairs to grade the ground and make walks. The high school, nurserymen and private individuals contributed trees and shrubs and flowers. Grass seed was sown and the planting done under the supervision of the Daughters. The rainy season has been most fortunate for the transplanted trees, which are doing finely. The Daughters have placed a man in charge who gives it daily attention. The first house built in Dayton is in this park. It is a picturesque old cabin, surrounded by an old stake and wicker fence. Now that the fence is covered with vines and the cabin surrounded by old-fashioned shrubs and flowers, it is already a place of interest and pride to Daytonians, and the Daughters are proud of what they have accomplished in the first six months of their existence.

The officers of the Dayton Chapter, appointed by the Regent,

Mrs. S. R. Burns, are : Mrs. M. O. Hawes, Vice-Regent ; Registrar, Mrs. I. M. Patrick ; Historian, Mrs. Ambrose Hodge ; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. W. King ; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Welliver ; Chaplain, Mrs. G. C. Kennedy ; Treasurer, Mrs. F. P. Beaver.—FLORA L. H. HODGE. *Historian*.

DOROTHY QUINCY HANCOCK CHAPTER (Greenfield, Massachusetts).—On the 24th of June our charter meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. A. C. Deane. The Chapter organized with sixteen charter members, two life members and two real daughters. The visiting Regents were entertained by our Regent with a delightful rose luncheon. At three o'clock the charter and life members assembled in the drawing-rooms of the Regent to receive their charter. The Regent was seated in a real John Hancock chair, loaned for the occasion by Judge Fessenden. After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" the Regent, in a few well-chosen words, introduced Mrs. Brown, Regent of Springfield Chapter, who presented the charter. Greetings were then received from the Northampton and Easthampton Chapters. A short sketch of Madam Hancock was read by the Secretary ; Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem Dorothy L. was also read by one of the members. A letter from one of Madam Hancock's descendants was read by the Regent as was also a letter from Mr. Swartz relating to Hancock relics in his possession. A rosewood gavel was presented to the Chapter by the Secretary. Great regret was expressed that the two real daughters, Mrs. Prudence Barnard Smith and Mrs. Maria Avery Daniels Pike, were unable to be there to receive, in person, the gold spoons sent them by the General Society. Their pictures, as was also Madam Hancock's, were sent by friends. The following letters were received from the real daughters, but too late to be read at the meeting :

SHATTUCKVILLE, MASS., July 11, 1896.

My Dear Mrs. Dean : I write to thank you through whose agency I received the beautiful souvenir spoon, have taken great pride and pleasure in showing it to my friends and it is much admired by all. I regret my inability to attend the late meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution and trust it was a pleasant occasion to all who were present. With kind regards, I am yours sincerely,

MARIA A. PIKE.

Mrs. Pike is ninety-four years old.

COLRAIN, *June 29, 1896.*

Dear Mrs. Deane: I was much pleased to receive an invitation to meet with the Daughters of the American Revolution at your house last week. I think I should have enjoyed the meeting exceedingly but circumstances beyond my control prevented, but was almost overwhelmed with surprise and pleasure when I received the memorial in form of a golden spoon with its lovely and appropriate inscriptions and representations. What could be nicer? I esteem it quite an honor to have my name enrolled with those who realize the virtues and the trials and hardships endured by our ancestors to secure the blessings that we now enjoy. I thank you very much for the kind interest you have taken and shall hold in grateful remembrance the token of interest in the heroes of the Revolution by the Society. Yours sincerely,

MRS. PRUDENCE B. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is ninety-two years old. After the singing of "America" the remainder of the afternoon was spent in a social manner.—EDITH AUGUSTA STRATTON, *Secretary.*

ONEIDA CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the election of officers took place on the afternoon of June 8 in the Porter Memorial Building, Utica. Eighty-one members of the present total of one hundred and forty-one were present. Reports were read by the Secretary, Miss Sarah G. Wood, by Miss Gridley for Miss Curran, the Treasurer; by Mrs. Swan, the Registrar, and by Mrs. Proctor, the Historian. Miss Wood's report was very full and interesting, embracing the chief events of the year, viz: The celebration of Chapter Day, in commemoration of the battle of Oriskany (which celebration for convenience took place on October 9, 1895; the lecture by Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner on December 11, 1895; the Chapter meeting in January, 1896, to consider amendments to the constitution; the sad and unexpected death of Mrs. John B. Wood, a member of the Chapter, and a near relative to all those instrumental in founding it; the awarding of prizes to scholars in the public schools for essays on "The Mohawk Valley During the Revolution," and "Lafayette," in March; the quarterly meeting on April 13; the address by Hon. Edmund A. Wetmore on April 18; and an informal meeting of State Regents and delegates on June 3-4, the time and place having been approved by Miss Forsyth, the State Regent.

Mrs. Swan reported the increase of membership during the year as fifty-two. There are seven admission papers now in Washington. The ancestor on whose records members have entered include soldiers in the battle of Oriskany, soldiers at the battle of Bunker Hill, one of the twenty-five hundred picked men who crossed the Delaware with Washington, and seven colonels, besides lesser officers, and many others who took prominent parts in the Revolution. The Historical Committee, besides arranging for the various programmes and lectures through the year, has been associated with the distribution of the school prizes, has presented a petition to the Mayor and Common Council of Utica to have the name of Fayette street restored to Lafayette, which was given it in honor of General Lafayette, who passed through it in June, 1824, and have presented another request to the officers of the Savings Bank, situated on the corner of Lafayette street, that the Society be allowed to put up a tablet on its wall commemorating Lafayette's visit and the naming of the street. Both these requests have been granted, and the signs on Lafayette street have already been altered. After these reports were read the following officers were elected, Mrs. Dimon presiding, and Mrs. Wynhoop, Miss Griffith, and Miss Watson acting as tellers: Regent, Mrs. Willis E. Ford (by a unanimous vote); Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. W. Crittenden; Secretary, Miss Sarah G. Wood; Registrar, Miss Sophia D. Bagg; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude D. Curran; Historian, Mrs. Wallace Clarke.

Resolutions were passed of appreciation to the trustees of the Utica City Library for the additions to the genealogical and historical departments in the library, and of congratulatory greeting to the Fort Stanwix Chapter, of Rome, New York, which, organized only in January, now numbers over fifty members. The meeting was then adjourned.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER.—A memorable occasion was the meeting of St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Town and Country Club Wednesday, June 17, to observe the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Not only the St. Paul Chapter, but the Nathan Hale Chapter, the officers of the Minneapolis

and Colonial Chapters of Minneapolis, and other representatives of patriotic orders, were the guests of the Regent of the St. Paul Chapter, Mrs. Delos A. Monfort.

After the customary preliminary opening exercises the Historian, Miss Greene, read the names of the twenty-seven members of the St. Paul Chapter whose ancestors participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and gave some interesting circumstances in connection with the event. This was followed by an eloquent address, commemorative of the day, by Prof. Maria L. Sanford, of the University of Minnesota. Words of congratulation and good fellowship were extended by Mrs. Newport, State Regent, the Minneapolis Societies, Mrs. McWilliams, Regent Nathan Hale Chapter, and Mrs. Forster, President Children's Society. The societies of the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Wars were represented by Bishop M. H. Gilbert, Rev. E. C. Mitchel, Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, General Brooke, General Mason, and Mr. Rukard Hurd, who extended pleasant words of greeting. The programme was enlivened with patriotic songs, led by Seibert's orchestra. Adjournment was followed by a reception, where the picturesque surroundings, gay costumes, music, and refreshments formed a fitting finale to a most successful entertainment.—JULIA FRENCH METCALF, *Secretary*.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER of the city of Washington was formed April, 1894. The name being given the Chapter by Mrs. Elizabeth Chenoweth Sloan, one of the charter members. We now number forty-seven, among the number are the wives of the professors of Columbia College, one or two journalists and many ladies of rare culture, two wives of prominent clergymen in the District, also two honorary members, Miss Mildred Lee and Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris. During the past year we have secured a charter and Miss Chenoweth formed as an adjunct of the Chapter a Children of the American Revolution Society, which she named in honor of her great-grandmother, the Hannah Cromwell Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Sloan originated and organized the Choral Society of the Children of the American Revolution, bringing out on February 22 the chorus of children of all the

Societies of the city, which did honor to the work bestowed upon it, and was the recipient of many compliments on the beauty of the idea. The meetings of the Chapter are always interesting, papers being read that proved very profitable and instructive. Our Historian, Mrs. Coleman, holds in her possession documents that show the work of the members of the Chapter to be above the average; one read by Mrs. Scribner, on the history of our flag; one by Mrs. Sloan, one on the origin of the English language. We have had two discussions during the winter, subjects, "Are we as patriotic as our revolutionary sires?" "Do international marriages effect our patriotism?" These were very ably discussed, bringing out some very amusing thoughts. The ladies participating in the discussion being Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hartsock and others. At the April meeting Miss Chenoweth was elected Regent, Mrs. Pollard Vice-Regent. We closed the year with a tea given at the home of the Regent, Miss Chenoweth, in honor of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General. All the members of the Columbia Chapter are loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.—MRS. ELIZABETH CHENOWETH SLOAN, *Corresponding Secretary*.

SENECA CHAPTER (Geneva, New York) gave a beautiful reception in Collins' Music Hall on the evening of July 4. The hall was tastefully decorated, the ladies charming and altogether the affair a grand success. There was a profusion of red, white, and blue flowers, a huge blue and white vase containing red and white double hollyhocks and blue clematis upon the platform, and upon each table a charming arrangement of corn flowers and red and white verbenas in star-shaped forms. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and other patriotic societies were present. The Rev. Dr. Nelson made a most appropriate and interesting address, which was followed by the reading of an excellent paper on the subject of "Flags," by Mrs. Philip Norborne Nicholas. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton then gave the company a short, bright address. The exercises were interspersed with patriotic songs, in which the guests joined. From time to time cooling drinks, ices, and delicious cake were served, and the efforts of the ladies were well

rewarded if they were satisfied with the hearty appreciation of all present. The younger ones longed to have a "Hop" after the exercises were over, but no such luck was granted them, and the happy party dispersed at the sober hour of ten.—ELIZA CHESTER ATWOOD, *Historian*.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (Pennsylvania) CHAPTER observed the the seventy-fifth anniversary of Lafayette's visit to Meadville, June 2, which has been adopted as a Chapter holiday, by an outing to Cambridge, the popular mineral springs resort, fourteen miles distant. A regular meeting of the Chapter was held in the Casino of the Riverside Hotel. A message of greeting was received from the State Regent, Mrs. Hogg. A brilliant instrumental duet was performed by Mesdames J. W. and S. B. Smith. It was reported by the Secretary, Dr. Susan F. Rose, that she had taken methods to obtain a complete list of the revolutionary soldiers buried in this county, and that the names and burial places of twenty-one had already been ascertained.

A most delightful and instructive talk on Lafayette was given by Mrs. J. S. Malone. The following original song, written for the occasion by Mrs. Sarah E. Sennett, was sung to the air Yankee Doodle, all the Daughters joining in the chorus:

When Lafayette came to our town,
Our mothers were but young then,
Each maiden donned her prettiest gown
And clear his praises sung then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again,
Who drew his ready sword, dears,
To free our land in George's reign
From England's tyrant word, dears.

Full fifty years before what wrong
Was heaped upon our kin, when
Uprising all against the strong
They vowed to freedom win then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.
And Lafayette, almost a lad,
Might well have dwelt in ease, when

His heart such pity for us had
He started 'cross the seas then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.

He left his home, wife, babe, and gave
Love, youth, and wealth, his store then,
To Freedom's cause beyond the wave,
To Freedom's cause tried sore then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.

'Twas in our darkest hour of need
He stepped upon our shore, when
The fainting patriots by his deed
Felt courage spring once more then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.

You know the story, how he stood
By Washington and fought when
At Brandywine they met in blood
The foe upon the field then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.

His bravery, wounds, and whole course through,
The long and weary strife men
Each morn, for years, began anew—
But Liberty with life then!

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.

Our Country! her's the right to name,
Dominion, place and power—when
May she ever loose the claim
Of those who won her dower then?

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again, etc.

Oh, Lafayette! the gen'rous, good,
To thee while memory stays then,
America shall pour a flood
Of gratitude and praise then.

CHORUS.—For Lafayette was come again,
Who drew his ready sword, dears,
To free our land, in George's reign,
From England's tyrant word, dears.

A sumptuous dinner was served, the Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Merwin, presiding. The dining-room was tastefully decorated with flags, and the tables were adorned with tri-colored ribbon and with ferns, roses, and pansies.—S. JOSEPHINE BATES, *Historian*.

A NOTABLE event in our social circles was a "Patriotic Tea" on Saturday afternoon, January 19, at Mrs. Woodward's elegant winter home, "Shawondasee," at the foot of Lake Maitland, Florida, given in honor of her daughter Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The occasion grew out of the fact that Mrs. Putnam is Regent of Boudinot Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and never loses an opportunity to do good missionary for the Order wherever she goes. The programme was quite interesting, being headed by "Freedom's Banner," sung in patriotic style by a quartette of young ladies. Mrs. Putnam then read her paper on the rise and progress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, written in a most entertaining style, and while dealing with historical facts and figures, presented them in such a manner as to win frequent and hearty applause. She traced the organization from its earliest inception to its present ample proportions and influential position, and inspired all who heard her with a desire to take up the good work in earnest. After the singing of "America," the venerable and eminent Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, a Son of the Revolution, whose grandfather was confined on board the notorious Jersey prisonship, made a very fine address, at the close presenting Mrs. Putnam a relic of Continental money: "Bill of Three Shillings, Dated March 25, 1776. Burlington, New Jersey. To counterfeit is death." The quartette then rendered "Jonathan's Tea Party" to the tune of Yankee Doodle. Then came the "Colonial tea," served by Madame Woodward with genuine old-time courtesy. This beautiful old lady, called by Bishop Whipple "the Queen of Maitland," wore her three medals of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mary Washington Monument Association, and Colonial Dames of America. All present were lavish in their praise of the arrangements for an afternoon so full of patriotic inspiration.—S. H.

MERION CHAPTER is still prosperous and is meeting with an encouraging degree of success. On January 7, 1896, Merion Chapter adopted resolutions advocating the "Trailing Arbutus" of Valley Forge as the "National Flower." Miss

Margaret B. Harvey, who started the "National Flower agitation," read from her volume of poems the now-famous, original national flower poem, "Valley Forge Arbutus," with a true history of the movement up to the date. A copy of the resolutions was sent to every Chapter in the thirteen original States. Delaware County Chapter was the first to respond.

On the same date Merion Chapter renewed its protest against the proposed removal of the remains of General W. S. Hancock from Norristown, Pennsylvania, to Arlington, Virginia. It was General Hancock's own wish to rest near the home of his childhood. Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Corresponding Secretary, was instructed to write to Mr. Hilary B. Hancock, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, brother of General Hancock, asking for his opinion in the matter. Mr. Hancock has since written to Mrs. Hughes that he is unalterably opposed to the removal of his brother's remains.

The first annual meeting of Merion Chapter was held in the guild hall of St. Asaph's church, Bala, through the courtesy of Rev. Frederick Burgess. Officers were reëlected as follows: Regent, Mrs. J. M. Munyon; Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. G. Walker; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Nock; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes; Treasurer, Mrs. S. T. Jones; Registrar, Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whilldin; Historian, Miss Margaret B. Harvey; Board of Management, Miss Ellen J. Heston, Miss Mary E. Harding, Miss Hannah Wynne Compton, Mrs. Julia Harvey Swope, Mrs. Marguerite Wynne Maxwell. A vote of thanks was passed to Magistrate Peter J. Hughes for his gift to the Chapter of a set of "Pennsylvania Archives." Miss Margaret B. Harvey presented to the Chapter her "National Flower Exhibit," a painting of the "Trailing Arbutus," mingled with flags and laurel leaves, which have been exhibited in the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exposition. (A delegation from Merion Chapter had visited Atlanta. This delegation consisted of Mrs. J. M. Munyon, Mrs. Peter J. Hughes, Mrs. Beulah Harvey Whilldin, Miss Ellen J. Heston, Miss Mary E. Harding.)

On February 11 Merion Chapter made an historic pilgrimage to visit Betsy Ross's house, Christ church, Carpenter's Hall, and Independence Hall, Philadelphia. In Betsy Ross's house

the ladies learned to cut a five-pointed star with one clip of the scissors, as Betsy Ross had done. They were taught by Miss Olga Albrecht, a niece of the late Mrs. Amelia Mund, the last owner of the house. Mrs. Mund had been taught by an old gentleman who remembered Mrs. Ross.

On February 16, 1896, a four-column cut of the group picture of Merion Chapter's charter members appeared in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. All the ladies were in Martha Washington costume, which is much more effective and becoming in reality than can be shown in a photograph.

In April Merion Chapter took up the study of the "Flora of Lower Merion" and vicinity. The Schuylkill Valley is the classic botanical locality of the North American continent, the scene of the early explorations of Bartram, Kalm, Michaux, Nuttall, Barton, Muhlenberg, and others. Such work is essentially patriotic, as it leads to love of country.

On April 17 Merion Chapter held a "National Flower Tea" in an old stone house adjoining Lower Merion Friends' meeting house, and built the same year, 1695. On one occasion Washington slept in this house. The decorations were trailing arbutus mingled with foliage of American laurel. The Chapter was fortunate in securing a fine collection of colonial china, silver, pewter, and linen. Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Vice-President General, was one of the distinguished guests. Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, County Regent for Montgomery County and Regent of Valley Forge Chapter, was also present. Members of the Chapter appeared in Martha Washington costume. A delightful informal programme was carried out. Mrs. J. G. Walker made a felicitous opening address as she held up the Chapter's gavel, made of a piece of the original floor of Merion meeting house. Mrs. Peter J. Hughes gave several banjo solos. Miss Margaret B. Harvey read her new arbutus poem, "Ballad of Freedom's Bloom."

On May 11 Merion Chapter held a "Betsy Ross Sewing Circle" at the residence of Mrs. Deborah M. Cresswell, Merion. The charter members started a "Betsy Ross flag," with thirteen stars. As the Chapter was started with thirteen members each member cut a star. The first star was cut by the "Star member," Mrs. Louisa Heston Paxson, aged ninety-five,

Merion Chapter's "living daughter." The twelve charter members sewed the seams of the stripes. "Sewing Circles" were also held at the residence of Mrs. Moses Veale and at the residence of Mrs. Stephen Paullin May 18 and May 25. The new members of the Chapter, including Mrs. Moses Veale, Mrs. Stephen Paullin, Mrs. Deborah M. Cresswell, and Mrs. George J. De Armond, started an "Ann King flag," in memory of another flag-maker, who lived at the same time as Betsy Ross. Mrs. Louisa Heston Paxson also cut the first star for this flag. The "Ann King flag" will be about six feet long, the "Betsy Ross" eight. Bunting is the material used. The white cashmere used in the stars is the gift of Mrs. Julia Harvey Swope, who gave it as a memorial of her little daughter, Minnie, who would have been a Revolutionary Daughter if she had lived. Minnie died when two years of age. The white cashmere had been intended for a little dress, but it had never been cut.

On May 19 Merion Chapter visited Lafayette's Crossing on the Schuylkill near Conshohocken. This was the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the day when Lafayette retreated from Barren Hill, outwitting Howe, the day after the Meschianza. Lafayette encamped on the hills of Lower Merion near Merion Square. The eastern side of the crossing has since been marked by a memorial stone reared by the Montgomery County Historical Society. Merion Chapter hopes to mark the western side at some future time. The Chapter made the trip in an omnibus, proceeding from Merion meeting house down the Gulph Road to Mill Creek, thence through Merion Square, reaching the Schuylkill at the Soapstone Quarry. On their return, the pilgrims passed through Ardmore and took in the "Old Dutch Church," where a number of revolutionary patriots are buried.

Merion Chapter prepared a list of revolutionary patriots buried in Lower Merion in time to have such list published in the Bryn Mawr *Home News* of May 29, 1896. Such list was necessarily incomplete, but by patient research the last resting places of seventy-five patriots were discovered. These were in St. Paul's Lutheran Cemetery (Old Dutch Church), Ardmore; Lower Merion Baptist Cemetery, near Bryn Mawr; Harriton

family cemetery ; Bicking family cemetery, Mill Creek ; Lower Merion Friends' Burying Ground ; and West Laurel Hill Cemetery. Requests were sent to Cavalry Post, Philadelphia, and Owen Jones Post, Bryn Mawr, Grand Army of the Republic, that these graves might be appropriately decorated on Memorial Day, which was done.

On June 2 Merion Chapter held an open meeting in the guild hall of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, Lower Merion. The general public had been invited and a good audience was in attendance. The hall was gaily decorated with flags, bunting, green branches, and roses. A spinning wheel was conspicuously displayed. The Chapter gave a fine historic, literary, and musical programme. The Chapter Choral sang for the first time the Chapter hymn, set to the Welsh hymn tune "Mear," and the Chapter song set to the Welsh air "March of the men of Harlech." The verses were composed by Miss Margaret B. Harvey. Major Moses Veale delivered a patriotic address. The hall was secured through the courtesy of Rev. Henry A. F. Hoyt, the same who conducted the patriotic service on last Thanksgiving Day.

On June 9 Mrs. Clement A. Griscom entertained the national officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution at her beautiful home, "Dolobran," near Haverford. The officers of Merion Chapter were invited to meet the national officers and the Philadelphia Chapter. Mrs. Griscom's magnificent domain is in Lower Merion township, Merion Chapter's territory. Merion Chapter's members were proud to know that the distinguished guests would have an opportunity to see for themselves the transcendent sylvan beauties of Pennsylvania's far-famed Welsh tract. As to the charms of Mrs. Griscom as a hostess, and the ideal success of her entertainment, these are fruitful themes of themselves.

On June 19 Merion Chapter made an historic pilgrimage to Valley Forge, where the members were delightfully entertained by Valley Forge Chapter. An elegant picnic luncheon was served under the apple trees back of Washington's headquarters. Chester County Chapter was represented by Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent, and Mrs. J. T. Rothrock. The guests were received by Mrs. Anna M. Holstein, County Regent for Mont-

gomery County and Regent of Valley Forge Chapter. Other guests was members of the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. There was speechmaking and interchange of sentiments, and all the ladies and gentlemen present expressed themselves as having had a delightful and profitable time.

Merion Chapter was represented at the grand national celebration at Saratoga, July 4, by Miss Florence Heston Jones and Miss Ellen J. Heston. This was the only Chapter in Southeastern Pennsylvania represented. These ladies came home filled with patriotic inspiration, and regretted that every member had not been present.

Some months ago Mrs. Peter J. Hughes made the suggestion that Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, plant thirteen trees in Golden Gate Park, to represent the thirteen original States. Said trees to be planted in a semi-circle or arch, with Pennsylvania's tree for the keystone. Each State to send a tree from some historic spot, with earth from other historic localities to be placed about the roots. Sequoia Chapter has voted to adopt this suggestion, provided the Chapters in the thirteen original States coöperate. The tree planting is expected to take place October 10, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. Valley Forge Chapter will send Pennsylvania's tree. Merion Chapter has already sent parcels of historic earth from nearly every revolutionary locality in the vicinity of Philadelphia. New York will send a tree from Saratoga; Massachusetts, an elm from Concord Bridge.

Merion Chapter celebrated Welsh "Forefathers' Day" August 14, the two hundred and fourteenth anniversary of the arrival of the "Ship Lyon" on the Schuylkill, bringing the first company of Welsh colonists to Merion. A small company of patriotic women met at Pencoyd and drafted a letter to be sent to the president of Fairmount Park Steamboat Company asking that a steamboat be named the "Lyon" in memory of the historic vessel. The letter was signed Dora Harvey Munyon, Rebecca Longstreth Walker, Gertrude Harvey Hughes, Emma L. Nock, Florence Heston Jones, Beulah Harvey Whilldin, Margaret B. Harvey, Mary E. Harding, Marguerite Wynne Maxwell, Elizabeth W. De Armond, Julia Harvey

W. H. L.

Swope, Hannah Wynne Compton, Alice M. Rothermel, D. M. Cresswell. In reply, Mr. P. A. Dempsey, superintendent of the company, says that they will build a new boat next year which they will probably name the "Lyon."

Merion Chapter will erect a memorial stone on September 14 next to mark the place where Washington encamped September 14, 1777, on his way to Paoli. The ground is just above Merion meeting house. A small tract upon which to erect the stone has been presented to the Chapter by Samuel R. McDowell. The memorial stone will be a rough granite pillar, four feet high, with one smooth face for inscription. It will be dedicated with elaborate programme. The "Betsy Ross flag" will be used to drape the stone. Battery A, National Guard of Pennsylvania, will fire a salute. Major Moses Veale, United States Army, will deliver a patriotic oration. The general public is invited, and it is expected that a great crowd will be present. A number of distinguished guests will attend.—GERTRUDE HARVEY HUGHES, *Corresponding Secretary*.

HENDRICK HUDSON CHAPTER.—Miss Elizabeth Wendell Van Rensselaer, member of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, of Hudson, New York, gave a charming reception to the members of the Chapter May 30. Miss Van Rensselaer belongs to the Claverack or elder branch of the Fort Crailo or Greenbush Van Rensselaers, this branch being a younger branch of the family itself, and she is of the eighth generation in this country. Her collection of priceless heirlooms was shown the Chapter members and contained one hundred and ten pieces of old Dutch china, age unknown, but used in the fort, which was built in 1642, and afterwards buried during the Revolution. Other old family china over one hundred years old was of rare and beautiful Chinese and Wedgewood wares. The linen is very numerous, table cloths, sheets, bed spreads, pillow cases, towels, dozens of each, much of which stood in an unopened trunk for sixty years, from 1806 to 1866, and all bridal linen marked with the bride's initials and dating from 1693 to 1798. They were the property of: 1. Rachel Cuyler, married, 1693, Myn-dert Schuyler. 2. Anna, daughter of above, married, 1715,

Johannes De Peyster. 3. Anna, daughter of above, married, 1742, Volkert P. Douw. 4. Rachel, daughter of above, married, 1765, Col. Henry I. Van Rensselaer, of Claverack Manor. 5. Elizabeth (daughter of Harmanus Wendell and Catharine Van Rensselaer) married John, son of above and grandfather of Miss Van Rensselaer. A teatable, cup, saucer and gown of Anna (daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer), who married William Nicoll in 1690, were interesting. Great interest for the Joyal Daughters also centered in the chair and sword of Colonel Henry I. Van Rensselaer, of Claverack Battalion, the sword worn at Saratoga, a beautiful sideboard, chest of drawers, and two tables are pre-revolutionary; four caned chairs date from 1765, and a beautiful kase (Dutch linen press), settee, six chairs, and a French clock from 1650. The old Dutch silver, which was buried at Claverack Manor during the Revolution, contained two teapots, tankard, stand, mug, and three or four dozen spoons, tongs, etc., some as old as 1690. Besides these articles there were fans, shell combs, jewelry, spreads, testers, quilts, baby clothes worn in 1768, a satin christening blanket used since 1768, dresses, shawls, laces, Bibles, books, pictures, and papers all used before the Revolution and some of them very old. Miss Van Rensselaer represents the oldest and most prominent Dutch families of the State, and her collection of heirlooms is as fine as those often collected from many sources for a "Loan Exhibition."

BENNINGTON CHAPTER.—The ladies who compose the Bennington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated their annual fete day August 16, in a very pleasant manner. A reception was given them at the attractive home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. F. Abbott, from four to six p. m. About thirty ladies were present. The musical and literary entertainment was enjoyed by all. Miss Abbott sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in a most pleasing manner. Miss Valentine read an interesting and instructive paper concerning the early history of Vermont. Mrs. S. H. Blackmer read a selection—a poem. This was followed by "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," sung by Miss Abbott. Interest was caused by the Regent, Mrs. H. I. Norton, who called upon

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the ladies to give their reasons why they belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent, was the first who gave her experience. A tempting collation was served. The rooms were decorated with flags and sweet with flowers. All passed off in a manner most satisfactory to the members of the Chapter and the few invited guests who were present. The ladies have decided to make earnest efforts during the coming year toward the erection of a State Historical Museum for the preservation of the many valuable relics with which the town and State abound. The building will be fire-proof and will doubtless be erected near the Battle Monument, possibly upon the site of the State House which Colonel Baum did not capture August 16, 1777.—KATHERINE J. HUBBELL.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER.—On April 14, the John Marshall Chapter met with Mrs. T. A. MacGregor. Some months ago a prize of a five dollar gold coin was offered by the Chapter for the best original essay to be written by a pupil of the city public schools. This prize was won by Master William Rumsey Kinney, of the Third ward school, and his subject was the "Battle of Trenton." This essay was read and approved by the Chapter. The ladies were delightfully entertained with music by our hostess's lovely daughter, Miss Mathilde, and by Mrs. John Parker and Mrs. Maggie Ward Bell, two of our "Daughters;" after which a delicious luncheon was served.

May 9, the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. J. W. McCarty at her home in the suburbs. The day was perfectly lovely.

The house was beautifully decorated with bunting, flags, and flowers. Resolutions of sympathy and regrets were expressed by the Chapter on the death of one of our members and also an honorary Regent, Mrs. Fanny Thurston Ballard, who died in Vienna, Austria, in April last. Mrs. Ballard entered the Daughters of the American Revolution on five ancestors, was descended from the "Fighting Parson," of Virginia, Charles Minn Thurston, also of the Churchill and Oldham families. Truly a lovely and estimable gentlewoman. It was decided by the ladies to have the duplicate eligibility papers bound so that they would be better preserved. After a repast the ladies spent

a pleasant hour on the lawn. Mrs. Laura Talbot Ross, Chaplain of the Society, and Mrs. McCarty, Historian, both read historical papers; Mrs. Ross on her ancestor, Isham Talbot, Mrs. McCarty on Colonel Charles Scott, a revolutionary soldier and Governor of Kentucky.—MRS. J. W. MCCARTY, *Historian*.

BELOIT CHAPTER.—A most delightful gathering was held at the home of Mrs. G. L. Cole to organize a Beloit Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. James Peck, of Milwaukee, State Regent, was present, and by request presided at the meeting. Many matters of interest were discussed. Mrs. G. L. Cole having been appointed Regent by the National Society in April, the following additional officers were elected: Vice-Regent, Mrs. P. B. Yates; Secretary, Miss E. V. Todd; Treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Brittan; Registrar, Mrs. E. P. Hausen; Historian, Miss Sarah Wheeler. The Chapter, which is the fourth to be organized in the State, starts with the constitutional number of charter members with quite a number of applications to be perfected.

The hall and parlors were artistically decorated with flags and red, white, and blue ribbon; the same idea was also prettily carried out in floral decorations. After the business was completed tea was served to the guests, about twenty-five in all. A little silk flag beside each name card kept one in mind of the occasion as well as a bunch of red and white carnations tied with blue ribbon. The same color scheme was very cleverly carried out with each course, and every one present was more than pleased to be counted among the members of the Chapter so auspiciously organized.

Mrs. Peck is a very pleasant lady to meet and told much about the Society, its aims and working in other places, and did much through her suggestions and ideas to start the Chapter out with the enthusiasm necessary to make it a success.

Much credit is due Mrs. Cole for her labors which have been untiring in the work preliminary to the organization. It is necessary in order to become a member of the Society to be a lineal descendant from one who rendered actual service to the country at the time of the Revolutionary War and to prove it by proper credentials.

ASTENROGEN CHAPTER.—Friday morning, June 5, an informal gathering of the members of the Astenrogen Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Little Falls, was held at the home of the Regent, Miss Clara Hale Rawdon, in honor of the State Regent, Miss Forsyth. The exceedingly warm weather did not prevent a large attendance of the Daughters, all of them being present except three. The guests from out of town were Mrs. H. G. Munger, Mrs. J. D. Henderson, Miss Male Wood, and Mrs. W. C. Prescott, from Herkimer; and Mrs. Frey, Miss Frey, and Mrs. Beach, from Palatine Bridge. Miss Forsyth gave a very interesting address and spoke of the occasion that had called them together, the presentation of the charter. She said it gave her great pleasure to be present, and to see so much interest manifested, complimenting the Regent on her energy and perseverance. Miss Rawdon accepted the charter in behalf of the Chapter, and said:

Madam, our State Regent, and Members Astenrogen Chapter: Amid the vexations and disappointments attending the formation of most societies there is generally, I think, to those most interested, one bright hope, which is never lost, like a golden thread in a somber fabric, or the beacon which shining afar guides through the gloom and past the breakers when sorely discouraged we feel inclined to let go the helm, and drift, making shipwreck of the work ardently undertaken, and so I think you may understand something of my feeling, when I tell you this morning brings the realization of that which has cheered me when most disheartened, the firm hope that we, as a Chapter, honored by the presence of our State Regent, might receive this charter from her gracious hand. Madam Regent, in the name of Astenrogen Chapter, I receive it, more to us now, that it has by you been so graciously bestowed than it otherwise would have been. This charter, bears the pictured face of Mary Washington, a constant reminder of the great truth that woman's influence in the home is a potent factor in purifying the politics of our beloved land, by early instilling into the youthful minds that the country's welfare, not individual advancement, is the great principle involved. The names engraven below, show to the world that in this city and vicinity were enough women "proud of their heritage" and anxious to demonstrate the fact by united definite action in this great cause. The signature of President General, Registrar General, and the seal and ribbon of the National Society, attest that we, too, are now a vital party in this great organization.

And while we rejoice let us not forget her whose hope was to see the harvest garnered from the seed she planted; one who in the midst of suffering questioned often of the progress made, never doubting, hope-

ful to the last ; one whose life work was early ended, and who this fine June morning quietly sleeps amid the fragrance of southern blossoms—the first Regent appointed in Little Falls, Mrs. Frank A. Willard.

Members of Astenrogen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, let us see to it that we add to this great volume which is commanding the attention and interest of thousands, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Let us see to it, I repeat, that we add a Chapter on whose pages only noblest deeds shall be recorded. Let our motives be pure, our aims lofty ; let us be united in thought and action, our patriotism ever increasing. Then, and then only, will great results follow our work for “home and country, and for God.” Then will deeds, not words, answer the oft repeated question, of what good is the “Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Miss Rawdon's address was received with a great deal of enthusiasm. Refreshments were served and afterwards the guests from out of town were taken for a delightful drive about the city.—FRANCES M. C. PRESCOTT, *Historian*.



DR. SETH CAPRON.

[Written and read before the Milwaukee Chapter by Mrs. Louisa K. Capron Thiers, No. 10,844.]

DR. SETH CAPRON was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, September 23, 1762. He was the oldest son of Elisha, son of Jonathan, son of Banfield, the first Capron that came to America.

Banfield, with three boys about his own age, fourteen years, schoolmates, agreed together to leave their friends in England and come to this country. Finding a vessel about to sail they concealed themselves in the hold, with food enough for a few days, and sailed from Chester, Cheshire County, a seaport on the north of England, in the year 1674. When the vessel was about four days out they were discovered, and after some parley allowed to continue on the voyage.

He lived in Massachusetts until 1752, when he died at the age of ninety-two years, leaving a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters.

The great-great-grandson of Banfield, Seth Capron, was too young to be drafted when the war broke out, and too short in stature to pass inspection at muster. In 1781, at the time of his country's greatest peril, it is known that he managed, by elevating himself upon his toes, to pass the mustering officer, and so enlisted at the age of nineteen. He first served as private, afterwards as corporal in Colonel Shephard's regiment, and first heard the music of artillery at the siege of Newport,

attached to General Lafayette's corps of light infantry. It was there that a cannon ball, aimed at the General, grazed the top of his head.

He took part in the battle of White Plains, was then transferred to headquarters at West Point under Washington, where he served during the remainder of the war, commanding the barge that conveyed the "Father of his Country" to Elizabethtown Point, where he was the last man to receive the General's benediction.

He then returned to his native town, Attleboro, where his father, Elisha Capron, owned a comfortable farm. About that time his father was induced to sell it and take his pay in continental money. A few days after the sale was closed the Government was declared bankrupt. The Script was worthless.

The young man then began the study of medicine with Dr. Bazeleel Mann, an eminent physician and man of letters of that day, who served his country during the war, his fellow-citizens having placed him upon the Committee of Safety, Correspondence, and Judiciary, services that the time of 1776 demanded of its best citizens.

Dr. Mann was the great-grandson of William Mann, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who was grandson of Sir Charles Mann, of Kent County, England, knighted in 1625 for loyalty to his king, Charles I.

It may be well here to refer to the method of obtaining a medical profession in those days. There were but two schools of medicine in the country. The one at Harvard College, just established, and that at New Haven, organized in 1784. But by reason of the dangers and expense of traveling they were by no means well attended.

In general the medical education was such as the student could pick up by serving as an apprentice to some noted practitioner, which combined the duties of a student with many menial affairs. He ground the powders, mixed the pills, rode with the Doctor on his rounds, held the basin when the patient was bled, helped to adjust the plasters, sew wounds, and run with the vials of medicine from one end of town to the other. It was a white day when such a young man enjoyed the rare good fortune of dissecting a half putrid arm. So great, indeed,

was the difficulty of obtaining anatomical subjects that the medical school at Harvard College made a single body do duty for a whole year.

Under such circumstances the Doctor's knowledge was practical, and derived from personal experience rather than from books. The advantages of study were sparingly enjoyed. Few physicians boasted of a library of fifty volumes.

His apprenticeship ended, the student returned to his native town to assume the practice of medicine. At that period, with the exception of the minister and the judge, the doctor was the most important personage in the community. His genial face, his engaging manners, the sincerity with which he inquired after the carpenter's daughter, and the interest he took in the family of the poorest laborer made him the favorite for miles around. He knew the names and personal history of the occupants of every house he passed. The farmers' lads pulled off their hats to him and the girls dropped courtesies as he passed. Sunshine and rain, daylight and darkness, were alike to him. He would ride ten miles in the darkest night over the worst of roads in a pelting storm to administer a dose of calomel to an old woman or attend a child in a fit.

The drugs were stowed away on the shelves of the village store, among heaps of shoes, Rohan hats, packages of seeds and flitches of bacon.

The physician was compelled to compound his own drugs, make his own tinctures and put up his own prescriptions. His saddle-bag was the only drug store within forty miles. Each spring the blood must be purified, the kidneys excited, and the damsel who fainted profusely bled. Large doses of senna and manna, and rhubarb and molasses taken daily. It is safe to say that more medicine was taken every year by the well than is now taken by the sick in the same time.

Water was denied the patient tormented with fever. In its stead was given a small quantity of clam juice. Mercury was taken until the lips turned blue and the gums fell away from the teeth.

The writer has a vivid recollection, when about eight years old, in a raging fever, pleading for water; the nurse handed the pitcher and the child satisfied her burning thirst. Her

brother, overhearing what was going on, rushed into the room exclaiming: "You will kill her," but it was too late.

Dr. Capron, having obtained his profession, entered upon the practice in 1789, first in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and married Eunice Mann, daughter of Dr. Bazeleel Mann, referred to before.

In 1806 he removed to Oneida County, New York, traveling across the country in his own carriage with his wife and four young sons—a long and tedious journey of five hundred miles. He located at Whitesboro, now a part of the city of Utica, then a small village composed of a few families of rare culture and refinement.

Here, by diligent attention to his profession, he secured a handsome competency.

Aside from his profession he took a great interest in manufacturing, thoroughly convinced that the establishment of manufactories, upon a permanent basis, was essential to the independence and prosperity of the country. He built the first cotton and afterwards the first woolen mill, it is said, in the United States, and laid the foundation of its present magnificent industries. Associated with him in this enterprise were Dewitt Clinton, Elisha Jenkins, and Francis Bloodgood, of Albany, New York.

In 1814, the youngest son being between ten and eleven years of age, the father fifty-five, mother fifty, there came a daughter into the family. At a time when everybody knew everybody else it caused no little excitement. Years afterwards a gentleman called, saying he was anxious to see the child "born out of due time," as he expressed it.

The parents had brought with them the New England customs and in a measure the religious beliefs prevalent at that time. If the doctor was held in great respect in old New England, what shall we say of the minister? In no other section of the country had religion so firm a hold upon the affections of the people. They looked upon the pastor with reverence and awe. He was to them a just man made perfect, a sure guide to truth.

Under such influences the mother hardly dare question his

teachings, but she did draw the line when he proclaimed from the pulpit that "Hell was paved with infants not a span long."

Dr. Capron was quite independent and advanced in his views, consequently discussions were frequent, not bitter, but decided. The children's almost daily intellectual food was different opinions upon such subjects as "original sin," "foreordination," "freedom of the will," &c., but the father's wise counsels and loving words, that always fell from his lips, made him the idol of his sons from youth to old age.

The mother ordered well her household, being a woman of strong intellect; she commanded, through a long life, the respect and love of all who knew her.

When Dr. Capron located in Oneida County the Indian in his paint and feathers lived in wigwams and roamed in the forests on the banks of the Mohawk. The writer well remembers seeing a tall Indian open the front door, stalk through the house, and without saying by your leave, help himself to a drink of water, clad in little else than a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

There could have been no lunatic asylum in the first quarter of the present century. The insane roamed about the country at their will and were the terror of the children. The cry, "Mother Kimball is coming," would send every one, old and young, indoors, as she made frequent tramps through the town.

There were no stoves in those days, but large cavernous fireplaces, which took up half the side of a room, sending half the smoke into the room and half the heat up the chimney, as you enjoyed the sensation of roasting on one side and freezing on the other.

The cooking was done in pots and kettles on hooks hung on cranes over the fire.

Large brick ovens were built in beside the fireplace in the kitchen, in which the baking for the family was done once a week, on Saturday. Great pains were taken to prepare the wood, about three feet long, split fine and carefully dried. It took about two hours to heat the oven. In the meantime the housewife would prepare the beans, meat, bread, and pies. When the oven had attained the proper degree of heat the coals were removed with a long-handled iron shovel, at the risk of

the face, hands, and clothes. The beans and meat were first put in and the door closed for fifteen or twenty minutes, then the bread and pies. The beans and brown bread must be left in until Sunday morning breakfast, as no work could be done on the Sabbath, not a bed made from six o'clock Saturday until six Sunday night.

What a day of torture the Sabbath was to a child. To breathe was about all the privilege allowed them, unless it might be to look at the few cheerful pictures in the Bible, of Cain killing Abel, children eaten by bears, Daniel in the lion's den.

" No man without a fine
Dare walk the street,
Or at the tavern dine."

Dr. Capron removed to Walden, Orange County, New York, in 1823 in a canal boat from Utica to Albany, the Erie canal having been completed. It was thought to be a wonderful advance in the mode of traveling. So comfortable, if one got tired of the boat they could stop the boat, get out and walk on the bank, or tow-path, as it was called. From Albany to Newburgh, on the Hudson, by steamboat, ninety-five miles, it took two days and one night; on landing, as there were no wharves, you were sent on shore in a rowboat.

He resided in Walden until his death, September 4, 1835, after an eventful life of seventy-four years.

In a periodical of that day it was said of him: "He was a man of great integrity and moral worth, uncommon ardor, industry, and enterprise. Few have led more active lives, and few have accomplished more. His mild, persuasive manners, the honesty and goodness of his purposes, and the uniform correctness of his example gave him a wonderful influence over the villagers. Obedience followed his will as if he had been invested with absolute power. The village will long mourn for him as a father."

"Dust unto dust" and to his God
Earth has resigned the trust he gave,
Yet memory shrines the burial sod,
And marks it as the good man's grave.

LOUISA KIRWAN CAPRON THIERS.

COLONEL JOSEPH McDOWELL.

IN February, 1776, Joseph McDowell, Jr., young as he was, went in his brother's regiment—some accounts state as major—on the expedition against the Scotch Tories. In July the Cherokees burst upon the Catawba settlements, killing thirty-seven persons on the 10th and 11th of that month, and beleaguering a fort in which were Colonel and Major McDowell, with nine other men and a hundred and twenty women and children. The Indians were driven off.

Major McDowell served in the ensuing fall in his brother's regiment on Rutherford's campaign against the Cherokees in 1779, and on the Storm expedition early in 1780, after the Tories, sharing in the victory at Ransom's Mill—"the same Joseph McDowell," says the old pensioner, Joseph Dobson, "who was afterwards general."

He was next in service at Earle's Ford on Pacolet, at Musgrove's Mill, King's Mountain, and Cowpens. He served a tour in the spring of 1781 against Cornwallis. In August, 1781, and again in March, 1782, Major McDowell led expeditions, chastising the Cherokees, and in the fall of 1782 he commanded the Burke regiment on a campaign against the same troublesome tribe under the leadership of his brother, General McDowell.

Colonel McDowell and his cousin of the same name were both much engaged in the public service, the former distinguished from the latter while in the State Legislature by the appendage of "Jr." to his name. In Burke County they were familiarly known as "Quaker Meadow Joe" or "Congress Joe," and the other as "Pleasant Garden Joe."

Colonel McDowell, of the Quaker Meadows, and afterwards of John's River, served in the House of Commons in 1787, 1788, 1791, and 1792; and in 1788 he was a member of the State Convention for the consideration of the Federal Constitution. He served two terms in Congress, 1793-95, and 1797-99, taking an active part in the debates of that body against the Alien and Sedition laws and other Federal measures of that day. In 1797 he was a commissioner for running the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee. His death

occurred at his home of apoplexy, August 11, 1801, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and he was buried at the Quaker Meadows, where some rude stones and a large tree at the head of his grave mark the place of his repose.

He married Margaret, daughter of Colonel George Moffett, of Virginia, leaving two sons and six daughters.

"He was," says Moore, the North Carolina historian, "the recognized leader of the Republican party in the western counties and was eminent for his sagacious leadership in civil matters as he had been dauntless and successful in the late war. He was no inconsiderable an antagonist in debate, and throughout his life he was the idol of the western people of North Carolina. That it was Joseph McDowell, of Quaker Meadows, who commanded the Burke troops at King's Mountain, has been called in question, not by any of his associate heroes of the Revolutionary War, nor by the historians of the country, but chiefly by the descendant of his namesake cousin and brother-in-law of Pleasant Garden.

"Both having borne the same name, resided in the same county, and both having unquestionably served in that battle—the younger of Pleasant Garden, as a captain under his elder cousin—have lead to the confusion and mistake. The descendants of the captain who fought in the battle and brought home as trophies some of Ferguson's table set, still preserved in the family, have drawn therefrom the erroneous conclusions that he was the major who commanded the Burke troops on that service." Colonel Shelby in his narrative cited by the Tennessee historians, Haywood and Ramsey, and in his pamphlet of 1823, states that Major McDowell who was at King's Mountain was the brother of Colonel Charles McDowell, and no less than three survivors of McDowell's command, Captain David Vance, John Spelt, and James Thopson, make the same assertion, fully corroborated by Robert Henry and Benjamin Sharp, two other King's Mountain men.

The coincidence of Spelt and Sharp about Major McDowell freely permitting his soldiers to burn rails at camp at the Quaker Meadows, confirms this view of the matter, as does the anecdote of the treatment of the British officers at the Quaker Meadows by Mrs. McDowell, the mother of the major.

Henry Rutherford, son of General Rutherford, and General Thomas Love, of Buncombe, both well acquainted with General Joseph McDowell, declared that he was the brother of General Charles McDowell, and the Burke leader at King's Mountain.

A letter of the late N. W. Woodfin, whose lady was of the McDowell connection, makes the same statement, confirmed by Misses Mary and Myra A. Dickson, granddaughters of General Charles McDowell, and also by Hon. J. C. Harper, derived from Colonel Wm. Davenport, who knew all the McDowells.

The late Hon. Joseph McDowell, of Ohio (my honored father), and Harvey C. McDowell, Sr., late of Missouri, sons of General Joseph McDowell, never had a doubt on the subject. The venerable Mrs. Samuel V. Carson, who from her McDowell and Carson connection, has had good opportunities for learning the family traditions, declares that it was Joseph McDowell, of the Quaker Meadows, who led the Burke troops at King's Mountain.

The historians, Haywood, Ramsey, Lossing, Wheeler, Hunter, Moore, Lyman, C. Draper, F. M. Green, and Donahoes' Magazine, all take the same view. If, therefore, the statements of those who shared in the campaign and at Cowpens, and all our historians who refer to the subject, are to be credited, Joseph McDowell, of the Quaker Meadows, was unquestionably the major who led the Burke troops at King's Mountain.

It was doubtless in recognition of his revolutionary leadership that he was in after years made a general of the militia.

Facts are stubborn things and in connection with statements from Colonel McDowell's sons, personal friends and comrades, who shared in the campaign with him, are taken as competent testimony; there can be no further doubt on the subject that Colonel Joseph McDowell, of Quaker Meadows, my illustrious grandfather, was in command of the Burke troops at King's Mountain.

VIRGINIA McDOWELL STOCKTON,

Historian of Wah-Wil-A-Way Chapter, D. A. R.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO CONTRIBUTORS!

WRITE on one side of paper only; use commercial note. Be careful to write proper names very distinctly. Short reports more desirable. All contributions will appear as soon as opportunity permits.

THE FIRST PAPER MONEY.

BILLS OF CREDIT.—The first bills of credit or paper money issued in the English-American colonies were put forth by Massachusetts in 1690 to pay the troops who went on an expedition against Quebec under Sir William Phipp. In 1691 they were made by the court legal tender in all payments.

In 1755 the Virginia Assembly voted \$100,000 toward the support of the colonial service. The Assembly authorized the issue of treasury notes, the first paper money in Virginia.

BOARD OF WAR.—On the 13th of June, 1776, Congress appointed John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, James Wilson and John Rutledge commissioners constituting a "Board of War and Ordinance." Richard Peters was appointed secretary. This was the beginning of the War Department.

MONEY OF THE WORLD.—Gibbons said the value of money has been settled by general consent to express our wants and our property, as letters were invented to express our ideas. The industrial habits, the taste and social conditions of a people may make a commodity money which among another race would be an impassable money.

For instance, wampum was the money of the early patriots. Tobacco of the early Virginians and Marylanders. Rock salt long served the Abyssinians as money. Cocoa the Aboriginal Mexicans. Tea compressed into small cakes the Russians. Furs, the people of the northern countries. Cattle and sheep alike by the Greeks, and the Romans, who conquered the

Greeks, and by the Teutons who conquered the Romans, and because it was easier to carry around the picture of a cow than the cow itself might have been the leading string to all paper money.

Wampum had depreciated in value as currency in consequence of over-production, and a death-blow was given to it as a circulating medium in New England by an order from the authorities of Massachusetts not to receive it in payment for taxes.

As soon as a coin came to the Colony of Massachusetts by trade with the West Indies it was sent to England to pay for goods purchased there. To stop this drain of specie Massachusetts set up a mint and coined silver threepences, sixpences, and shillings, each bearing the figure of a pine tree on one side and the words "New England" on the other.

The silver was alloyed a quarter below the English standard, with the expectation that a debased coin would be kept at home.

These coins bore the date of 1652 or 1662. Some coin had been made in Bermuda for Virginia in 1644.

In 1722-23 William Wood obtained a royal patent for coining small money for the English plantations in America. It was made of pinchbeck, an alloy of copper and tin. This base coin was strenuously opposed in the Colonies.

A writer of the time speaking of the speculation said, Wood had "the conscience to make thirteen shillings out of a pound of brass."

In 1784 Congress adopted a report from a committee of which Jefferson was chairman, recommending to strike four coins upon the basis of the Spanish mill dollar as follows: A gold piece of the value of ten dollars, a dollar in silver, a tenth of a dollar in silver and a hundredth of a dollar in copper. This was the origin of our copper cent, silver dime, dollar, and golden eagle.

THE papers proving the lineage of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe are in the hands of Mrs. Seymour, Registrar General. Also those of Mrs. Sara T. Robinson, widow of the first Governor of Kansas. They will be in the fold of the Society at the October meeting.

THE Chapter at Wilmington has taken the name of "The George Clinton Chapter." An interesting sketch of George Clinton by the Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Nichols, will soon appear in the Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Memorial Hall Fund are being received every month. Since our last issue the Bristol Chapter, of Bristol, Rhode Island, has forwarded to the Treasurer General one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150), the proceeds of a concert and colonial tea given by the Chapter; the conference of Daughters of the American Revolution at Estill Springs, Kentucky, held two progressive euchre and ten pin parties, and forwarded the proceeds, sixteen dollars (\$16), through their State Regent, Mrs. Pope; and four more members of the Warren and Prescott Chapter, Mrs. David Hall Rice, Mrs. Joseph L. Bigelow, Mrs. William Appleton, and Mrs. Henry T. Dobson, have sent contributions, the first three ten dollars each and the last-named five dollars. Let us hope that this month, which witnesses the return home of many of the Daughters, will also witness an increased interest in all the objects for which the Society was founded.

THE General Frelinghuysen Chapter joined in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States:

You are cordially invited to participate in the centennial celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, to be held under the auspices of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, at their headquarters on the grounds surrounding the Wallace House, Somerville, New Jersey, on Saturday, September 19, 1896.

It was in this house that Washington resided during the winter of 1778 and spring of 1779, while his army was encamped at Middlebrook.

Addresses will be delivered on the grounds and a luncheon provided, the exercises beginning at twelve o'clock. If you desire to be present, kindly sign and return the enclosed card by September 11.

LOUISE ANDERSON,
JAMES J. BERGEN,
J. B. CORNELL,
GEORGE LA MONTE,
ROBERT F. STOCKTON,

J. W. BALLANTINE,
A. L. C. HARDWICKE,
CAROLINE J. OTIS,
EMILY G. STEVENS,
JOHN WHITEHEAD,

E. E. BATCHELLER,
F. B. LEE,
P. C. VAN NUYS,

ERNEST E. COE,
MARY N. PUTNAM,
RICHARD F. STEVENS, *Chairman,*
Committee of Arrangements.

OUR LIBRARY.

AFTER fingering the pages of dry records of names and dates it is a pleasant relief to turn to the more intimate details of a by-gone time as they were lived by some true-hearted man or woman. When I search out and piece together the incidents of an ancestor's life, it seems as though he ceased to be a mere name and became to me a personal friend with definite characteristics and perhaps features. Only in such detailed study of an individual is it possible to form a vivid idea of the life of an epoch or its prevailing modes of thought. This fact is the *raison d' être* of a series of volumes now being published, which relate, most happily, to women of our colonial and revolutionary times. Their aim "is not only to present carefully studied portraits of the most distinguished women" of those times, "but to offer as a background for these portraits pictures of the domestic and social, instead of the political and other public, life of the people in successive periods of national development." As related by Mrs. Earle, the story of the life of Margaret,* wife of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, brings that sweet Puritan very near to us, and shows us clear pictures of what her home life must have been, both in the Old and New Englands. She represents the ideal wife of her time and sphere, even as Dolly Madison† does of her more modern age and more public sphere. It is easier to make the acquaintance of the latter since she really talked to our mothers, though one can never forget that Mrs. Madison, the President's wife, was a *grande dame* of the days before formality went out of fashion.

* Margaret Winthrop, by Alice Morse Earle. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1895. 12 mo. pp. XIII and 341. Price \$1.25.

† Dolly Madison, by Maud Wilder Goodwin. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1896. 12 mo. pp. XIV and 287. Price \$1.25.

Turning from the interesting women with the wish we might have more of them, I find "Three Men of Letters,"* "chapters in literary, biography and criticism," with George Berkeley, Timothy Dwight, and Joel Barlow as the subjects. The thorough learning and graceful style of Professor Tyler make this a book one is sure to read from cover to cover.

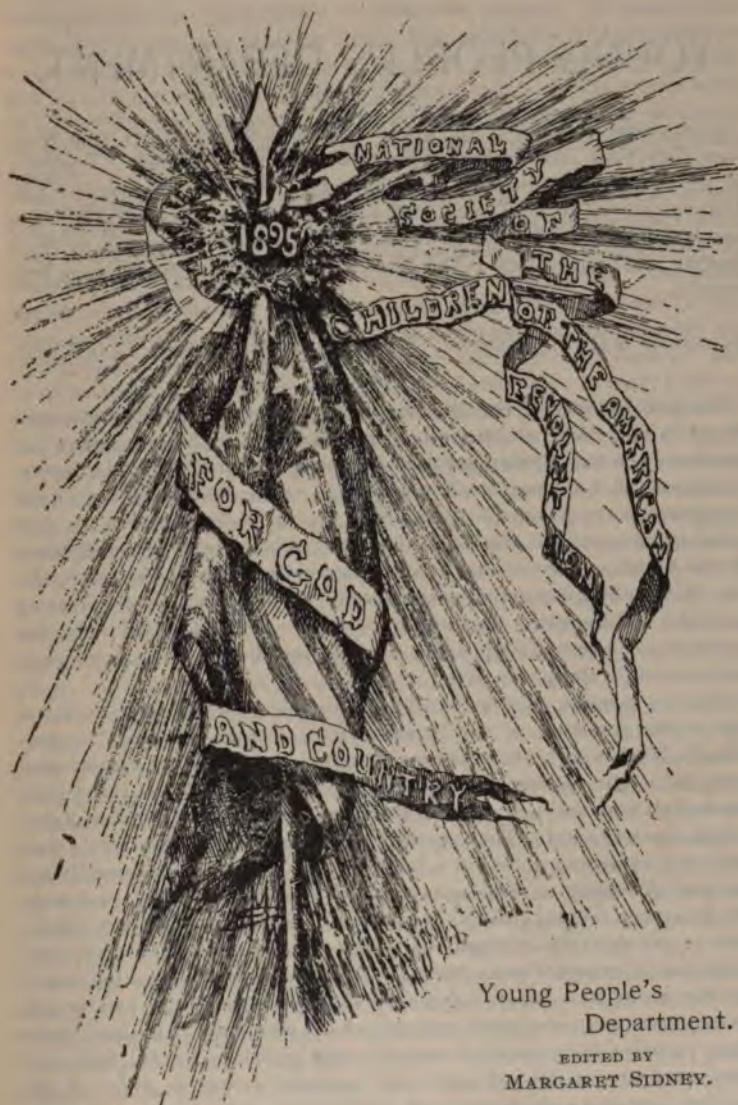
Mrs. Smith's brief biographies of Governors of Virginia,† from 1492 to 1892, show, if any fresh evidence be needed, what a host of great names are on the roll of honor of that noble State. Such a work of reference is useful wherever found.

To complete the list of biographies which are on our shelves I have only to mention Washington Irving's "Life of George Washington." This classic needs no more than mere mention to revive pleasant memories among book lovers.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

* *Three Men of Letters*, by Moses Coit Tyler. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1895. 12 mo. pp. V and 200.

† *The Governors of Virginia*, by Margaret Vowell Smith. W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., Washington, 1893.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

In the post of honor at the grand floral parade September 1, at Saratoga, New York, was the float of the "Bemis Heights Society," Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. George P. Lawton, President. The float was drawn by eight oxen, and was elegantly decorated with flowers, beside the garden of children it carried; little Daniel Lawton in front bearing aloft the colors. The float was number one in the long procession.

THADDEUS MALTBY CHAPTER, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The first Society of the Children of the American Revolution established in the State of Minnesota was organized in March, under the presidency of Mrs. Frederick Emory Foster (member of St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution). At the State meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in St. Paul, March 19, 1896, under the Regency of Mrs. R. M. Newport, this Society of the Children of the American Revolution took an interesting part in the exercises. The children had assembled at the door of the hall in which the meeting was held, and knocking for admittance they marched forward under the leadership of the standard bearer, saluting the flag as he took his position in front of the platform.

The first meeting of this Society for organization was held April 11, 1896, at the residence of the President (Mrs. Frederick Emory Foster). Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. John Quincy Adams, State Promoter, Children of the American Revolution, and a number of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were present. The meeting was opened by all singing "America" and repeating the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Foster then formally announced the name of the Society to be "Thaddeus Maltby," and made the members present (thirty) an address of welcome. She related the story of the short life of Thaddeus Maltby, who was the third son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fowler Maltby. He enlisted at the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, being then eighteen years of age, and for gallant conduct was soon made corporal of his company. He lived to see some victories, but unused to hardship and privation he fell fatally ill from exposure at Ticonderoga, and was sent home to die. Of his brothers, one was a student at Yale, another was in the army, and of the youngest none was large enough to undertake to bring home the dying soldier. A young cousin was, therefore, sent for him, and from the northern army to Northford, Connecticut, the long journey was per-

formed slowly and painfully, both boys riding the same horse, Thaddeus leaning forward on his cousin's shoulders for support. Exhausted and spent, he reached the pleasant home from which he had departed but a few months before strong and brave, dying shortly after his return, and leaving no descendant to tell of his heroic sacrifice. This brief story of a short life was learned, said Mrs. Foster, from a bundle of old family letters, and the facts since verified from printed records at the State Library.

The programme prepared for the meeting was of much interest and well carried out. The President introduced Mrs. R. M. Newport, State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution, who made a brief address and told the children of the boyhood of Washington. She asked the members to express their views of Washington as a boy, soldier, and man, and the replies evinced that the children had studied seriously and had acquired many facts relating to the Father of his Country. The President named the following officers for the Society: Standard Bearer, John Walker Adams, descendant of Simon Adams; Recording Secretary, Lucy Comstock, descendant of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Corresponding Secretary, Martha Neal, descendant of George Southwick, who was killed at Lexington; Registrar, Alfred Clark Foster, descendant of General Seth Murray; Treasurer, Charles Hensel. Mrs. Foster announced that she might name other officers as need arose for them. The first paper, by Gertrude Power (aged ten years), was remarkably good and very well read, the subject "Washington." Pauline Griggs read a very able paper on Lafayette, showing in her treatment of the subject thought beyond her years. Harriet D. Moore recited "Paul Revere's Ride" in a spirited manner, receiving much applause. Little Elizabeth Deming, aged seven years, a great-great-neice of Betsy Ross, who made the first national flag, appeared in the costume of "America"—a skirt of red and white satin stripes with tunic of blue satin bespangled with silver stars and trimmed with silver fringe, high-heeled slippers of red satin on her tiny feet, and a red liberty cap on her blonde head. She sang with great spirit and abandon the "Star Spangled Banner," her high, but sweet, childish voice, bringing tears to the eyes of some of the older persons present.

Mrs. Newport presented the President with a gavel of elm, mounted with silver and engraved with the name of the Society and donor. The State Regent also presented the Standard Bearer, John Walker Adams, with a souvenir spoon, as a memento of the occasion when he bore the national emblem at the head of the Society at the State meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution.* Martha Murray Foster, great-great-granddaughter of General Seth Murray, presented the Society with a beautiful banner of her own workmanship and design; the obverse side of blue satin bearing the name of the Society in silver letters,

* John Walker Adams is a beautiful boy of six and the proud possessor of a large, and handsome flag, which he purchased with money of his own, saved for the purpose

and the coat of arms of the Maltby family in colors, with its motto, "*Quod Severis Metis*" (as you sow, so shall ye reap); the reverse side of cream colored satin, bearing in colors the Insignia of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, a golden eagle holding a Continental flag surrounded by a blue garter, inscribed "Children of the American Revolution" in gold letters. The banner was greeted with three cheers, with another three for the Thaddeus Maltby Society. In bringing the meeting to a close the President admonished the members to be always loyal to their Society, to work for it, endeavoring to increase its membership and its power for good. Each member should help, and all pull together, remembering that "united we stand, divided we fall." She urged them to continue the search for records of their ancestors who gave them this glorious country, a magnificent inheritance. She wanted them to be proud of their ancestry, "for," as it has been truly said, "those who take no pride in their ancestry will do nothing worthy of the remembrance of posterity." She desired them to remember, too, that their country's flag was the most beautiful of any in the world, a fact never so fully realized as when one has traveled or lived in foreign lands, as she had. In Europe the American flag is rarely seen by the traveler, but in the seaports of China and Japan is more frequently in evidence. In the port of Yokohama, Japan, the American flag was always raised to announce the arrival of the mail steamer from the United States, and when homeward bound she had often strained her eyes to catch the last gleam of the stars and stripes on the ships as they disappeared from view down the bay. From the verandah of her house in Hong Kong, China, she could look over the harbor, where were assembled ships and steamers of all nations. On the Queen's birthday, Hong Kong being an English colony, the men-of-war and the shipping were dressed with flags and bunting from stem to stern; but of all the national emblems there so bravely displayed the most beautiful and most inspiring was our own star-spangled banner.

The members and guests then adjourned to the dining-room where refreshments were served, after which the guests examined and admired the rare and unique collection of curios and porcelain gathered together by Mrs. Foster during her extensive travels and long residence in China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. The house is almost entirely furnished with articles from these foreign lands—antique chairs, tables and cabinets of deeply carved blackwood and teak from China and India; tapestries and embroideries from Japan and Siam; cabinets full of old blue and white china; exquisite carvings in ivory, with rare and priceless pieces of lacquer, copper and bronzes scattered over the tables—an assembled and magnificent use to decorate this beautiful American home.

Next to the room of Mrs. Maltby's brother, Jonathan Maltby, also son of the first, fought his Revolutionary War as first lieutenant and captain of a company, and as commander of the Argus, a cutter in the service of the United States for the collection of the revenue. His commis-

sion as lieutenant was signed by John Hancock, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, October 12, 1776, and his commission as captain by George Washington, March 21, 1791. General Isaac Maltby was the fifth son of Benjamin Maltby and Elizabeth Fowler Maltby, and was next to the youngest brother of Thaddeus. General Isaac Maltby served all through the War of 1812, and was a distinguished soldier and scholar. He graduated from Yale in 1786, at the age of nineteen. His commissions are in the possession of his granddaughter, the president of the Thaddeus Maltby Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Frederick Emory Foster, the youngest child of the youngest child (Martha Church Maltby, wife of Harlow Swain Love, both deceased). Brigadier General Isaac Maltby was the author of three books on military science, viz: *Elements of War*, *Military Tactics*, and *Court Martial*. General Maltby married Lucinda Murray, the only child of General Seth Murray and Elizabeth White, his wife. General Murray also served his country from the beginning to the end of the American Revolution, and the roll of the company organized by him at Hatfield, of which he was captain, and his commission as lieutenant colonel are in the possession of his great-granddaughter, Martha Maltby Love Foster (Mrs. Frederick Emory Foster). General Murray's other commissions, including that of brigadier general, signed by John Hancock, are in the possession of other members of the family.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

At the meeting of the "Conrad Weiser" Society, Reading, Pennsylvania, held at "Graustein," the resident of the President, Mrs. Daniel Ermentrout, an interesting incident was the presentation of a silk flag to the Society by Mrs. Mary Phillipi, of good old patriotic stock, who told the story of this patriotic flag, which is a very precious one to her. Her husband was born on the 4th of July nearly three score and ten years ago, in the old hotel at the foot of the Hill road. To properly celebrate this event in the centennial year she gave a reception on the evening of July 4. A large life-size portrait of General Washington, draped with the American flag, was arranged on a table under the chandelier, facing the entire company on entering. Beside it stood her young daughter arrayed as the Goddess of Liberty, with a silken flag drawn sash-wise from shoulder to waist, to receive the guests for the mother.

Before the year was ended the little girl was dead, and the flag she wore, remained in the same folds and wrappings untouched until presented to the Conrad Weiser Society on Saturday. It was a comfort to the mother to feel that it was just as her little daughter had left it, and she could not easily have parted with it except for the Children of the American Revolution, who, she is glad to know, will guard it for her. She asked that it be known as the Carrie Phillipi flag.

She next told the children of the first firework exhibition given in Reading on July 4, just seventy years ago. For the purpose, her Grandfather Levering solicited subscriptions from prominent citizens, went to Philadelphia on horseback to make purchases, and brought with him an expert to attend to their display at night from the slope of Mt. Penn, overlooking the entire city. The old subscription list is still in her possession.

Mrs. Ermentrout, on behalf of the Society, received the flag in a sympathetic, touching manner, and in addition, the children gave Mrs. Philippi a vote of thanks.

Two interesting papers, describing interesting incidents connected with the 4th of July, 1776, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence were read by Misses Catharine H. Benade and Mary C. Snyder.

There was afterwards a display of the insignia and beautiful stationery permitted the use of the Society. The exercises were diversified by the singing of all the well-known national airs, and after partaking of some refreshments the meeting adjourned.

TACOMA, WASH., July 5, 1896.

Dear Mrs. Lothrop: On the Fourth of July the members of the Mary Lanpheer Society and their mothers, with several friends, were entertained by the President, Mrs. J. E. Noël. In honor of the day the house was decorated outside and in with American flags and roses—Tacoma roses, unexcelled.

A beautiful engraving of Washington was draped with bunting, as were also the photographs of two revolutionary heroines, one the famous "Mother Bailey"—Anna Warner Bailey, of Groton, Connecticut the other "Mary Lanpheer." It happened the usual monthly meeting came on the "Fourth."

After the business of the day, the salute to the flag, roll call, responded to by patriotic quotations and author's names given, there were interesting selections of revolutionary times read by Sterling Jordan, Mary Jordan, and Jacqueline Noël, a poem was recited by Mildred Todd. The meeting closed with all singing "America," in which the guests joined heartily, after which ice cream and cakes were served, decorated with tiny American flags for souvenirs, and the young people had a very social time together.

In the fall there are to be a number of new members join the Society. Interest grows as the people become acquainted with the aims and objects of the Children of the American Revolution Society. One very pleasant feature of the day was the greeting received from the Saratoga Chapter, to be present at the exercises held there. A vote of thanks will be sent them in full appreciation of the bond of sympathy between the East and the West, and our best wishes go back in return to Saratoga, and also to yourself for the coming vacation.

Yours very truly,

ELEANOR FRENEAU NEAU,

President Mary Lanpheer Society, C. A. R.

ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

[To the Children of the American Revolution.]

Behold the children gathering

Around a banner brave and bright ;

Their fresh young voices gladly sing,

A hymn of honor and delight.

Hats off, Americans, to these
 Who chant a true and noble song,
 That tells of well-won liberties
 For which our sires strove long with wrong.

To them who bring their tender youth,
 Their faith and courage to their cause,
 Let us give loyalty and truth,
 And sound our pride with deep applause.

Salute the flag! Shout loud and long!
 O men whose father fought for you,
 And cheer the children and the song
 Beneath the red and white and blue.

ADELAIDE CILLEY WALDRON.

SALUTE! JULY 4, 1896! THE CAPITAL SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, TO THE SARATOGA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, ON THIS DAY OF CELEBRATION, GREETING.—From the nation's capital to the glory of Saratoga, all hail! Three score and ten we stand, and it is allotted unto us to represent the noble struggle for independence from start to finish—from Bunker Hill to Yorktown; from Quebec to Moultrie; from the Bon Homme Richard to the capture of Vincennes; from first to last, in all its length and breadth, in all its glories and its vicissitudes! No State or battle escapes at least one representative within our circle. In profound patience the struggle began which could not be avoided; against desperate odds and amidst unmeasured trials with such gleams of glory as Saratoga gave, it was continued with unfaltering resolution "steadfast to the end;" and it rests with us to uphold the character of the nation our fathers founded in the face of all the peoples of the earth, appealing alike to the help of high heaven and the favorable judgment of mankind.

In the memories and hopes that bind us under the nation's motto, "E Pluribus Unum," we take step with you to march to the conquest of the twentieth century, as the spirit of the nineteenth has indubitably been ours; and as we march we join you and all true patriots in singing "America" under the dear folds of "Old Glory." Our stars in their new constellation are in the ascendant! In fraternal fellowship, and with patriotic ardor, we wish you god-speed!

LOUISE D. BRECKINRIDGE,
President Capital Society, C. A. R.

LUCY HAYES BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of Capital Society, C. A. R.

THE Iroquois Chapter, of Rochester, send cordial greetings to the Children of the American Revolution assembled in Saratoga.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *July 1, 1896.*

CONGRATULATIONS, good wishes, and greetings from the Joseph Bulkley Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Louisville, Kentucky, to all members of Societies of the Children of the American Revolution assembled at Saratoga to-day. We regret exceedingly that none of our members are able to be present at this joyful and patriotic meeting. We are with you in spirit and sentiment.

"The union of lakes,
The union of lands,
The union of States
None can sever—
The union of hearts
And the union of hands
And the Flag of our Union forever."

May we ever be loving, loyal, and true to our God, our country, and our flag. Cordially and sincerely yours.

MRS. JOHN A. LARRABEE, *President.*

THE Asa Pollard Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts, sends most cordial greetings to the Children of the American Revolution assembled in Saratoga, July 6, 1896.

MARTHA A. DODGE, *President.*

TELEGRAMS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *July 2, 1896,*

Mrs. DANIEL LOTHROP, *Care Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, 178 Union avenue, Saratoga, N. Y.:*

Greeting from "Old Glory" Society Children of the American Revolution. We regret not being represented in celebration.

MARGARET LONSDALE SCANNELL,
President "Old Glory" Society.

PROVIDENCE, *July 2.*

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: I wish that the Joseph Bucklin Society, Children of the American Revolution, might take part in your grand patriotic celebration in Saratoga, but since that is impossible I send its greeting and fraternal remembrance to the other Societies there assembled.

Most sincerely yours,

AMELIA S. KNIGHT,
Vice-President General National Society, C. of A. R.

INDIANAPOLIS, *July 3, 1896.*

The "Mary Gibson" Society, of Indianapolis, Indiana, instituted last April, consisting of forty patriotic Children of the American Revolution (with numerous applications for membership pending), extend hearty greetings through their President.

FLORA WULSCHNER.

services on the bench and in the Legislature. There were no children from this union, but they had with them from her infancy one of Mr. Kirby's nieces, whom they educated as their daughter. During the five years Mrs. Kirby was confined to her house an invalid the flowers never withered in her room. She was fond of speaking of this fact. It proved the love that was felt for her by her friends. Her own sufferings had made her sympathetic with those of others. Countless are the sick who have blessed the small woman with her wavy hair and gray eyes as she came to their bedside with a word of cheer and her peculiarly sweet smile, leaving some little dainty behind she was gone with her quick step on another errand of charity. She always said she had no time for formal calls, one must be sick if they wished to see her. She took a deep interest in the Pessavant Hospital of Jacksonville, not only in the erection of its new building but in visiting the sick and the weary who found rest there. Illinois College, in Jacksonville, always had a loyal friend in Mrs. Kirby, as in her father before her. Her death will be greatly felt in the social life of the college. She loved young people and entered heartily into their pleasures. Many a student of Illinois College has gone out to his life work with higher ideals after knowing Mrs. Kirby.

In the simplicity and strength of her Christian faith we see the traits inherited from far away ancestors. She was descended from the Caldwells, a Huguenot family who fled from France at the time of the persecution, going to Scotland and thence to Ireland, where they became identified with the Scotch-Irish, who emigrated to Virginia and gave so much aid to the Revolution. The community at Cub Creek, Virginia, was known as the "Caldwell Settlement." They were staunch Presbyterians and founded many churches in what was then the back woods of Virginia. James, the son of John Caldwell, was sent to Princeton College, and was graduated in 1759. Three years later Mr. Caldwell was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. In 1763 he married Hannah Ogden, a daughter of John Ogden and of Hannah Sayre, of Newark, New Jersey. The Ogdens and Sayres founded Elizabethtown. Rev. James Caldwell was

chaplain in the New Jersey Brigade and also served afterwards as assistant commissary general in the Northern Department. In 1780 he was elected a member of the State Council. He paid all the expenses of a company of Light Horse, and for this and "extraordinary services" he was repaid by Congress in 1777. No one in New Jersey, save Governor Livingstone, was more feared and hated by the Tories and British than was Rev. James Caldwell. This may account for the dastardly shooting of Mrs. Caldwell by a British soldier in 1780, as she was surrounded by her nine children. The British dragged the body out and then set fire to the house. Shortly afterwards, at the battle of Springfield, when the soldiers' wadding gave out, "Parson" Caldwell galloped to the church and coming back with his arms full of Watts's Hymn Books, flung them down, crying, "Put Watts into them, boys; give them Watts." So strong was the feeling against him that he was killed by an American sentry at Elizabethtown Point in 1781. It was proved that the sentry had been bribed by the British, and he was tried and hung. The nine orphan children were adopted by the friends of the family. The Marquis de Lafayette took the eldest son to France and educated him in his own family. Returning to this country, John E. Caldwell became one of the founders of the American Bible Society and also of the *Christian Herald*.

Another son, Elias Boudinot Caldwell, was clerk of the United States Supreme Court for twenty-five years and was associated with Henry Clay in the founding of the Colonization Society in Liberia. All the nine children were noted for their piety and benevolence.

The second daughter, Hannah Caldwell, married James R. Smith, a New York merchant. Mr. Smith was of Scotch ancestry and had the national shrewdness in business. If his estate could have been kept entailed, as he willed it, it would have been of incalculable value to-day, as it consisted of numerous tracts of real estate in the heart of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had four children, the youngest daughter of whom, Elizabeth, was the mother of Mrs. Kirby. A few years after her husband's death Mrs. Smith married Dr. J. B. Rogers, an oculist in New York City. After her mother's

death in 1825, Elizabeth Smith made her home with her sister Anna, wife of Mathew St. Clair Clark, of Washington City, clerk of the House of Representatives. It was here, at a dinner at the White House, given by President John Quincy Adams, that Miss Smith was introduced by William Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, to her future husband, Joseph Duncan, then a member of Congress from the new State of Illinois, whence he had gone from his birthplace at Paris, Kentucky. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who sat next to her at this dinner, commended her new acquaintance, saying, "Duncan is not only a good looking fellow, but what is better, is a good son, having taken care of his widowed mother, and educated his sister and two younger brothers." The Duncans were Scotch Covenanters who emigrated to Virginia where Major Joseph Duncan was born. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War and afterwards moved to Paris, Kentucky. Here, in the old stone house still standing, his son Joseph was born in 1794. Though but a lad Joseph fought in the War of 1812, and for his bravery at the battle of Fort Stevenson was awarded a gold sword by Congress.

Joseph Duncan and Elizabeth Smith were married in 1828, starting for Illinois shortly afterwards. Of the hardships of travel by stage and canal boat, and life in the then primitive West, Mrs. Duncan in after years related many interesting experiences. General Duncan was in Congress for six years, being for a portion of the time the sole representative from Illinois. In 1834 he was elected Governor of Illinois, serving till 1838. He was the author of the first public school law of the State, and of many other laws that insured to Illinois her prosperity. Education was always a subject of great interest to him, and he was instrumental in the establishing of Illinois College at Jacksonville, making large gifts to it of money and lands. Governor Duncan was a man of commanding personality, and united keen political and business ability with the most genial social instincts. Daniel Webster and many of the Nation's most distinguished men have been entertained in the old home in Jacksonville. By his untimely death on the 15th of January, 1844, there were left a widowed mother, an invalid wife, and seven children to mourn his loss. Governor and

Mrs. Duncan had in all ten children, but two of whom are now living, Joseph Duncan and Mary Duncan Putnam, first State Regent for Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.

With these influences and traditions surrounding her, it is but natural that Mrs. Kirby should have taken a deep interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the Second Vice-President of the Colonial Dames of Illinois, and at the time of her death was organizing the United States Daughters of 1812, taking a special interest in it on account of the memory of her father. She was a woman of the most versatile gifts and had the ability to accomplish anything she attempted. A sculptor of no ordinary talents, a charming landscape painter, a great lover of music, and an accomplished and ready writer, there seemed few fields of human effort beyond her reach. Mrs. Kirby was much interested in the preservation of the early names and history of Illinois. She secured the portraits of the presidents of Illinois College and many valuable papers relative to the history of that institution. She collected and arranged her father's political papers, and in 1889 published a "Biographical sketch of Joseph Duncan."

She was also deeply interested in the progress of women. For years she had been a member of the Ladies' Educational Society (which her mother had assisted in establishing) to educate worthy girls left without support. From its beginning she had been identified with the Jacksonville Sorosis, one of the first branches of the New York Society, and in May, 1889, represented her society at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary in New York City. Mrs. Kirby was the Second Vice-President of the Federation of Women's Clubs in Illinois, and was one of the leaders in the Jacksonville Art Society. Her poor health and household cares were never allowed to prevent her writing her papers on historical, literary, and artistic subjects. But above all other ambitions was that of making a delightful home for her family, and welcoming the stranger and the friend to her fireside. Those who have partaken of her hospitality and seen her the brilliant and witty center of all social gatherings, know how well she succeeded. Thus in the full vigor of her

talents and true to the traditions of her family, died this worthy daughter of Illinois. The universal comment is true, "No one will be more missed in Jacksonville than Julia Duncan Kirby."

ELIZABETH DUNCAN PUTNAM.

DR. G. BROWN GOODE.

SORROWFULLY we announce to our readers the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode, the distinguished scientist, the true patriot, the good citizen. No truer friend and helper has the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had from the day of its first inception to the present than this loyal "Son." To him are the Daughters indebted for the design of their beautiful Insignia and the little spinning wheel from which the drawing was made he had given to the Society, which is among their archives in the National Museum. As advisor and friend he generously bestowed his best thought.

The women of this Nation have lost a true helper. We do not forget the days and months that he gave willing service to them in the World's Exposition and to him are they indebted for the wonderful exhibits of woman's handiwork that came out of the National Museum, because earnest women had asked that they might take their places among the great object lessons at that exposition. And again at Atlanta his whole heart went into the work, and what might have been an arduous task became one of great interest and delight because he made himself coadjutor.

The Nation, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, patriots in general have been sorely bereft in the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode.

M. S. L.

MRS. ELIZABETH H. WOODRUFF,

WIDOW of Dr. Franklin Woodruff, died in Berlin, Connecticut, July 22, 1896. Mrs. Woodruff was a great-granddaughter of Major General Samuel Holden Parsons, of the Revolutionary Army. General Parsons enlisted from Lyme, Connecticut, in 1776, and served with notable distinction throughout the

entire war. To his brilliant military record is joined most able and substantial service as a legislator and civil officer, both before and after the war, placing him in the foremost rank of the distinguished Connecticut men of that period. He was a member of the convention which in January, 1788, adopted the National Constitution. At the age of fifty-two years his life was lost by drowning in the Great Beaver Creek when returning from a journey to the Western Reserve, where he had gone for the purpose of forming a treaty with the Indians. The military and civil service which he rendered his country entitle his descendants to membership in many of the patriotic and historical societies of the United States. Deeply interested in these organizations, Mrs. Woodruff became a Daughter of the American Revolution through Emma Hart Willard Chapter, of Berlin, in November, 1895. The week previous to her death she joined the National Mary Washington Memorial Association. The golden badge of this association to which this membership entitled her was received on the day of her funeral, and in accordance with her wishes was given into the keeping of her neice, Mrs. Elizabeth Kellogg Chase.

Although prevented by failing health from attending upon the meetings of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter, it had frequent assurances of her full sympathy with its purposes and of her generous intentions toward it. Kind and considerate to all her friends, the unfortunate especially received from her substantial aid, given in that quiet, sympathetic way which spared the recipient all unpleasant feeling of humiliation. In acts of charity her left hand knew not what her right hand did. Mrs. Woodruff is survived by two sisters, Mrs. S. W. Kellogg, Regent of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Chapter, and Mrs. H. S. Cotter, of Ansonia, Connecticut.

The Emma Hart Willard Chapter has caused the following preamble and resolution to be entered upon its records :

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call to her rest Mrs. Elizabeth H. Woodruff, a member of the Emma Hart Willard Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution ; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals we express our sorrow at this sad event which has deprived us of one who was fully in sympathy with the purposes of the National Society, and cordially interested in the welfare of our local Chapter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sisters of Mrs. Woodruff, published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and entered upon our record.

ALICE NORTON, *Regent*.

LYDIA S. WOODWORTH, *Registrar*.

MRS. HARRY LYTLE.

Passed, on April 10, 1896, Hettie Mason Hooker Lytle. "None knew her but to love her. The community mourns the loss of a most beautiful woman. Her tender motherhood and wifeness, her engaging friendliness of disposition, her good judgment, her activity in literary and social circles, and her great personal beauty have left a void that no other can fill.

" Blessing she was ; God made her so,
And deeds of week-day holiness
Fell from her noiseless as the snow,
Nor did she ever chance to know
That aught were easier than to bless."

MISS GRACE POTTER JOHNSON.

SINCE the organization of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, New London, Connecticut, its membership has been untouched by death until now. One of the charter members, the youngest, Grace Potter Johnson, has just been laid to rest. Miss Johnson was for two years Corresponding Secretary of the Chapter, and in this relation won the esteem of her associates for her genial courtesy as well as for her faithful work. The last public function in which Miss Johnson joined was on September 6, 1894, when the Lucretia Shaw Chapter was invited to unite with the Fanny Ledyard Chapter of Mystic, Connecticut, in commemorating the battle of Fort Griswold at Groton Heights. This anniversary, so justly dear to the descendants of the Groton heroes, was fitly honored by our dear sister. She was thrilled by the thought that one of her ancestors had been one of the martyrs of the Groton massacre. Standing by the grave of Colonel Ledyard her deep eyes glowed, her whole face brightened, as she repeated to the writer Ledyard's farewell words to his friends. None could doubt her enthusiasm who had ever

heard her recite some patriotic poem or heard her read her admirable paper on "Our Flag—Old Glory," which was published in this Magazine.

Soon after our meeting on September 6, Miss Johnson's health began to fail. The deceitful nature of her dread disease, consumption, showed favorable symptoms from time to time and she rallied so that she was able to be with us occasionally at our monthly meetings. But she gradually sank and on July — passed away. Miss Johnson was born in New London and her life has been spent here and in the neighboring village of Noank. She was the only child and had not quite completed her third decade. There is little of moment to chronicle in her happy life. She was a sunny-natured care-free girl in touch with nature, delighting in the picturesque scenery of her birthplace. But more than all she was filled with a love for her kind. Her life was one glad unselfish doing for others. To lighten the load of human misery, to give some sad heart relief, to speak words of cheer to some struggling soul was her daily delight. Who shall say such a beautiful life was wasted. Rather rounded and perfected in his glory, who has taken her unto himself.

Loving friends bore the body of our departed sister to the quiet burial place, nestled among the rocky hills of Noank. Tender hands had completely lined the grave with carnations, white and pink, favorite flowers of the dear sleeper.

There lies the mortal part of Grace Potter Johnson,
Of none could it be more truly said,
"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

MARIAN READ HEMPSTEAD STAYNER,
Historian.

MISS H. JOSEPHINE EDDY.

In the death of Miss H. Josephine Eddy, July 13, the Quequechan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fall River, Massachusetts, has lost a valued and beloved member.

Miss Eddy came from excellent parentage, and exhibited in her earnest, self-reliant life the traits of character we love to recall as belonging to our early New England families.

This is the first death in the Chapter. A noble, unselfish, Christian sister has passed on. We shall miss her and honor her memory.

EMILY J. TUFTS COBURN,
Secretary.

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THE FRIENDS OF AMERICA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

[Read before the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the May meeting, 1896.]

IN view of the fact that little attention has been given in recent years to this place of colonial and revolutionary history, we will devote a few moments to the consideration of our defenders in England from 1765 to the Declaration of Independence.

It is worthy of note that the Colonies were defended in England, and the encouragement thus given to the great cause should not be overlooked. To this end I will call your attention to a number of extracts and letters which I hope may prove profitable and interesting.

The events which led up to the Revolution did not begin with the "Stamp Act" and "Port Bill." These were but the culmination of a long, persistent tyranny, one of the first results of which was the scattering of that little Puritan congregation at Scrooby, to seek refuge and peace in strange lands.

During the passing of these preliminary events, men were not wanting who were honest enough and brave enough to stem the tide of public opinion and speak out in defense of the down-trodden and oppressed. The course of alternate neglect and tyranny pursued by the home government; the resistance, feeble and unavailing though it was, together with the general spirit of freedom which seems to have been breathed into every American, had made the idea of independence no new one, and thinking men on both sides of the Atlantic had considered it, written about it, and predicted it many years before it came to pass.



GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

a people jealous of their liberties and who will vindicate them if they should be violated."

Isaac Barrè was of Irish birth, had been by the side of Wolfe at Quebec, had risen to the rank of colonel in the British service and had been in Parliament since 1761, yet you will agree with me that these sentiments would do credit to an American patriot. Benjamin West has immortalized him in his famous picture "The Death of Wolfe," where he is placed by the side of the falling hero.

With this prophetic speech originated the term, "Sons of Liberty," from this time so effectually used by the association formed in America to further the great cause in which all interest and endeavor centered. The obnoxious act passed both Houses of Parliament, meeting with no opposition whatever in the House of Lords, and on March 22, 1765, it was signed by the King in conjunction with a law which excluded trial by jury. In 1769 those in authority proposed to transport to England the members of the Massachusetts Assembly who had been the most active in the movement to resist this act, where they were to be tried and punished under an obsolete act of Henry VIII. In Frothingham's "Rise of the Republic," p. 231, we find this statement: "Some in England denounce this action as in the spirit of despotism. It was said that the soberest men began to be alarmed; that they ruminated on the scenes of the last century, and that the bloody axe of Henry VIII had been scoured up and whetted for the necks of the poor Americans." This extract shows us that the Colonies had sympathizers among the people of England, and that there were many right-minded men who did not agree with the oppressive laws enacted by the King and those associated with him in power.

Wm. Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, was a great and well-known champion of the repeal of the "Stamp Act." He denied the right to tax, but was in favor of the famous "Declaratory Act," which accompanied the repeal in 1766, which claimed that Parliament had the right to govern her Colonies absolutely. He said, "I am glad that America has resisted; * * * taxation is no part of the governing power. Taxes are a voluntary gift and grant of the commons alone."

There existed in many directions a lively sense of the injustice done, and a clear idea of the motives which prompted resistance, and many realized the truth of the assertion that "they did not rise up against the paltry duty because they were poor and could not pay, but because they were free and would not submit to wrong."

A recent British writer (Viscount Bury, M. P., in his "Exodus of the Western Nations,") has said, "The choice of a pretext (for their resistance) showed great cleverness on the part of the American patriots. It put them in the right. The abstract proposition for which they fought was undeniable. No nation ought to be taxed against its own consent. England has passed through many a year of civil war in defense of the proposition."

A private letter dated London, July 23, 1770, encourages the patriots in this manner: "For that noble stand you have made in the cause of both civil and Christian liberty, the whole Christian world owe you much thanks. The star rising out of your wilderness will, I trust and pray, become a luminary and enlighten the whole earth. May your patience and fidelity continue steadfast to the end."

The press of the day in England and Scotland give us examples of the fact that the opinions of Englishmen were not all on one side. The *Philadelphia Evening Post* of January 28, 1775, published a piece copied from the *London Public Ledger*, which says: "I look on the dignity of the American Congress as equal to any assembly on earth, and their deliberations and resolutions more important in their nature and consequences than any which were ever before agitated in council." I have also come across mention of newspaper articles of December and March, 1775, which speak in unmistakable terms of admiration of the acts of the American Congress and the wisdom of the American leaders. And why should not the deliberations of the different congresses and conventions be characterized by dignity and wisdom? Could England, or indeed any other nation, bring forward better or more able men than Richard Henry Lee, Patrick Henry, Peyton Randolph, Thomas Jefferson, and George Washington, of Virginia; than James Otis, Elbridge Gerry, John Adams, and Samuel Adams, of Massa-

chusetts; John Dickinson, and Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Thomas McKean, of Delaware; John Jay and the Livingstons, of New York, and numbers of others thoroughly imbued with the spirit of liberty and ready to lay down their lives and fortunes in defense of it?"

These letters and words of encouragement were read generally throughout America, and served to strengthen the feeling among the people that their cause was just and would be upheld by all impartial beholders.

Not only were letters received from London correspondents, but the eyes of all Europe were upon the struggle, and note has been taken of many words of approval and encouragement received from sympathizers abroad. Franklin, in a letter written April 14, 1770, says, "All Europe is attentive to the dispute between Britain and the Colonies; *our* part is taken everywhere."

After the destruction of the tea in the Boston Harbor Earl Chatham opposed the "Port Act" which was formed to punish Massachusetts for her rebellion, under the foolish impression that Boston would be left to suffer alone and that the rest of the Colonies would stand off from her and reap a harvest from the business which would be diverted from her ports to their own.

Only that wise statesman, William Pitt, understood that Americans were not of so weak a mould; only he realized what a power had risen up across the sea, and that the situation required something different from what he termed "this mad and cruel measure" to deal with it.

Who could imagine that the "Boston Port Act" would be the engine that should set the whole patriotic machinery in motion? But such it was. This act brought the thirteen Colonies into a close bond of sympathetic union, and then it was that they appointed "committees of correspondence," who communicated with each other on the best means of assisting one another, whose valuable service in forming and cementing this union cannot be overestimated.

After the close of the great Continental Congress of 1774, Lord Chatham says in regard to its papers explaining its meas-

ures and vindicating the American cause, "When your lordships look at the papers, when you consider their decency, firmness and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must declare and avow that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favorite study, for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia."

This was high praise from an English peer who had followed the struggle from its first causes, and knew whereof he spoke. He was the most prominent of our friends in England, and though his efforts in our behalf did not accomplish their purpose, his name has been handed down with grateful respect to all Americans to this day.

Notice may here be taken of a pamphlet called "Common Sense," written early in 1776 by Thomas Paine, an Englishman who had but recently arrived in the country. He was a protégé of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, at whose suggestion he took up his pen in favor of American independence, and to whom he submitted the sheets as they were written.

So great was the effect of his brilliant arguments upon the people that it is said that "thousands were converted, and were led to long for a separation from the mother country." Up until this time there was a strong party in the Middle States who, while in favor of maintaining the rights of the Colonies, were not in sympathy with the idea of a complete revolution.

Perhaps this pamphlet of Paine's does not properly belong to this article, but as its author had so recently arrived in America, and as he left her shores in 1789 for France, where he became involved in the confusion of the French revolution, he certainly was not an American. I also take pleasure in bringing forward the fact that this man, who is chiefly remembered for his infamous attacks upon the Christian religion, at least deserves commendation for the effective work done at this time in aid of a noble and Christian cause.

The last defense to which I shall refer is the final effort to prevent a disastrous war, made before the Parliament of Janu-

ary 19, 1775, when Pitt submitted a motion to withdraw the troops from Boston, and when the brilliant commoner, Edmund Burke, made his world-renowned speech in favor of conciliation.

We all know the result, how these noble efforts could not overcome the tide of unwise legislation, and we are familiar with Lord North's communication to Franklin that no vital concessions could be made; also with Franklin's reply, sent to the premier through his friend, Lord Howe, which was as follows: "The people of Massachusetts must suffer all the hazards and mischiefs of war rather than admit the alteration of their charter and laws by Parliament. They who can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." Bancroft says that the words of this last sentence were much used during the revolutionary period, and were sometimes placed at the head of calls to public meetings, etc. They were the last words of America's great representative on leaving England to assist in forming plans for the recourse to arms which was thus made inevitable. I am aware that these speeches and extracts are familiar to many, but I have thought it well to separate them from the tangled mass of general history, and thus present them as a distinct phase of current thought. Our meditations upon them bring us to the conviction that the Revolution was not the result of excitement or hot-headed partisanship, but was the outcome of calm and protracted deliberations on the part of far-seeing patriots, whose opinions and acts were so just and well grounded that they were applauded and endorsed by some of Europe's greatest statesmen and most eminent men.

We, whose forefathers suffered in helpless weakness for more than a hundred years before the uprising, and whose ancestors *fought* for the liberty which we now enjoy, may have an especial interest and pride in the conclusions then reached, the resistance made, the battles fought and the blood shed! May Americans ever resist oppression and defend the right!

MARY LOVELL MINNICH.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE BATTLE OF FORT GRISWOLD.

[Historical paper given before the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Griswold, by Mrs. Jennie J. B. Goodwin, a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Perkins, of Groton.]

SEPTEMBER 6, 1896, marks the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Griswold. To some of us the account of this battle was indelibly printed on our memory in childhood; tears dimming our eyes as we listened to the story as it fell from the lips of loved ones, who have long since passed over the river of death to join those fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, whose loyalty to their God, home, and country, we are here to-day to pay a tribute.

The battle of Fort Griswold and the causes which made New London and Groton obnoxious to the British and Traitor Benedict Arnold thirst for revenge were fully covered in my paper of September 6, 1895. To-day I will confine myself principally to incidents recorded in history of men and women connected with that day and place.

It had been decided by the people of New London and Groton, in case of an attack from the British, that two distress guns were to be fired at stated intervals, to call assistance from the neighboring country, while three guns was the signal of rejoicing to give notice of a victory or a prize.

It was evident that these signals had been communicated to the enemy, for no sooner were the two alarm guns fired than a third was added from one of the British ships, so as to alter their import. This stratagem deceived the militia, giving the enemy the advantage from the first.

As soon as the terrible alarm guns were heard, the startled citizens leaped from their beds, made haste to send away their families and most valuable goods.

Children from eight to ten years were sent into the fields and woods, some without food, others with a piece of bread or biscuit in their hands; women laden with bags, driving a cow before them, some with infants in their arms, others on horseback with a bed under them, and various utensils dangling at their side; boys with stockings slung like wallets over their

shoulders, containing the money and other small valuables of the family.

The sick were removed from the town with great difficulty ; those too ill were guarded by wife, mother, or daughter, who resolved to remain and depend on Providence to soften the hearts of the foe.

Amid the bustle of these scenes, where each one was laden with what was nearest and dearest to his heart, a man was seen hastening along to the burial ground with a small coffin in his arms ; his child had died the day before and he could not leave it unburied ; in haste he threw up the mold, deposited his precious burden, then covered it quickly and sitting up a stone to mark the place hastened away.

Pallid faces and trembling limbs, such were the scenes presented on all the roads leading into the country on that dreadful morn.

Colonel Ledyard, on his way to the fort, paused to press the hand of a friend and said, " If I must lose to-day honor or life you, who know me, can tell which it will be," and hastened forward.

Brave words they were, and spoken by a brave commander. A single anecdote, recorded on page 569 in the history of New London, will suffice to show the spirit of the inhabitants of New London and Groton, male and female. A farmer whose residence was a couple of miles from the town plat, on hearing the alarm guns in the morning started from his bed and made instant preparation to hasten to the scene of action, taking gun and cartridge-box, bade farewell to his family and put spurs to his horse ; when a few rods from the door his wife called after him ; he turned to receive her last command : " John ! John ! " she exclaimed, " don't get shot in the back."

During that terrible battle the son of Lieutenant Park Avery, aged seventeen, was fighting by the side of his father, and as the battle grew hotter the father turned and said : " Tom, my son, do your duty ; " " never fear father," was the brave reply, and the next moment he was stretched upon the ground. " It is for a good cause," said the father, and remained firm at his post.

During the dreadful day the wives, mothers, and daughters were not idle. History records many brave acts before and after the battle.

The home of Lieutenant Perkins was filled with women engaged in making bandages, scraping lint for their wounded. As the noise of cannon and artillery rang out on the air they worked on with blanched faces, pallid lips, and abated breath.

No time for tears; louder and louder boomed the cannon, and faster and faster their fingers flew, and the work went forward until a large sack was filled for the messenger, who was in waiting to take it to the fort, through the rifle pit, and was received by Lieutenant Perkins, just before the gates fell; all too late for the mission it was intended for, as the British used them for their own soldiers.

At the home of General Miller, some distance in the country, orders were given to feed everybody, and when the house was overflowing the servants carried milk, cheese, and bread to the children, who sat under the trees and ate. The number cared for that day is not recorded.

Anna Warner is believed to be the first woman to enter the fort after the battle. Although daylight was fast fading, the horror of the scene was but too clearly revealed; the fort was literally drenched with the blood of heroes. After searching among the fallen, many of whom were mangled beyond recognition, she found her uncle, Edward Miller, who had been left for dead, still breathing; hastily bringing water, from a well nearby, she restored him to consciousness and told him of the birth of his child that day. "Oh!" he exclaimed, "if I could see Hanna and the babe, I should die content;" after doing all she could for the dying man, she hastened to his home, wrapped the new-born babe in a blanket, and carried it on horseback to receive his father's dying blessing, and in a short time death ended his sufferings.

As soon as it was known that the British had reëmbarked all Groton was moving; women and children assembled before the morning dawn, with torches in their hands, examining the dead in search of loved ones. They passed the light from face to face, and when a mournful recognition did take place piteous were the groans and lamentations that followed. Forty

women had been made widows that day. The wounded left by the British in the old house at the foot of the hill passed a night of inexpressible pain and anguish. At last gentle forms came flitting before their eyes, and to these poor exhausted men they seemed like angels from another world, as they held cordials and warm chocolate to their lips.

In the History of New London, page 567, is recorded the death of fourteen of Colonel Ledyard's officers, and of the sixty killed belonging to Groton nine bore the name of Avery, six of Perkins.

Among those taken prisoners by the British that day was Anna Warner's lover, Elijah Bailey, one of the garrison, who suffered all the horrors of a British prison ship. After his release he returned to Groton and married Anna Warner, who always looked upon her husband as a great hero. Elijah Bailey died August 24, 1848, and was the last of the garrison at the fort.

The anniversary of the massacre at Groton Fort was celebrated for many years with sad solemnity within the enclosure of the old walls of the fort, where the victims had been heaped up and the blood flowed around in rivulets. Sermons were annually preached and all the details of the terrible event rehearsed.

In the year 1879 Rev. Henry Channing, of New London, delivered the annual sermon. His text was, "If thine enemy hunger, give him bread to eat; if he thirst, give him drink." So unlike the usual discourse given which had served to keep alive the remembrance of the country's wrongs. He recommended forgiveness, peace and reconciliation, for the British were no longer our declared enemies.

The actors in that awful tragedy were passing away to their final award; does it become Christians to follow them with reproaches to another world? This sermon had such an effect on the public mind that for some years these anniversaries passed unnoticed.

In course of time, however, a desire became prevalent, not to revive the embittered feeling of revolutionary days, but to erect some enduring memorial of the heroism of the unfortunate end of the Groton victims. A general, spontaneous utterance

of this wish led to a celebration of the anniversary of the battle day in 1825. The orator of the day was William F. Brainard, and a grand military parade followed. It was then decided to erect, near the scene of the fatal assault, a monument; the cornerstone was laid September 6, 1826, and completed and dedicated September 6, 1830; height, 127 feet. During the centennial year of 1881 the height was extended; the monument now measures 135 feet; this simple shaft is composed of granite quarried from the same soil which those to whom it is dedicated defended with their lives. On the west side of the monument the names of the victims are engraved, eighty-three in number; on the south side is the following inscription: "This monument was erected under the patronage of the State of Conn., A. D., 1830, and in the 55th year of the Independence of the U. S. A., in memory of the patriots who fell in the massacre at Fort Griswold, near this spot on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1781, when the British, under command of Traitor Benedict Arnold, burned the towns of New London and Groton and spread desolation and woe throughout this region."

Since the erection of the monument the anniversary day has been usually noticed by gatherings on the spot of individuals, with prayers and addresses, but not often by public celebrations. Mr. Jonathan Brooks, of New London, took especial interest in these anniversaries for many years and resorted annually on this day to Groton Heights and whether his auditors were few or many delivered an address, which was always rendered interesting by graphic pictures and reminiscences connected with the Revolution. On one occasion, when he found himself almost without an audience, he exclaimed with sudden fervor: "Attention, universe!" Jonathan Brooks died at New London in 1848.

Anna Warner Bailey died June 10, 1857, at the advanced age of ninety-two. The full account of her tragic death was given by Ida Steele Baker in the Daughters' AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE of February, 1895.

The Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Groton, through their Regent, applied for the use of the stone house adjoining the monument as a reposi-

tory for such revolutionary relics and mementoes as are now or shall hereafter come into their possession.

Thus to-day the Groton monument stands as a shrine, to which all who dwell beneath its shadow will turn and welcome those who come as pilgrims to visit it or to recall the cherished names and mighty deeds of those brave ancestors, to whom it has been erected as a constant and enduring memorial.

Let no one visiting Fort Griswold fail to note the well, which is the same existing at the time of the massacre, and to which dying men "in fevered anguish wistfully turned and vainly craved of the Briton a cooling draught."

MOTHER BAILEY.

BY FRANCES LESTER ROLAND.

SHOULD you ask me, whence these stories?
Whence the marvelous traditions?
Whence these old colonial legends,
With the smell and smoke of battle,
With the sound of Indian war-whoops,
With the whirl of Indian arrows,
And the tramp of British redcoats,
And the staunch and brave resistance
Of the dames of fair New England?

I should answer, I should tell you,
From the blue Thames River Valley,
From the land of the Mohegans,
From Noank and Mystic River,
From the country of the Pequots,
From the broad plains of Pequonwoc,
From the "Old Hive of the Averys,"
From Miantonomi's wigwam,
From the hunting grounds of Uncas,
From the cornfields of New England,
From Connecticut's rough hill slopes.
I have heard them from my mother,
As in other days, she heard them;
Listen to the words I bring you—
Childhood tales my mother told me.

Oft she spoke of "Mother Bailey,"—
Mistress Anna Warner Bailey.
As a maiden she was comely,

Bright blue eyes and golden tresses,
She, the belle of all the country—
Cruel massacre and bloodshed
Branded hatred of oppression,
On her soul a flaming imprint;
As a matron, tall and stately,
She was born to wear the purple;
As a wife, most true and faithful,
Good wife she of Captain Bailey,
Relict of Elijah Bailey;
Forty years was he postmaster,
In the little town of Groton.
Honored much was Mother Bailey,
Loved and feared, and much respected;
Statesmen, poets, politicians,
Loved to talk with Mother Bailey.
Thrice, the great chief of the Nation,
Andrew Jackson and Van Buren,
But the third, I cannot tell you,
Were her guests at her own fireside.

Summers came and winters lingered,
Generations dawned and vanished,
Boys grew up from youth to manhood,
Girls to matrons and to mothers,
Mother Bailey told them stories,
Told them of the Revolution—
Tales of loyalty and service,
Fired their hearts with love of Freedom,
Tender to the weak and suffering,
She was stern vindictive justice
To all recreants and cowards,
Dogmatic old politician!
Kindred soul to Andrew Jackson.
Big boys whispered to their brothers,
"Toe the mark! There's Mother Bailey!"
And a mantle of sedateness,
Wrapped about each simp'ring maiden

Munching caraway in church time,
When she felt that Mother Bailey
Turned her keen blue eyes upon her;
And each corner-grocery voter
Cast a democratic ballot
All for fear of Mother Bailey,
And the lightning of her anger
And the intermittent thunder

Of her fierce denunciation,—
Woman's suffrage was undreamed of,
But she ruled the town elections.

Long ago, in eighteen thirteen,
In the harbor of New London.
Came the British squadron sailing,
Like a threatening Nemesis,
Straight upon the peaceful city.
Brave Decatur held the stronghold,
Old Fort Trumbull, in the Harbor,
With his little fleet of vessels,
With his garrison of soldiers;
Blanched their cheeks with apprehensions
“ Must we be mown down like field grass?
We have guns, and we have powder,
Give us wadding for the cannon,
Or the city's doom is written !”
Swift the runners scoured the country,
Calling loudly to each householder,
Here a shawl and there a blanket
Furnished wadding for the soldiers.
Quick as lightning, Mother Bailey,
Standing in the village highway,
Drew the scissors from her pocket,
Cut the cord that bound her girdle.
Held aloft her own new garment—
Petticoat of scarlet flannel.

“ Strip it into shreds and ribbons,
Ram it through the cannon's muzzle;
Let your aim be true and telling,
Hurl it straight to British insides.”
Then with loud huzzas the soldiers,
Raised it on a pikestaff, shouting,
“ Let the ‘ Macedonian ’ bear it,
As an ensign, at her masthead.”

And the echo of their shouting,
Ran from Maine to Carolina,
While Decatur won the battle.
This was in the late October;
Golden-rod and purple aster
Wreathed the hills in autumn glory;
Maples hung their scarlet banners,
Clear-cut on a turquoise background,
Types of victory and conquest.

From her brave deed learn this lesson :
 Do at once the thing that's nearest ;
 Fold not helpless hands in silence,
 While the storm cloud lowers above you ;
 Sit not dumbly, while the current
 All around you swirls and eddies ;
 Act, and speak, like Mother Bailey.
 Give your petticoat, if need be.
 This is why, my friends, I bring you,
 This old tale of Mother Bailey.
 This is why to-day, in Groton,
 A brave company of women—
 " Daughters of the Revolution "—
 Name their Chapter, in her honor,
 " Chapter Anna Warner Bailey."

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

IN ANCIENT ESOPUS.

[Continued from October number.]

AND now let me go back to the women of the devastated hamlet of Kingston, who performed and suffered so much during that terrific ordeal through which they were called to pass. Calmly giving the necessary orders, which had been so judiciously planned for the removal of those dependent upon them, including in some instances even the domestic animals, they directed all to places of safety, where they would be hidden from the eyes of these heartless marauders wearing the livery of the crown. One young girl, just entering her teens, led the cows, chickens, and even the pigs, to a large cornfield, with plenty of water near at hand, where these defenseless creatures would be sheltered until the enemy should have decamped. The writer of this paper well remembers being told in her very young childhood these stirring reminiscences by her grandmother, who was this brave little maid. These animals, so tenderly cared for by their young mistress in this day of horrors, the truth of history compels us to record, were forced to yield their lives under protest, be it said, a few months later for their country's good. It pains me inexpressibly to write they were slaughtered and divided among the needy inhabitants of the burnt hamlet by the father of the little girl. Poor

little Rachel, for such was her name, wept convulsively when the truth was made known to her and could not be pacified. Suddenly she dried her tears, looked up and said: "I know I will see my dear, dear pets some day in the blessed home, where hearts may not be so torn, and where all tears shall be wiped away from all eyes."

Having turned aside a trifle from the thread of my story to record the foregoing little incident in the experience of one of the bravest of the young girls who performed such acts of valor, I will now beat a retreat to where I left the grand army of matrons and maidens fleeing before the foreign hordes laying desolate their homes.

What a wonderful scene! Close your eyes and summon the picture before you! Think of the different family battalions, each with its separate corps of commanders and every officer of the female sex!

Many and many a Joan d'Arc, with the chaplet of heaven bound about her brow, her eyes flashing with the enthusiasm of a sacred mission only to be performed through Divine aid, the heavens above and the air around seeming vocal with promises of God's succor and strength given to the weak hands laboring for others safety and welfare in the country's good, it was these and such like sentiments that inspired the Maid of Orleans, and these Kingston matrons and maids as well, with the sense of His help and benediction. Worthy representatives of the enthusiastic young girl warrior were these brave children of the Huguenots of her own sunny France. Some of the young girls were on horseback with the family silver hidden beneath the voluminous folds of many a scarlet or blue cloak. Others were trudging on foot, in "short gown and petticoat," with large pocket hanging at the side, the usual everyday costume of an Esopus woman, maid or matron, one hundred years ago. These pockets were, on this never-to-be-forgotten day, filled with the silver spoons and pieces of family jewelry, which articles of silver and gold had been handed down from many generations from the father country, Holland. One of these maidens, with a young girl's innocent love of looking her best even in the face of an enemy, was decked with long old-fash-

ioned earrings, which dangled from beneath the hood of her cloak. The sparkling jewels were espied by a ruffian of the British hirelings who attempted to grasp them. The frightened girl appealed to the robber dressed in the uniform of an officer in the army of Great Britain, telling him she was related to one of his brother officers and earnestly sought his protection. The brute roughly seized her and attempted to carry her away despite her fervent pleadings. The young girl's screams quickly brought her mother to her side, but the wicked wretch heeded not the cries of mother or daughter. This family had loitered by the way, thinking they would be kindly treated, as they had a relative in the army of the Crown. The comrades of the kidnapper made no attempt to help these unprotected women, but laughed at and mocked their efforts to obtain the freedom of the maiden. Taunting them with inventing a story for the occasion, the daughter was dragged from her mother's side by these heartless brigands as part of their booty, amid the piercing cries and agonized entreaties of both mother and child. But the recall was sounded! The outlaws were obliged to flee quickly for fear of falling into the hands of Governor Clinton, who with a relief force was thought to be near. So ruthlessly tearing the gleaming pendants from their captive's ears, they released her from bondage before the frantic mother had lost sight of her darling daughter. Such unfeeling barbarities, and others like them, were practiced upon the defenseless dwellers in Esopus in the dark period whereof I am writing; and one may well wonder how people pretending to civilization could be guilty of such crimes against God and humanity.

This mother and child, whom some of the older people say were really the wife and daughter of an officer in the British Army, lived in the same dwelling with one of the prominent loyal Dutch families of the olden Esopus. This old mansion contained many heirlooms of several generations from Holland and France, quaint, antique pieces of furniture, carved silver, and the famous blue china, treasured by the Dutch housewife as only the descendants from Holland can. This matron had shown much kindness to the lone mother and daughter, around whom clustered some secret not fully unraveled, some mystery baffling the eager questionings of the

traditional "woman's curiosity," from which the Esopus women were not entirely exempt. The strangers were very grateful for her delicate consideration of their position, and promised the same protection to their good friend that they thought surely they would be able to claim for themselves from General Vaughan's army. Promising to stay in the house and protect the home and household valuables, they begged her not to remove any of her treasured relics. But the far-seeing Kingston-born woman trusted not in any anticipated lenity on the part of the plunder-loving troops, and at their approach made preparations for moving. She buried all her china in the garden, and had wagons at the door loaded with her choicest treasures, while the carved silver was entrusted to her young daughter, who was mounted on her horse, ready to depart to some unknown goal, when the stalwart brother of the matron unexpectedly appeared on the scene, from some military expedition, and insisted that everything should be placed back in the house, as the British, he thought, would not burn Kingston. The sister obeyed in part. The furniture was recarried to the dwelling, and the mother and daughter went to a neighboring settlement. When the pirates serving under John Vaughan came to this house, the "relatives" of one of the officers in the British Army, who had returned to the dwelling, after the daughter was set free, plead that nothing should be touched, but without avail. These cold-blooded men in red-coat uniforms rifled the home of everything that was valuable, and then fired the old stone mansion. But the china was not unearthed until after the village was destroyed. The "carved silver" went on the horseback ride with the fearless young equestrienne, and is even now, one hundred years later, put in daily requisition, conjointly with the china that lay buried while the feet of the invader tramped on the turf above. These priceless relics have for many years graced the antique sideboards and corner closets of the spacious diningroom of the Old Senate House—the cherished possessions of a sister of the writer of this story. (A striking instance of a woman's superior judgment and bravery, and of her quick intuition in deciding when a serious dilemma presents itself.)

Many of the large-hearted matrons of the old colonial set-

tlement of Kingston had often unwittingly done special acts of kindness to secret emissaries of the British government before the hamlet was burned. One of these generous souls had taken into her home, one day, a man who had said he was trying to join the American Army at Newburgh, but sickness having come upon him, he was unable to go on with his travels. This large-hearted entertainer had, with a mother's tender care, nursed and fed the stranger, while giving up for his special use their only "spare room," and the best of all the household comforts. A week or more, after the unknown traveler had been luxuriously sojourning in his pleasant quarters, the woman's sturdy husband came home from some military duty, on which he had been detached. Naturally, he looked with suspicious eyes upon the strange man domiciled in his home, receiving so much kindness at the hands of his wife, and immediately he began to ferret out the "incognito." After many diligent hours given to this investigation, which, though baffling at many points, he yet prosecuted step by step, following such clues as opened to him, his labors were at last crowned with success, and the reported "sick man" was found to be a spy of the enemy.

Hastening home, the American soldier blurted out the facts he had learned, in the ear of his not too credulous spouse, who, woman-like, could not at first believe such hard things of one who seemingly had been so grateful for her kindness. Yet, the "lord of the manse" was resolute, and informed his wife that soldiers from the American Army would be at their home at midnight, when all was quiet, to capture the insidious deceiver.

The magnanimous nature of the hostess could not thus betray her guest. He had been thrown upon her hospitality by misfortune, she thought, and having intrusted himself to her care, rude hands should not be laid on his person with her consent. And she must protect him; but how to do so under the existing circumstances was a puzzle that required all her ingenuity to so solve. Not letting her husband suspect the true cause of the perturbation of spirit, which she could not veil, she mixed a good warm drink for the lover of her youth, and arranged the Dutch "bunk" with much loving assiduity,

that the wearied limbs of her conjugal partner might repose comfortably for a few hours, to obtain the much needed sleep of which a long march for the Government the previous night had deprived him. Shrewdly placing his wife's one presentable gown over the inviting bed, the heavy form of the robust man lay down. So restful the couch, so soothing the nepenthe, that very soon the tired soldier's senses were steeped in forgetfulness.

Quietly leaving the side of her liege lord, who had, so wisely in his own estimation, made a prisoner of her one gown, with a brief moment's honest chagrin for its loss, this good little woman quickly overcame the perplexity by throwing her husband's army cloak over her shoulders and donning his soldier cap, in which apparel she sped to the room assigned to her guest. Softly knocking and not receiving an answer she threw open the door and to her surprise and consternation found the would-be invalid writing, fully appareled save his boots, which stood at his side. Startled at the abrupt entrance, this suspected man grasped one of a brace of pistols lying on the table at which he was occupied, and confronted the midnight apparition, robed *a la militaire*. Quickly the agitated woman made known her errand, telling the accused spy to fly for his life as the captors would soon be there. All the manhood of the unknown one was strangely moved by the noble generosity of the deceived hostess, and instantly he made a full confession.

"My good little woman, I have heard it all! I intend to fly within this hour! I am a British spy!" Most earnestly did the little Dutch woman plead that Kingston should not be burned. The spy only replied in answer to her fervent entreaties that he could not prevent this, but he would protect her home and each of its inmates from being harmed by the British troops. "Have faith in me at least," uttered the man in a husky voice, "you shall hear from me soon," and hastily placing in the hands of the dismayed woman a bag of gold which the patriotic lover of our country refused with scorn, the late "sick man" drew on his boots and fled with all possible speed.

Softly the matron retraced her tremulous steps to the side of her sleeping husband, and had time only to throw off her mili-

tary dress and lie down on the bed, feigning sleep, although her heart was wildly beating, when the tramp, tramp, tramp of the "Captor Guard" was heard on the porch. Very soon a counter sign rap on the heavy brass knocker aroused the drowsy head of the house, who, springing quickly to his feet, went to admit the detachment of armed men.

Wasting no time, the soldier host conducted his comrades to the room of the anticipated victim. Bursting open the door which the cautious woman had securely locked after the flight of the inmate of the apartment, what was their astonishment, what their dismay, to find the important prisoner they had thought within their clutches flown! The Briton knave with the connivance and help of one of the most loyal of Kingston's fairest matrons, had outwitted those who would quickly have put to death the spy.

Think not harshly of this true womanly heart! It was impossible for her to betray even an enemy who trusted in her protection. And she would not allow the belief, that in obeying the voice of humanity, and letting one whom she had treated as a guest, go free, the cause of her beloved country would suffer any harm.

A few days later, when the inhabitants of this stricken hamlet were fleeing in every direction to escape the devastating flames of the foreign incendiaries, the good little woman Samaritan, who had so kindly cared for the British spy, dallied somewhat, while collecting some of the most precious of her household treasures, that could be secreted on her person, thinking the late pensioner of her hospitality would surely fulfill his promise that her home should not suffer from the baleful touch of these wanton marauders. But, alas! for the frailty of many who promise well, but perform their promises—never!

This poor little housewife was almost the last of the villagers in leaving the roof of her childhood and youth, the happy home where she had been made a loving bride, a cherished wife, and where her own darling babes had first seen the light of day. With all of these precious memories clustering about her heart, she started on her wanderings—going out, perhaps never to return to this, the dearest spot on earth—when within

a few rods of her own threshold a party of British troops were seen with the "invalid" spy at their head. The house of his benefactress was destroyed—razed to the ground—and all its contents devoured by the greedy flames. Ingratitude! deadliest of sins! Ingratitude for a woman's kindness! What words can express thy baseness? We leave thee to him who hath said, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." This poor little Kingston woman never forgot, even in her most advanced years, this bitter experience, this foul betrayal of misplaced confidence. Over and over again, to her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, did she narrate her strange story—whose details remained vivid as though only occurring yesterday—the perfidity of the man whom she had so kindly befriended. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say the spy never wrote to his beneficent hostess.

This wanton ruffianism of these troops of Great Britain in not recognizing the most honest claims, obligations the most sacred, was exhibited again at the home of Chancellor Livingston on the opposite bank of the river. Some sick officers of the army of the Crown had been kindly cared for by Mrs. Livingston and her family, who unstintingly bestowed upon them every attention which their illness demanded. When the marauders of the British Army were committing their depredations on that side of the river Mrs. Livingston wisely made preparations to remove as much of her household effects as she could. The sick British guests tried to persuade this kind woman to rely upon their protection to remain at her home and to leave everything without attempting to remove or conceal. The good hostess instinctively knew that she could not believe in, nor trust to any protection from these Britons whom she had devotedly nursed and tended. She ordered all the wagons to be brought to the house and then, in personal supervision, gave the command that they should be filled with all the household treasures that could be crowded upon them, each van being placed in the care of two of the most reliable of her retinue of slaves. Then giving the signal to start on the march the judicious, noble woman gathered the members of her beloved family about her and commenced her trying journey, leaving, perhaps forever, the endeared walls of her home.

The last of the wagons had not gotten out of sight of the old family mansion when the "Mistress of the Manse," turning around for one long lingering look at the beauteous castle where she had been truly enthroned as queen for many years, one shriek from her quivering lips told that the building was in flames. This slight digression from the main thread of my story will, I trust, be pardoned for the illustration it gives of the magnanimous style of warfare which characterized that heroic body of British soldiers and their mighty leader Vaughan!

* * * * *

While these brave women of burning Kingston were desperately struggling to remove their families, and save what they could of their possessions, the prisoners confined in the jail at the old court house had for a time been quite forgotten, save by the one faithful gaoler in attendance, who alone could not undertake to change their quarters. The "prisoners of war" had been removed prior to the advance of the enemy to this important town, but there were several criminals for other offenses incarcerated in this massive stone structure. When the danger became imminent that the whole village would soon be in flames, these unfortunates were crazed with fright, their cries for some one to come and liberate them resounding through the length and breadth of the hamlet. Reaching the ears of one of the kindly-hearted women, she quickly dispatched a few of the elderly men to the court house with some able-bodied slaves carrying the revolutionary muskets. Going herself to the gaoler, she advised that at the prison doors each prisoner should be made to walk in front of a man bearing a musket pointed toward the criminal, and not allowed to look back under penalty of being shot at once. This severe threat was made to prevent the criminals from seeing the British troops, lest they should take advantage and dare to be unruly. The elderly men walked at the side of the chained gang—an honorary body-guard—and protected thus, the prisoners were taken to Hurley, about three miles back of Kingston. The woman's plan worked admirably. The men in bonds for crime were too frightened to be anything but meek, and the muzzle of a gun at each man's back was a wondrous quietus.

So, once more it was proven that a woman can always improvise a bridge over a yawning chasm of perplexity. Moreover, that a woman's heart and brain—with the help of the dear Lord—can conquer every obstacle, form a plan for every emergency, and beside obtain an unfailing strength for every need. Surely the Kingston women of one century ago have made this deduction strictly, literally a fact not to be questioned. And while these, our fair ancestors, were quick in decision, resolute in action, faltering never, yet their hearts and hands were ever open to succor the destitute, relieve the suffering, to work with a will for the comfort and help of all who needed their care.

* * * * *

Outwardly calm, with their tumult of soul known to God alone, were most of these women refugees. With the most unfaltering trust in their Leader—the Almighty One—they were enabled to accomplish the extraordinary labors so unexpectedly devolving upon them. Each household, each member thereof, looking unto these "Women Commanders" for protection, were saved from injury, and sheltered from harm, before night had thrown its covering mantle over the desolated village. Some few, it is true, were frightened beyond control and their screams were agonizing to hear. The air caught up every shriek, and so prolonged and intensified each one, that the whole atmosphere, charged with the woe, seemed to be pouring forth one prolonged and dismal "Miserere."

There is a legend, widely believed, that an Indian chief, hunting in the Catskills on that black letter day, from the crest of one of the loftiest mountain elevations clearly heard these piercing screams. Cooper, in one of his novels, alludes to this. "Leatherstocking" says that he distinctly heard the shrieks, the cries of the women of old 'Sopus, the day the royal troops burned their homes, from one of the highest peaks of the Catskills.

And even now, more than one hundred years later, some few persons are bold enough to affirm that under certain conditions of the atmosphere, the ear in sympathy with and attuned to the mysterious voices of the preternatural world, may still

hear the wails and sobs among the treetops of the gigantic mountain pines.

Sneer not, proud son of man, exalted though you be in the intellectual grasp and breadth and variety of knowledge, but remember "there are more things in heaven and earth than dreamed of in your (cold) philosophy!" Smile not, gay woman of the world, at the poor, ignorant, superstitious hunter of these grand old forests, who "sees God in the storm and hears Him in the wind," and his ever credulous followers and sympathizers of this later day! Unto him, and unto them, may be revealed marvelous secrets, which only those in close communion—not only with nature but at times with the invisible world as well—can understand. Our beloved Bryant very aptly says:

"To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language."

Ah, so various! and even now, how feebly comprehended! And perchance should one, whose mental or spiritual vision in the most earnest yearnings to cleave the mysteries by which we are encircled, press closer, mount higher, in reaching for the truth, he or she is directly branded by the world as a fanatic, an enthusiast, or at the best a good-natured, simple-minded person, ever chasing some chimera. With all respect and admiration for the wondrous progress science has made in every direction, how much yet remains to be fathomed! How the savans are baffled at almost every step! Surely then it were wiser to be less dogmatic and less ready to utter cries of "humbug," "arrant nonsense," and the like.

While earnest and diligent in our delving for what is true wherever it may be found, it behooves us to be modest in the estimate we form of our own intellectual powers, as well as of the results of their exertion, remembering there is a limit beyond which man's wisdom cannot go, where secrets lie hidden which no hand or brain of man can unravel. But what the natural man cannot see nor hear of many things that are counted hidden mysteries, may be revealed by the inspiration from above, even to the rude and untutored, who humbly and reverently open their minds to receive the true illumination.

I am well convinced that it was this intimacy with things unseen by the many, characterizing the women of Kingston one century ago, that made them so brave in every emergency. Some well-meaning persons have attributed this communion with what the material world saw not, to delusion bequeathed by and only befitting the race of savages, by whom they were so constantly harassed. Yet these heroines, so far from being deluded, evinced the soundest sense and wisdom in meeting most fitly each emergency as it arose. Their inner vision *must* have been strengthened by a glimpse of the "horses and chariots" of the "Lord of Hosts," drawn up on the mountain side for their protection, or how could they have been so calm, so resolute, so sure of being saved?

Many of these matrons and maids were directly descended from the Huguenots of "la bella France," and inherited all the impulsive, demonstrative temperament of this warmest, most vivacious of races. And tried in this terrible crucible of fire, almost without an exception, these children of the French Huguenots were the most cool, collected, and fearless of the grand army of women. Certainly they saw the fourth form in the furnace—their Comforter, their Deliverer, their Saviour.

All honor to these noble women of our own venerated Kingston! May our warm admiration, our fervent praises, our hallowed love, swung from overflowing censers, ascend to them in Paradise, as fragrant incense, ever burning on the sacred altar of our beloved country's most precious remembrance.

MARY WESTBROOK VANDEUSEN.

Cloverly, Kingston.

A TIMELY COMPARISON.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most interesting personal incident of late is the passing of the car of time that marks the meridian of Queen Victoria's reign and makes it longer than that of any English sovereign.

In these days of the nineteenth century, "woman's century" as it has aptly been termed, or since the days that Christianity snatched woman from Paganism, there have been those who believe that the original beatitudes of the Garden of

Eden have returned and that man has awakened from the deep sleep of four thousand years to find that with the other attachments of life she is his equal and his partner, and that she has begun the work of doing her part toward the uplifting of humanity, that she is a partner in the home, in the property, and in her children, and that the world is that much richer when both halves are at work for its interests. And there are those who think that it is a "new woman" who has invaded the earth, that the old ways and usages are to be relegated to an effete past. That they have not strength of muscle or grey matter of brain to carry on successfully the work they have undertaken and they quote Schopenhauers "Women are directly fitted for acting as nurses and teachers of our childhood by the fact that they are themselves childish, frivolous and short-sighted. They are defective in their powers of reason and deliberation, because nature has assigned to them the position of the weaker sex." "They can be compared to an animal organism which contains a liver and no gall bladder."

"They ought to mind home—and be well fed and clothed, but not mixed in society. Well educated, too, in religion, but not to read poetry nor politics, nothing but books of piety and cookery. Music, drawing and dancing; also a little gardening and plowing now and then. I have seen them mending the road in Epirus with good success; why not? as well as hay making and milking." "When Nature made two divisions of the human race she did not draw the line exactly in the middle. The difference between them is not qualitative merely, it is also quantitative. The two sides are running along in parallel lines, each firm in their own opinions."

Let us take a review of the two longest reigns of sovereigns in the world, run them along parallel lines and see if we gather ought that will help us toward a settlement of this complex question.

The longest previous reign to Queen Victoria's was that of George III, which lasted fifty-nine years and ninety-seven days. Victoria became Queen June 30, 1837. Therefore September 25 her reign had equalled that of King George.

It is not in regard to the length alone that we wish to make comparisons, but to present her as a Queen; to show with

what dignity and ability a woman may fill one of the most difficult and responsible stations of the world.

We certainly associate her with a very prosperous and successful reign. She unquestionably will go down through the ages as the golden link in the history of England and civilization; as the great benefactor of her age, her country, and her people, universally respected and beloved. Had she been on the throne of our mother country instead of her ancestral progenitor, George III, she might not have lost the gem of England's possessions, the American Colonies.

We associate with her reign a decided progress in the national power, wealth and prosperity, so that she can be favorably compared and ranked with the great men of the world who have held scepters.

So why should not the women of this century bring forward this illustrious example of what might be expected if the gifts in the hands of the children of men were not so carefully doled out.

In the lapse of ages influence will prove greater than power. Politicians live for a day, but statesmen for all time. The influence of statesmen change policies, governments and institutions.

Victoria's influence has permeated English life and society. In her sixty years reign we must consider, with slight exceptions, the universal peace of her country, the administration of justice, the flourishing condition of science, art and letters, and her financial prosperity.

A comparison of the reigns of equal length of these two sovereigns would not militate against the Queen. The reign of George III was marked by many illustrious names in literature, art, and war. He needed Wellington and Nelson; in some cases he needed more than he had. There were great achievements in science and great accessions of territory to the empire, but he lost the thirteen American Colonies and with them the better part of the North American continent. He was accessory to the public debt assuming the unprecedented sum of \$4,000,000,000.

He was such a tyrant that religious liberty was unknown and such a despot that Parliament passed a bill restricting his

power, and his carriage was stoned by the mobs in the streets. He ruled as well as reigned and the attacks on American liberty came fresh from his hand. Burgoyne surrendered in 1777 and four years later Cornwallis capitulated. The fortunes of "Merrie England" had never struck so low an ebb.

Victoria's reign has witnessed incomparably greater progress in science, literature, art, and discovery, and much greater territorial extension of the empire, and when we see a Prime Minister of Jewish descent, a Roman Catholic Lord Chief Justice, a Jew Lord Mayor of London, we discover supreme religious liberty. There is no more pillory, no longer imprisonment for debt, no more hanging for theft, and England is no longer a slave-holding nation. Her flag is honored over the world. Her subjects instead of stoning her carriage would lovingly put themselves in harness as her carriers.

In every department of life that effects human interest and the welfare of mankind she has shown herself sympathetic and has been instrumental in bringing to pass a marvelous era.

Should she live to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her accession, June 30, 1897, her brow would be encircled with proud laurels, because she has advanced the interests of humanity and the dominion of soul.

We rejoice in her womanly greatness. We rejoice that she is the beloved Queen of our mother country.

You have the parallel, which would you choose to be your sovereign?

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

MINNESOTA.

THE Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Minnesota convened at the Park Congregational church on the afternoon of March 19, in response to an invitation issued by the State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport. As the invitation specified that two or three friends of each member would be welcome, a large audience was in attendance. The meeting was opened by the singing of "America," and by a short prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Ingersoll.

Mrs. Newport welcomed the ladies in the following words :

"It affords me great pleasure to welcome so large a number of our members with their friends here to-day. It is, I think, interesting and profitable for us to get together as one body irrespective of Chapter lines, and to review the work of the year, at home and in the Society at large, and to gain inspiration and fresh zeal for the duties that lie before us. I do not believe that we can state too often the aims and objects of our Order, or accentuate too strongly the importance of inculcating in this material age the obligations of patriotism. It is a matter for congratulation that in all work calculated to promote the welfare of society, women have a foremost place, and the power of their influence for the elevation of mankind is universally felt and gratefully recognized. In no department of activity can her influence be more appropriately exerted than in emphasizing the duties of good citizenship, and especially in teaching children and young people love for their country and loyalty to the flag.

Our work in these directions ennobles us and helps to preserve the traditions and to perpetuate the example and heroic spirit of our patriot fathers. A noble ancestry ought to awaken an ambition to emulate its virtues.

I am gratified to state that the year has been marked by great activity and constantly increasing interest in the work of the Society. The membership of the three older Chapters has steadily and largely increased, and two new Chapters have been organized, to wit: the Nathan Hale Chapter, of St. Paul, with twenty-three members, and the Greyson du Lhut Chapter, of Duluth, with a membership of sixteen. There is a prospect of two more Chapters in the near future. I am pleased

also to report more practical conceptions of the aims and purposes of the organization and a spirit of harmonious coöperation and esprit du corps among our members.

Those who are not especially interested cannot easily realize the work which is being prosecuted in the several Chapters in the study of American history, and in the preservation of the family records and the fresh light which is being thrown upon the character and career of those who took part in the securing of our independence. For example, the Nathan Hale Chapter having among its members several descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence have been making a special study of those worthies and most interesting papers have been read before it from time to time, bringing out all the circumstances of their lives and their characteristic traits. You are all familiar with the fact that the Daughters were instrumental in having the flag raised over our school buildings and you will be glad to know, as I am officially informed by the President of the Board of Education, that it is the intention to plant flag poles in the school grounds and fly the flag therefrom when its educational value as an object lesson will be enhanced.

The Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis, with befitting ceremonies, presented, on Washington's Birthday, to the Central High School, of Minneapolis, portraits of George and Martha Washington.

In such, and many other ways, we aim to stir into active exercise a constant regard for the things that are dear to the patriotic heart, and to inspire a desire on the part of all our citizens to make our country a goodly one in which to dwell.

What we have been doing in Minnesota, in a small way, the Society has been doing in a large and more effective manner throughout all our land. The National Society has gained four thousand members during the last twelve months, and there are now upon its rolls twelve thousand members. Its position is a commanding one, and its influence is potential upon the life of its people. As an editorial writer in one of the Washington papers, alluding to the Congress, says: "An assemblage so large and so distinguished has rarely been witnessed here or elsewhere. And when we take into consideration the ideas represented by the gathering, the purposes, the plans, and the probable influence of the Society, it is not extravagant to say that the episode is fraught with extraordinary significance." The patriotic life of a nation depends for its perpetuation upon such sustenance as this. It is the chief ingredient of a wholesome and sustained vitality. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." A preservation of our glorious traditions is the indispensable spur and agent of that vigilance. Again, I bid you welcome. We have a full programme to-day, and I bespeak your kind and continuing interest to the end.

Mrs. Newport called upon the Secretary of the St. Paul Chapter, who read a letter of greeting and congratulation to the Minnesota Daughters from Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson,

President General of the National Society, written three days before.

Mrs. Denison B. Smith, Regent of the Duluth Chapter, followed with a terse and clearly expressed paper, recalling the aims of the Society and the eligibility of members. The reports, or portions of those received, were then given by delegates who had returned from the Congress, or by those representing them. These important proceedings were in turn narrated by Mrs. C. E. Riggs, of the St. Paul Chapter; Mrs. George H. Christian, of the Colonial Chapter, of Minneapolis, representing Miss Cruikshank; Mrs. Thomas T. Smith, of the Nathan Hale Chapter, representing its Regent, Mrs. J. E. McWilliams, and by Mrs. William B. Leach, Regent of the Minneapolis Chapter. Valuable suggestions were offered in these reports regarding appropriations for patriotic purposes, and also as to improvements in the management of the immense organization. Mrs. Torrence, of Minneapolis, made a very stirring address, pleading for such a loyalty as would augment the prosperity of the country by increasing the demand for home products. She said: "We all believe in heredity, and that in the descendants of these strong, self-reliant, daring, aggressive women, we shall find the same characteristics that distinguished them in '76." She spoke of the Spartan manner in which a mother of the Revolution parted with eleven grandchildren and five sons, giving them to their country. Instance after instance was brought up to illustrate the spirit of '76.

The aptness of these illustrations and the eloquence of the speaker drew forth many rounds of applause from her listeners. The exercises were varied by national hymns beautifully rendered by a large chorus from the public schools, grouped about the organ above the platform and led by Prof. Congdon. Midway in the afternoon an unexpected incident occurred. A persistent knocking was heard at one of the doors. The Regent remarked: "I think the Children of the American Revolution are asking to come in. Will the ushers please admit them." The organ at once struck up a spirited march and a large company of children filed into the church and up and down the aisles, each wearing a badge and bearing an uplifted

flag in the left hand. The procession ended with a beautiful baby in its mother's arms carrying her flag with infantile dignity and evident delight. The whole audience rose, the chorus sang with fervor the "Star Spangled Banner," while the little standard bearer of the Children of the American Revolution stood beside his tall flag staff, the children having each saluted the flag as they passed to their seats. As was afterwards said: "It was both an effective and affecting incident." The President of this Children's Society, Mrs. Frederick E. Foster, was then introduced, and gracefully told the story of a brave young hero who had given his life for his country, being a mere boy at the time of the Revolution. As he had no descendants to honor his memory Mrs. Foster announced the decision of this Chapter to do so, and the Society will be henceforth known as the Thaddeus Maltby Chapter.

The State Regent then said:

"It is a great pleasure to present to you to-day one of the noblest and most gallant officers of the United States Army, a gentleman whose records and achievements during the great war of the Rebellion were most brilliant, and who is eminently qualified to speak on the subject of the flag; for in its defense he has shed his blood and exposed his life on many battlefields; General John R. Brooke, Commander of the Department of Dakota."

General Brooke spoke most touchingly of a soldier's loyalty to his flag and gave a pathetic recital of the circumstances under which the "Star Spangled Banner" was composed.

Rev. H. S. Nichols, the orator of the day, felt that there was little left for him to say but "Hurrah!" which he could do with enthusiasm, and which greatly delighted the large delegation of the Children of the American Revolution who rapturously applauded. He brought out the fact that all good things required tender care and cultivation, and prophesied that women who always did what they set out to do would be sure to produce patriots now that they were giving their minds to it.

Mrs. D. R. Noyes, the Chairman of the Colonial Dames of Minnesota, kindly consented to read a long and interesting communication detailing the sufferings of patriots confined on board the prison ships in New York Harbor, extending a plea

for some suitable memorial to recall their heroism to our posterity.

Mrs. Nancy Elizabeth Palmer McDonald, whose father, John Palmer, enlisted as a private soldier from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, at the age of sixteen years and served until the close of the war, was called to the platform and presented by the Regent with a Memorial Spoon from the National Society. Mrs. McDonald responded with appropriate remarks. Spoons were also presented to the heirs of Mrs. Highee and Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Goodrich Danforth, members of the Society, lately deceased. The State Regent had provided badges for the officers, the ushers, and the children, and with the flags and palms the church presented a gala scene. Tea was served in the parlors and it was evident that the patriotic spirit which prompted St. Paul to form their Chapter of their Daughters of the American Revolution before a single New England Chapter was formed had increased proportionately to the multiplying of the Daughters. By order of the Secretary,

JULIA FRENCH METCALF.

OLD NEWBURY CHAPTER, NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

ONE of the first questions to decide in organizing a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the name, and in a town where no one man distinguished himself above all others, but where a large proportion rendered active revolutionary service, what can be more appropriate than name the Chapter for the town itself—Old Newbury?

Both on the sea and on the land she took an active part in establishing the independence of the Colonies.

Twenty-four cruising ships, carrying three hundred and forty guns and nearly three thousand men, beside numerous merchant vessels, some of which bore letters-of-margue, were owned by a wealthy townsman, Nathaniel Tracy, who gave most generously of his riches at a time when money was needed as much as men, and he is credited with having fitted out the first revolutionary privateer. Perhaps the most noteworthy incident in the town during the Revolution was the formation

of the first volunteer company in the broad aisle of the Old South Meeting-House. The pastor preached a patriotic sermon and at its close asked for volunteers. Immediately from one of the pews stepped out a resolute young man, others quickly followed, and thus a company of sixty was inaugurated which later rendered service at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In the expedition against Quebec planned by Washington, the troops numbering eleven hundred, under the command of Benedict Arnold, encamped for some days in Old Newbury. They formed ten companies of musketmen and three of riflemen, and set sail in ten transports. The troops were here over Sunday and their chaplain, Samuel Spring, preached so acceptably that the North Church Society invited him to become their pastor; he accepted the invitation on his return from the expedition, and for more than forty years was identified with the town. The only diarist of the Old Mill Prison, Plymouth, England, was born in Old Newbury, and in his records, one reads not only tales of suffering but of patriotism. Two years after the Declaration of Independence he writes how they determined, although prisoners, to keep the day in remembrance, so out of paper they made cockades in the form of a half moon with the thirteen stripes, a union, and thirteen stars painted upon them, and in capital letters the words, "Independence, Liberty, or Death." On the morning of the Fourth they donned these cockades, and when given the freedom of the prison yard, drew up in thirteen divisions and cheered. Two other prisoners, Newbury men, liberated through the efforts of Benjamin Franklin, gained favorable notice as lieutenants, serving under Paul Jones, on board the *Bonhomme Richard*. One interesting record on the town book is the Declaration of Independence. It appears the State Council July 17, 1776, ordered that it be printed and a copy sent to the ministers of each parish to be read by them to their congregations on the afternoon of the first "Lord's Day" after its reception and then given to the clerks of their several towns to record in the town books. Among the few to comply with this request was Newbury, where, between the town doings, is found written in a clear hand the Declaration of Independence.

Is it strange in a place where the men were such patriots and the women equally self-sacrificing the descendants should desire to band together to do them honor and impress upon their minds the brave and noble deeds of their ancestors?

On the 17th of June, in the house once owned by Tristram Dalton, draped with flags and adorned with flowers, was gathered a goodly company of young and older women, met to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Regent in a few well-chosen words spoke of the fitness of the day for the organization of the Old Newbury Chapter, as so many of our men took part in that memorable battle. She closed by asking all to join in singing "America"—this was an impressive beginning to the exercises. Dr. S. C. Beane, pastor of the first religious society in Newburyport, offered prayer, after which the Regent read a letter from the State Regent, Madame Anne von Rydingsvärd who was unable to be present.

Mrs. Charles Masury, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Society, was next introduced, her address was stirring and interesting, she told of the origin of the Society and its purpose and dwelt on the importance of instructing the young in local history. She said that oftentimes it was as much if not more honor to be descended from a brave and worthy private as an officer. She expressed gratification at being able on this occasion to take by the hand a daughter of a soldier of the American Revolution. At the close of her address she presented to the Regent the charter of the Old Newbury Chapter. A congratulatory telegram from Mrs. Hichborn, Vice-President General of the National Society, was read, beside greetings from the oldest Chapter in Massachusetts, the Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, also from the Abigail Adams Chapter, of Boston. The "Sword of Bunker Hill" was sung by Dr. Noyes in a wonderfully clear and sweet tenor.

Hon. John James Currier delivered an admirable address on Tristram Dalton, the first Senator from Massachusetts. He prefaced his remarks by a few reminiscences of Old Newbury.

After these exercises a dainty lunch was served in a room decorated with the colors of the Order, blue and white. A mass of bachelor's buttons formed the central table decoration

and the blue and white china used was originally owned by a commander of a revolutionary privateer. The silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl were once the property of Lady Arbella Johnson, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and goblets made by that silversmith, afterwards so famous, Paul Revere, added much to the interest of the table. In the hall were displayed a flintlock musket, haversack, and belt, carried at Lexington and Bunker Hill by Thomas Perkins, and a sword used by Colonel Moses Little at the battle of Bunker Hill. These patriots were ancestors of several of the officers of the Chapter. Thus an auspicious beginning was made which we hope is but a precursor of other valuable meetings of the Old Newbury Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER.

ON September 17 the centennial anniversary of "Washington's Farewell Address to His People," our Chapter Regent, Mrs. George H. Shields, threw open the doors of her beautiful home, in Westminster Place, and the St. Louis Chapter, now numbering eighty, assembled to unite in rendering due honor to the occasion. The handsome salon and library were decorated in the national colors, while in the hall where the ladies were seated a life-sized picture of the "Father of his Country" looked down benignly upon the company. The programme consisted of an address from Mrs. Shields, to which Miss Ethel Allen, State Regent, very gracefully responded; a duet, which was very highly appreciated, by Miss Mary Barr Wright and Mrs. William Otten; "Washington's Farewell Address," read by Miss Emily Treadway; a recitation, by Mrs. Mary P. Winn; a beautiful original poem, by Mrs. Charlotte E. Elliott, and read by our ex-State Regent, Mrs. James O. Fallow, and a very interesting paper by Miss Mary Fogg. At the close of the exercises the ladies repaired to the dining-room, where they were served dainty refreshments, and after passing an hour in chat, the soft low murmur of voices gradually subsided as the guests took their departure, with thanks to our charming and much beloved Regent, Mrs. George H. Shields, for a much-enjoyed celebration. Among those present were: Miss Ethel Allen,

State Regent, and Mrs. Robert Barclay, a member of the National Board, guests of Mrs. Shields; Mrs. James O. Fallon, ex-State Regent; Mrs. Horatio Spencer, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Western Bascombe, Secretary St. Louis Chapter; Mrs. William Hardaway, Registrar, and Mesdames James V. Player, John Hundley, F. Case, J. Inslee, John Dods, D. R. Wolff, T. K. Skinker, John Kellerman, Ellis Pepper, Delia Meyseberg, Virginia Wright, Joseph Otten, Shrive Carter, Ashley Cabell, Walter C. Delafield, W. Long, Emma Eames Chase, Darphy H. Lacklin, and Root, and the Misses Mary L. Root, Sarah Branch, Emily Treadway, and Root, of Alton. The invited guests were Mesdames George Wright, John M. Dickson, and Block, and Misses Sue Beeson and Jessie Barr Wright.

MARY POLK WINN,

Historian St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—SEPTEMBER 17, 1796, TO SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

[Read September 17th before the St. Louis Chapter.]

GOD of our fathers, in whose name
They lighted here thine altar's flame,
With equal fervor us endure,
In us the faith of old renew.

Where once the ancient forest stood,
Unbroken was the solitude,
Save when the savage war cry made
Discordant echoes in the glade.

Now happy homes dot all the land,
And crowded spires where cities stand
Along the pathway to the sea
Of streams, whose ships pass ceaselessly.

O men of old, who knew to weld
The links invisible that held
The many in the one, more clear
Your faith and wisdom now appear.

From shore to shore, where oceans roar,
One banner east and west you bore.
From zone to zone, one flag alone,
The Stars and Stripes, to you were known.

When comes the pain, the shock and strain
Of civil discord, once again
A voice long silent seems to thrill
And warn of the impending ill.

A hundred years have passed away,
Like yesterday we find to-day,
Not yet shall angry faction cease,
Not yet has time brought lasting peace.

Let not this people put to shame
O Lord, the glory of their name,
The nation's cornerstone still be,
Its virtue and morality.

Tear down the blood-red flag of hate,
That man from man would separate.
O strong and true, red, white and blue,
Our hearts, our hopes, still rest on you.

CHARLOTTE C. ELIOT.

A FEW WORDS ON WASHINGTON AND HIS FARE- WELL ADDRESS.

WE have met together to-day, the centennial day of Washington's farewell address to these American people, to show our respect to the memory of that truly great man and our veneration for those parting words. Let it not displease us that we are bidden amid the tumult and dazzle of this busy life to hear the few voices and watch for the few candles which God has tuned and lighted to charm and to lead us that we may not learn their sweetness nor see their light when too late to benefit us.

Washington, after nearly a half century of public positions, serving well and commanding well, was to step again into private life. He had been the one to whom the whole country looked for support during the dangers and fears of the Revolution, and he had conducted that war to an auspicious and honorable close; the people's confidence in him was their sheet anchor, their moorings during the anxious period of no government which succeeded the Revolution; his influence was mainly instrumental in giving us our Constitution, and his eight years in the chief office of our Government has set the example which to all time will be the model of a patriot president.

We have long enough allowed the historian to extol the extent of the calamity a man causes as a just ground for his pride, and to extol him as the greatest ruler who is only the center of the wildest folly. A man can be distinguished by force of his talents, but only great, truly great, by

virtue of the use to which he puts his gifts. All power, properly so called, is wise and benevolent. There may be a capacity in an uncontrolled engine to destroy hundreds of lives; there may be venom in a snake to kill hundreds, but which of us, most ambitious, would desire a life fraught with death to others, or a poison-dipped scepter, whose touch was mortal; there is no true power but to save—no, nor true ambition but ambition to help.

"He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," so say the Scriptures; greatness lies in stemming the evil and working in the line of truth, usefulness and law. It is easy enough to scud before the wind, but seamanship is oftener displayed in beating into harbor against the breeze, around the points, and among the shoals, than in a quick run across the ocean.

Many ask, what new things did Washington? There is surely nothing new in becoming king or dictator by smooth words or violence. From the time of Absalom to the present that has been the common thing among all who aspire to rule.

Does it not show the very originality of Washington's greatness among the captains of history that by lifting up the common virtues of honesty, integrity and regard for the welfare of others, and wearing them instead of a royal robe and princely crown that they were broad and ample enough to cover him with majesty. As if that letter by which from the impulse of honor and devotion to republican ideas, those ideas which were liberated by the shock of steel at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, and which have changed the destiny of the world; as if that letter of rebuke to the officer who suggested the temptation of imperial power was not the most original page in the bloody annals of revolution and war. But though Washington was great in an age of great men and great events, yet his greatness was indeed neither borrowed nor imitated but original. We reflect too little, says one, how much guidance we derive from the early patriot in the practical duties of public life, nor do we sufficiently bear in mind how many of these examples, opinions and institutions come down to us from the age of Washington, how few go back to an earlier period or could have been of use in the formation of his mind and guidance of his conduct.

Beyond all intellectual force and achievements of the sword, there is a deep beauty of character that makes Washington the peer of other great warriors.

It was the pure morality of his character wherein its peculiar excellence resided; and it is on this that he became a model for all governors and all warriors. How different from Cæsar and Napoleon was he! Accustomed to military command from his youth, he sheathes his sword with all that rejoicing of heart with which undisciplined ambition draws it; the first in war, strange medley of graces, the first in peace. Oh, that his pure example, his potent influence, his parting counsels, could bring us back the blessings of national vigor and uprightness.

Do we wish to show respect to that memory, let us diligently heed those practical maxims of national policy which he has left us, his last will and testament to these American people in his farewell address, in the following of which we shall as a Nation surely fare well.

I. I shall not refer to the first point in that address, but pass at once to the second, namely, the importance of the execution of the laws; especially in these days when the idea seems too prevalent that as in the early days of the Jewish Republic every one should do that which seemed good in his own eyes. This is only safe when the national conscience is very clean and the national eye is very clear.

There is law in the universe, law for men as well as things, and not one word shall pass away, says Christ; there is no enduring force or majestic greatness except along the line of law. Every one must apply a law to himself before he can be a law to himself. Loyalty which means faithfulness to law has degenerated into a one-sided meaning, namely, of the duty of the people toward their ruler, and not also of the faithfulness which is the duty of the ruler to be infinitely more loyal to his people. But is it not our fault that such men are allowed to sit at the city's gate, therefore justice is laughed to scorn and law is trodden under foot. Our rulers should be like Saul of old, head and shoulders above his fellows, and when we are united in this thing that only the good shall rule, then the brain of our country shall sit in the high places, a candle on the hill to lighten the wayfarer.

Let us beware that our rest becomes not the rest of stones, which so long as they are torrent tossed and thunder stricken maintain their purity and majesty, but when the stream is silent and the storm passed, suffer the moss to cover them, the lichen to feed on them and are plowed into dust.

II. PATRIOTISM AND MORALITY IN HIGH PLACES.

The virtue, patriotism, is a spirit of devotion to one's country from unselfish ends, and for purposes of enlightened benefit. The essence of true patriotism is to strive to keep one's native land in harmony with the laws of national thrift and power, even if it require sacrifice of time and strength.

If patriotic we should study the laws of public growth and energy and strive with earnest love to guard every avenue where disease might enter.

The first President of the United States was unanimously chosen in the hearts of the people; not merely in advance of constitutional forms of election, but without the farcical party machinery of caucuses and conventions by which in these latter times, interested politicians of all parties relieve the people from all annoyance of selecting their rulers. Though a hundred crooked paths may conduct to a temporary success the one plain and straight path of public and private virtue alone can lead to a pure and lasting fame and the respect of ours and later generations.

What has been the fate of republics? What the fate of the first republic, the Jewish theocracy? What was the fate of the Roman, of the Venetian republic? The finger of empire points to the fate of republics! The solemn political lesson to which history points us, written on the tombstones of kingdoms that are buried in the sands of time declares that truth, courage, genius, integrity, temperance, self-denial, all intangible, spiritual, unseen elements are the only bonds and bulwarks of the nation.

This is indeed so truly the law of the universe, that a nation once utterly corrupt can only be redeemed by a military depotism, never by words, nor by its unaided efforts. It is not an accident that China and England, Spain and Holland are so utterly different; the superficial dissimilarity is but the sign of a difference in the moral life and spiritual structure of the people. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," says the Psalmist; and no continuing prosperity is possible apart from morality. If the Stars and Stripes are to continue floating o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave morality must be in our high places.

Courage is a mere matter of course among any ordinarily well-born people, but neither honesty nor truthfulness is a matter of course; we must bind them upon our fingers and write them upon the tables of our heart.

We call for wisdom in our high places, and understanding to be in our official places from a President's post to the lowest position of all. How shall we find it? "The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil, that is understanding," says Job. "Length of days in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor."

It is not by wealth or walls or muscles, that a nation can intrench itself securely, but by obedience to the divine law by following the spiritual elements of help and vigor. It is not the area of political freedom, but the spirit of moral freedom on which a State can build secure.

Should the day ever come when Washington's parting words be forgotten, it may be said truly the forefathers suffered in vain. Washington toiled and lived for naught; and as one says, as the vessels ascend and descend the Potomac, may they toll their bells, as they pass Mt. Vernon, with a new meaning—a terrible meaning—they will toll the requiem of constitutional liberty—for us for all nations.

MARY L. FOGG.

KATHARINE GAYLORD CHAPTER.

On the Daughters of the American Revolution calendar of "Days We Celebrate," May 10 is Ticonderoga Day. Thus far in the history of the Katharine Gaylord Chapter (Bristol, Connecticut), one day in each year has been a field day with a campaign programme. This year it was Ticonderoga as arranged by the calendar.

The summer home of Dr. Joseph Cook is near this historic fortress, and to Mrs. Cook belongs the credit of our Ticonderoga programme. In answer to the Historian's letter of inquiry Mrs. Cook sent so much valuable information that her letter is given here entire for the benefit of other Chapters who may wish material on this subject:

CLIFF SEAT, TICONDEROGA, N. Y., *May 19, 1896.*

DEAR MISS ROOT: My historical knowledge of and interest in Ticonderoga centers more in the French and Indian war than in the Revolution.

If you will consult Prothero's *Dean Stanley*, Vol. II, p. 527, you will see that he says that the most interesting spot in the United States, after Niagara, is the ruined fortress of Ticonderoga. The succeeding pages give a brief outline of the legend of Ticonderoga which Dean Stanley has told at length in *Fraser's Magazine* for October, 1878. You will find the same legend in the appendix of Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe;" Miss Gordon Cummings gives the same story in *The Atlantic* of September, 1884, and it can be found in Sir Thomas Dick Lander's "Tales of the Highlands." Robert Louis Stevenson tells it in verse and so does Lord Lorne. It is about the most respectable and authentic ghost story I ever heard of, and I am very proud of it.

I send you a pamphlet on "The Burial of Lord Howe," a poem by Joseph Cooke on "Ticonderoga and Montcalm," and a copy of the *Sentinel* containing an account of the unveiling of a tablet to Lord Howe. These I will present to your Chapter.

Your State Regent, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, when she was visiting me in 1886 took an excellent photograph of the ruins of the Fort. I do not know whether she has copies, but I think Stoddard, photographer, of Glens Falls, N. Y., or Fillmore, of this place, would be able to furnish you with what you want.

I also think you might get a *fac simile* copy of an autographic letter of Ethan Allen's in regard to the capture of the Fort by applying to Woodhouse, Rutland, Vt., or to Baker, photographer, Centre Street, Rutland, Vt.

Joel Mundell Sons, of Albany, are the publishers of historic works somewhat rare in regard to revolutionary and colonial history.

There is a graphic description in Cooper's "Satanstoe" of the passage of Abercrombie's fleet down Lake George, and you know Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" is connected with this region.

When my husband was a young man of nineteen he wrote a local history of the place called "Home Sketches of Ticonderoga." It is now out of print, and our copies are so precious that I do not dare trust one to the mail. With the hope that the occasion may be full of interest, I am,

Very truly yours,

MRS. JOSEPH G. W. COOK.

Other assistance for our Ticonderoga programme came from Dr. Pauline Root, the medical missionary, formerly of Madura, India.

Dr. Root's ancestor, Jesse Root, of Hartford (see Connecticut Book of the Revolution), was one of the men who planned the expedition which resulted in the capture of Ticonderoga.

Another ancestor (collateral), Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College, was killed at Crown Point in the French and Indian wars (see Parkman's "Moncalm and Wolfe.")

After referring to these facts, Dr. Root writes :

"It was with much interest in the place, as well as Dr. and Mrs. Cook (whom I first met in India), that I accepted with much enthusiasm my first invitation to Cliff Seat, three miles from Ticonderoga, and the summer home of the Cooks.

"Mr. Cook retains about two hundred acres of the ancestral estate. Out from the spacious verandas one looks over the famous valley, and can hear the murmur of the brook near which fell the young and gallant Lord Howe. And climbing over his own mountain, Dr. Cook can show you the famous Roger's slide, and you can see, in imagination, the beautiful white fleet of Abercrombie sailing up the lake.

"As a boy Dr. Cook was enthusiastic over local history.

* * * * *

"It is due to his efforts and means alone that stones and tablets have been put up to mark historic spots.

"After seeing that his guests are well posted the ponies, Jack and Jill, are ready to take them to the famous old port.

"Summer after summer has found me resting at Cliff Seat, till now I feel a personal ownership in its motto, 'Health, peace, perfection.'

* * * * *

"The hospitality is perfect. The hostess gracious and charming. One is at liberty to browse in the great pamphlet room, where all magazines and papers are kept on file, or to take books from the many laden shelves.

"There is liberty perfect and welcome.

"When the sun goes down behind the mountain all gather on the great veranda, and it is the sweetest hour of the day. Mrs. Cook repeats reverently a psalm as 'The heavens declare

the glory of God.' Perhaps we sing 'Lead Kindly Light,' and day is done, and such a rest comes as comes only to him far away from the city's noise and in the mountain air."

Truly there is something magical in that Indian word Ticonderoga. In colonial days it summoned to a New World fortress armies of heroes and fighters. Later its silent ruins attracted the knights of literature, Robert Louis Stevenson, Francis Parkman, Cooper, none of whom could resist the witchery of its spell, and so the uncanny legend of Ticonderoga and its romantic history have been told over and over again in prose and verse.

Yet most of us can recall of its history only that one dramatic event of the Revolutionary War, its capture by Ethan Allen.

Its history begins nearly two hundred years before with the arrival of a French missionary, and ever thereafter on its stage were played wierd scenes and romantic exploits which captivate indeed the wizards of the pen.

Ticonderoga cannot be treated solely on a revolutionary programme. It was the strategic point in the French and Indian wars, and was the scene of continued struggles between the French and the English.

The colonists of Connecticut had a large share in those struggles and it was the knowledge gained in these wars with the French that made the men of Connecticut appreciate the importance of this position to the colonial troops, and to undertake its capture only three weeks after the battle of Lexington. More has been written about it than about any other battlefield. It is a subject fascinating to historian, poet and novelist.

In years to come its historic setting, its romantic atmosphere and its position at the headwaters of the Hudson, midway between Lake George and Lake Champlain, at the gateway to the Adirondacks and also the entrance to the Berkshires will make it the Mecca of the tourist and the shrine of the historian.

Besides selections from the poem and oration presented by Mrs. Cook to our Chapter, and outlines of the legend in prose and verse, our May programme consisted of two contributed articles, one on the history of Ticonderoga by Mrs. Dayne,

another by Mrs. Judd, entitled: "Biographical Sketches of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Benedict Arnold."

Lastly, reminiscences of a visit in Ticonderoga, by Miss Bartholomew, who in company with Smith College professors made this their starting point for a walking trip into the mountains. Photographs of the ruined fortress were in evidence and views of the place as shown in "Picturesque America" and in "American Landmarks." It is evident that for a programme on Ticonderoga material is abundant and the range wide, but it cannot be treated and leave out the names of the heroes of the French and Indian wars, Diesken, Montcalm, Amherst, Abercrombie, and Lord Howe.—MARY PHILOTHETA ROOT, *Historian*.

REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIAL SOCIETY OF NEW JERSEY.

THE Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States at Somerville on the 19th day of September. This Society organized last spring is composed largely of the members of the various patriotic associations in the State, a great many of the Daughters of the American Revolution being connected with it. Mrs. A. T. Swann, Regent of the Princeton Chapter, is its First Vice-President, and Mrs. Edward H. Wright, State Regent; Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Regent of the Broad Seal, and Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, Regent of General Frelinghuysen Chapter, are on its Board of Management. Among its members are Mrs. Shippen, late Vice-President General; Mrs. Delia A. Depue, Regent Nova Cæsarea Chapter; Mrs. Elizabeth Olen-dorf, Regent Camp Middlebrook Chapter; Mrs. Mary N. Putnam, Regent Boudinot Chapter, and many others.

The object of the Society is the preservation and restoration of the landmarks and buildings that were memorable for incidents occurring during the revolutionary period, and they have commenced this work by securing a refusal of the Wallace house at Somerville as their headquarters. This house was the home of Washington during the winter and spring of

1778-79 while his army was encamped at Bound Brook, Middlebrook, Pluckamin and Millstone, and his letters at that time dated Camp Middlebrook were written from this house at Somerville, then called Raritan.

It had not been entirely finished when Washington took possession of it, and tradition says that he with his own hands, with hammer and nails, aided its completion. The house, situated in a grove of fine old trees, is in an excellent state of preservation, it never having been occupied save by its owners, who have taken the best care of it. Its tiled open fireplaces, one of them having the old Dutch blue-pictured tiles, its wainscotting and carved cornices, its curious little chimney closets, its old Dutch door, divided in the center with large iron hinges, with mark where the thumb latch has been, are exactly as they were in Washington's time.

A wide hall runs through the center, on either side of which there are two good sized rooms, at the back a broad staircase with a wide landing half way up extends over the whole width of the hall. The second story has also a wide hall with four rooms, duplicates of those below. An extension on one side contained a large roomy kitchen with slaves' quarters above. The kitchen is not ceiled but the huge rafters common in those days are exposed, with places in them for the support of muskets. The cellar extends under the entire house with exposed beams of a size capable of supporting a modern Fifth Avenue residence. In the cellar is a spring and just outside the back door is an old-fashioned well.

The Society hopes to be able to purchase and obtain possession of the house by the first of next January, and they have been promised already many valuable pieces of old furniture. Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Frelinghuysen Chapter, Continental Chapter, and Boudinot Chapter of the Daughters are in the immediate vicinity and many of their number are enthusiastic members of the society, and there is little doubt that it will be soon filled with objects of historic interest that will render it one of the principle places memorable for its revolutionary associations in our little State.

Invitations to the celebration had been sent to the members of all the patriotic societies in the State and although the day

was a cloudy one, by noon, when the exercises were advertised to commence, some six or seven hundred of our leading citizens, male and female, were assembled on the grounds in front of the mansion.

The exercises were opened by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Dr. Read, of Somerville, followed by an address by Mr. Richard F. Stevens, the President of the Society, giving an account of its formation, its objects and aims.

Mr. Lee, the Secretary, then read a few letters from distinguished invited guests who were unable to be present, among others, one from Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, who stated that the project of celebrating the day originated from one of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The audience, lead by the Somerville Quartette, then sang the patriotic anthem of "America." This was followed by the reading of selected portions of the Farewell Address, for the limited time would allow of no more, by Mr. Edwin A. S. Lewis, a direct descendant of Nellie Custis, Mrs. Washington's daughter, and a collateral descendant of Washington, he being a great-grandson of Washington's sister, who married Mr. Lewis.

The Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, member of Congress from the Newark district, then delivered an admirable and eloquent oration, his subject being the Farewell Address. The Hon. James J. Bergen, former speaker of the Assembly of New Jersey, and a resident of Somerville, gave a very interesting sketch of the many notable men of the Revolution who came from the neighborhood.

The exercises were closed by a speech from Judge Robert S. Woodruff, of Trenton, and the quartette and audience joined in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The Somerville band between the speeches enlivened the proceedings by selections from patriotic airs. After the close of the exercises the audience proceeded to Germania Hall, a short distance away, where an elegant luncheon was served, and at four o'clock the visitors returned to their homes delighted with their trip and one and all resolved that no effort on their part should be wanting to make the Society a perfect success and one worthy of the State, the scene of so large a number of the historic incidents and battles during revolutionary times.

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER.—The Minneapolis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution observed the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Fort Griswold, which occurred September 6, at the home of their beloved and venerable Chaplain, Mrs. Charlotte Van Cleve. There was a large representation of members. At the conclusion of the exercises a dainty luncheon was served. Our hostess is the author of "Three Score Years and Ten," a copy of which she has presented to our National Library. The curiosities and relics scattered about the house, collected from every part of the country, are as rare and varied as the experiences of her life. Occupying a conspicuous place among these is a piece of the historic charter oak. Old Glory was much in evidence everywhere. Her voice lingers lovingly when she speaks of the dear old flag in telling us how her life has been spent as daughter, granddaughter and wife, under its folds.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Mrs. Van Cleve, followed by an address of welcome, expressing her love for and interest in the patriotic work of the Chapter, and the pleasure it gave her to welcome us a second time on this anniversary.

Mrs. Goodwin read the leading paper, in which she related many touching incidents pertaining to the battle of Fort Griswold.

Miss Smith read a poem, written by Jean Stanleigh, entitled "A Picture of Home."

Mrs. Goodwin's paper will appear elsewhere in these columns.

Mrs. Alice Hamilton Rich read an original poem. I regret not being able to present it to you here, but hope it will be forwarded for publication. The historic associations of this anniversary have a special interest for our Chapter, as three of our number, Mrs. Van Cleve, Mrs. Goodwin, and Miss Smith, all had brave ancestors, who participated in "holding the fort." The presence of Mrs. Emma Stark Hampton, Past National President Woman's Relief Corps, Detroit, Michigan, added much to the interest of this occasion. She made a few appropriate remarks, expressing her pleasure at this opportunity given her of meeting the "Daughters," following so quickly the delightful surprises of Grand Army week in St. Paul. She spoke of the successful efforts made by the Woman's Relief

Corps for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who lost their lives in defense of the Union, cemented by the blood of revolutionary patriots.

Mrs. Torrence, wife of Past Commander, Grand Army of the Republic, Eli Torrence, for the State of Minnesota, spoke of this having been the first union here between the Grand Army of the Republic and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the appreciation expressed by the veterans at the welcome extended to them by the twin cities.

The occasion of the Grand Army reunion in St. Paul brought to light as never before, the strong bond that the love of patriotism has cemented between the Grand Army of the Republic, Daughters of the American Revolution, Woman's Relief Corps, and indeed between all the numerous patriotic societies. Through our State Regent, Mrs. R. M. Newport, who was, during the Grand Army of the Republic Reunion, president of the Ladies' Citizen Committee, the Daughters of the American Revolution were given all privileges at ladies' headquarters.

The courtesies extended to us on this occasion were commented upon by several of our ladies. A motion that an expression of our appreciation, as a Chapter, be extended to Mrs. Newport, and the other ladies in charge, for the gracious hospitality extended to us during the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment in St. Paul was unanimously affirmed.—FRANCES BURR FIELD, *Historian Minneapolis Chapter, D. A. R.*

STAMFORD CHAPTER.—Now that we have, as a Chapter, celebrated our first birthday, we venture a forward step and report ourselves once more through the columns of the Magazine. The celebration took place on December 27, at the home of our birth, and also the home of our Regent, Mrs. Spencer C. Devlin. The invitations to out-of-town guests were so pleasantly accepted that we felt the honor done us was not only loyal, but quite royal, and we were correspondingly gratified. The meeting was called to order at noon by our Regent, and opened by singing "America." Our newly elected State Regent, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, of Hartford, addressed us first, giving us words of good advice and suggestions for future usefulness. Mrs.

Donald McLean, Regent of the New York Chapter, who came to us from a sick bed, gave us a most spirited and patriotic address that must have cost her no little pain. Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim, of Washington, District of Columbia, told us in her enthusiastic manner, of the work of the past and the present and that laid out for the future of the Society. Mrs. Buckley, Regent of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Southport (our sponsor), said good words in our behalf, after which the meeting became social and luncheon was served.

The rooms were very prettily decorated with the national colors and the table with the Society colors, blue and white. Besides the ladies already mentioned we had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. O. Vincent Coffin, the wife of our Governor and the Regent of the James Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown; Mrs. Albert P. Comstock, Regent of Hannah Carter Benedict Chapter, New Canaan; Mrs. Thomas F. Noble, Regent of Norwalk Chapter; Mrs. William D. Glover, Regent of Eunice Dennie Burr Chapter, Fairfield; Mrs. Mamie Tyler, Regent of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, New Haven; Mrs. Adrian I. Muzzy, Regent of Katharine Gaylord Chapter, Bristol; Mrs. F. N. Stanley, Regent of Esther Stanley Chapter, New Britain; Mrs. C. H. S. Davis, Regent of Ruth Hart Chapter, Meriden; Mrs. A. W. Phillips, Regent of Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter, Derby; Mrs. Frank S. Childs, Fairfield; Mrs. Henry Rogers, New Canaan; Miss Bowman, Bristol. The occasion was most enjoyable to our local Chapter, and one we shall long remember. Our only regret was that train time could not be delayed. A few weeks after our birthday party, like all growing children, we looked around for some object upon which to expend our energy. A "loan exhibit and tea" suggested itself as most feasible and novel to us.

Our Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Scofield, most generously gave us her house upon which to work our will, whereupon we appointed committees on loans, decorations, and refreshments. We solicited loans mostly from among the members of our Chapter and their friends, and when the time came to collect them the amount brought us was as great a surprise to those who brought as to those who received. No one before realized what treasures they had stowed away in odd cor-

ners and neglected cupboards. It was a great delight to find that our little city possessed in its homes so much of the curious and beautiful belonging to the colonial and revolutionary periods. We made a special collection of samples some of which in dainty work and coloring would not suffer by comparison with the work of the present day, others were more quaint than beautiful, but taken as a whole they made quite a unique show. Our wall decorations were old deeds, signed by names famous more than a century ago, interspersed by draperies formed of wedding dresses embroidered with flowers, and linen soft as silk and glossy as satin, woven by great-granddames, to be looked at in wonder by the daughters of the present generation. Intervening spaces we hung with warming pans, those comforters of cold nights in frosty beds and rooms. The foot stoves and quaint old lanterns took us back to the times when furnaces and street lamps were unknown. Our pride and our delight centered in our china closets as did our grandmothers before us. We had three cabinets filled to overflowing. There were cups, bowls, tea caddies, and dishes in quaint shape treasured as the outfit of great-grandmothers when they were brides. Candlesticks in silver, brass and the more homely pewter, dating back to the colonial time did duty as mantel ornaments for us. Old watches that had told the time of John Alden's descendants and others equally worthy to be known in story served their purpose for use. The quaint old dresses and bonnets, the little slippers with their tiny heels, smaller and higher than those worn now, the brocaded vests and satin coats of the belles and beaux of the past were bits of romance come down to these prosaic days. A portrait of Washington, authenticated as one for which he sat (by some Danish artist), is prized beyond gold by its owner. Our collection was pronounced of the best (by judges) in quality, our quantity was limited by lack of space. We only hope the venture of the Stamford Chapter will be repeated by others of our Order and crowned with like success.—MARIA L. SMITH, *Historian*.

FREELOVE BALDWIN STOW CHAPTER (Milford, Connecticut).—One of the more recently organized Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut is the

Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, of Milford, named in honor of the wife of Stephen Stow, who has been styled the "Milford Martyr."

Milford is one of the oldest towns in the State, dating from 1639, and was one of the original six towns forming the New Haven colony. Its ancient cemetery has been in continuous use for more than two hundred years, the same enclosure that holds the ashes of the fathers receiving the dust of their children of the eighth and the ninth generations. From the older portion of this cemetery there rises a shaft of stone marking the resting place of forty-six revolutionary soldiers, part of a company of two hundred released from a British prison ship and landed on our shores under a flag of truce in January, 1777. Of this number more than half were so enfeebled by privation and disease as to be unable to reach their homes, and were cared for by the residents of the town. Before February the forty-six referred to were dead. On one face of the monument erected by the State of Connecticut to mark their final resting place is the following inscription:

"In Memory of
Capt. Stephen Stow,
of Milford,
who died Feb. 8, 1777, aged 51 years."

To administer to the wants and soothe the miseries of these sick and dying soldiers was a work of extreme self-denial and danger, as many of them were suffering from loathsome and contagious maladies. Stephen Stow voluntarily left his family to relieve these suffering men; he contracted disease from them, died, and was buried with them.

He had already given four sons to serve in the war for independence.

To commemorate his self-sacrificing devotion to his country and to humanity, the Legislature of Connecticut resolved that his name should be inscribed upon this monument.

Only twelve days after preparing his last will and testament, in view of the peril involved in his self-assumed task, Stephen Stow was numbered with those who had given their lives that the nation might live. In the light of this record the term martyr as applied to him seems not inappropriate.

The Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter was organized on the 27th of March, 1896, with more than forty members and now numbers fifty-five, almost without exception of Milford ancestry. The Regent, Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, is the eighth in descent from Miles Merwin, one of the early settlers of the town, and whose grave in our old burial ground is still marked by its ancient headstone. Mrs. Smith bears upon the ribbon attached to her insignia seven golden bars, each inscribed with the name of an ancestor who did loyal service in Colonial or Revolutionary War.

The Vice-Regent is entitled to eight similar bars. The Registrar claims eligibility to the Society through her four great-grandfathers. In the veins of more than one of our members flows the blood of Robert Trent, so influential in bringing about the union of the New Haven and Connecticut Colonies and for many years Governor of Connecticut. The ancestry of all our membership suggests that such a heritage is not to be lightly esteemed, nor its fair records to be tarnished by personal failure in integrity or loyalty.

The first meeting of the newly-formed Chapter for purely social purposes took place on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the 17th of June. Our Regent opened her spacious and elegant house to the Chapter for the occasion. The walls of the various rooms, hung at all times with pictures of historic persons and scenes, were still further adorned for the occasion with the Society colors and with the national flag. A short address of welcome from the Chapter Regent opened the programme for the hour, a few lively and encouraging words from Mrs. Kinney, the State Regent, followed; then a paper prepared by the Historian was read, rehearsing the familiar story of the battle one hundred and twenty-one years before. This was well received, and was followed by a paper upon Stephen Stow, written by one of his great-great-granddaughters. This was listened to with much apparent pleasure and at last Mrs. Mary Merwin Tibbals, the Vice-Regent, read from the "Spirit of '76" the verses entitled "The Heroic Deed of Elizabeth Zane." "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and other songs were interspersed as solos at suitable points, and the programme was brought to a close with the national hymn,

"America," sung by the entire company standing. After a short period of sociability refreshments were served. And here the day and the occasion had been borne in mind, the china showing the Society colors and flags and other national emblems being in evidence where the material to be dealt with would lend itself to the purpose. But the time for departure came, as it will however auspicious the occasion, yet we hope this first social gathering of the Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter has set the bow of promise for its future social life.

The Society is still so young that its more serious work is not fully decided upon, but it has been suggested that the old graves and stones in our cemetery in use since 1689, and perhaps longer, may properly claim its attention for a time.

One fact of interest must not be omitted. The house in which Stephen Stow lived in 1777 is still standing. The window blinds and the veranda are modern additions, but in other respects the appearance of the main house is thought to be essentially the same as when Stephen Stow lived in it, and the gaunt and hungry men crowded into the living room of his family on that January night and warmed their benumbed limbs by the blazing logs in its ample fireplace.

The present owner of the house has kindly allowed a portion of one of the timbers in the roof to be removed to furnish material for framing our Chapter charter, and our Regent proposes that a picture of the house shall be burned into the frame.—S. N. L. S.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER (Bound Brook, New Jersey).
—The third year closes with an increase of seven new members and several papers under preparation. In October the Chapter met with Miss E. E. Batcheller, at Millstone, having with us the State Regent, Mrs. William S. Stryker. The meeting was presided over by our new Regent, Mrs. H. M. Hamilton. It was voted at this meeting that we should take up the study of the Constitution of the United States for the coming winter. In the early part of November a pleasant drive was taken from Roselle to Short Hills, visiting the greenhouses, passing through the historic towns of Connecticut Farms and Springfield. It was at the parsonage of the Presbyterian church of the former

* place where the Rev. James Caldwell removed his family from Elizabethtown for a place of safety. In June, 1780, while Mrs. Caldwell was here, she was shot through a window by a British soldier, afterward setting fire to the house, barely having time to remove the body. The church and several houses of the village were also burned. At Springfield Mr. Caldwell, who was chaplain in Colonel Dayton's regiment, rushed into the church when the gun wadding had given out, seized an armful of Psalms and hymn books and gave them to the men to be used for wadding.

The British, under command of General Knyphausen, having crossed over from Staten Island with the intention of taking possession of Morristown, but on his way was driven back by the Americans at the places mentioned.

In January we celebrated Washington's wedding day by having our annual dinner at Middlebrook Hotel, the toasts being responded to by the ladies.

The Chapter assisted the Camp Ground Association in celebrating Washington's birthday by acting on a reception committee. Through the efforts of the resident members of the Chapter money was secured for a public drinking fountain and presented to the people of the borough of Bound Brook on Memorial Day; accepted by the mayor. The public ceremonies were witnessed by hundreds of people coming from the neighboring towns and surrounding country for miles around. As an appreciation of this act handsomely engrossed resolutions, handsomely framed in oak, were presented the Daughters by the mayor and council in behalf of the borough. Forty graves of revolutionary soldiers were decorated in the Presbyterian churchyard of the place. Flag Day exercises were held in the Methodist church. On this occasion a prize of a five dollar gold piece, offered by the Chapter, and the Regent's prize of two silver dollars were awarded the successful pupils of the public school for the best essay on "The History of the Constitution and Six of its Framers." A committee was appointed by the Chapter to visit the public school the last Friday of every month. The Nathan Hale Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized the 17th of June, with Mrs. C. W. Thomas as president, having a membership of ten.

The same month an excursion was taken by steamer through the canal from Bound Brook to Princeton, stopping at Rocky Hill and visiting Washington's headquarters, where was written his farewell address to the Continental Army; then going on to Princeton and visiting the battlefield and college buildings. It was a day enjoyed by all, and one long to be remembered.

At the annual business meeting in September the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. John Olendorf; Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. B. R. Mason; Registrar, Mrs. W. H. Dunham; Secretary, Mrs. George Stryker; Treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Taylor; Historian, Miss Nina G. Crane; Board of Managers, Mrs. C. Howard Perry, Mrs. M. L. Crane, ex-Regent Mrs. H. M. Hamilton, and the above officers. Mrs. G. H. Frech, Alternate to Washington.—MARTHA L. FRECH, *Historian*.

LAKE DUNMORE CHAPTER (Brandon, Vermont) held enthusiastic meetings in memory of Lexington, and on Flag Day, when Bunker Hill, falling but three days later, was recalled. With these anniversaries of Lexington and Bunker Hill history classes the battle of Bennington, of August 16, 1777, as "in importance second to none fought in the War of the Revolution," since by it the chain which was forging by the enemy from Canada to New York along the Hudson "was forever broken and cast away." No detailed account of the battle, which long since found its place in history, is needful. The massive shaft erected to commemorate the battle and victory repeats the story "with silent but perpetual eloquence," not only to the dwellers in the valley but to the many passers to and fro on the railways now connecting the ocean and the lakes, which Burgoyne had planned to link together by a chain of military posts. With fitting local pride as Vermonters the Chapter gathered on August 16, by invitation of members whose ancestors had fought in the battle—Miss Harrison, Mrs. Lyon, and Miss Seager—for a lawn party. The day was perfect for the purpose. The spacious lawn and residence gave ample opportunity for most tasteful decorations, in charge of Miss Avery, of the New York Chapter, a summer guest, with efficient aides. A platform with organ and stand, over which

the Stars and Stripes waved, furnished a center for members, friends and guests, for whose convenience rugs, settees, and chairs made ample provision. Spinning wheels and linen wheels, with tables containing the fabrics resulting from their use in past years and other tables for refreshments stood upon the lawn. When the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, called attention to the programme, about one hundred and fifty ladies awaited its presentation. "America," sung by all, had first place. A sketch of the early celebrations of the battle, beginning with 1778, prepared and read by the Regent, followed. Extracts from President Bartlett's centennial oration on "The Place of the Battle of Bennington in the History of our Country," were read by Miss Tuxbury, of Philadelphia, a charter member of the Chapter. The "Lessons of the Battle," by Miss Estabrook; the centennial poem, by William Cullen Bryant, by Mrs. Howard; a song, "New England," by Mrs. Winslow; several incidents of the battle, given by different ladies; extracts from the first constitution of Vermont, "First Accession to the Old Thirteen," by Mrs. Farrington; the closing paragraphs of ex-Minister E. J. Phelps' centennial oration, by Mrs. Clement, and a song by Miss Burton constituted a programme to which our friends and guests gave interested attention and kindly commendation. Our State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Burdette, said a few pleasant words approving our enthusiasm, which she justly attributed to the able leadership of our Regent.

Our next public expression of patriotic spirit will be in response to the appeal of the National Board of Managers for the suitable recognition of the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, issued September 19, 1796.—MARY L. CLEMENT, *Historian*.

OTSEGO CHAPTER.—The members of Otsego Chapter, with their invited guests—the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives, the members of Lafayette Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, and a few others—held their contemplated celebration of the damming of the Susquehanna River, on Thursday, August 27. There were in all one hundred persons on the steamer, Natty Bumppo. The boat was elaborately

decorated with flags and golden rod and ferns. The ladies' orchestra furnished the music, a few patriotic American airs. Before the steamer proceeded to make the round trip of the lake the Rev. Mr. Perry gave an interesting account of General Clinton's brief and successful campaign in conjunction with General Sullivan's command against the Tories and the Indians of the Six Nations, which called for the damming of the Susquehanna. He was followed by Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, the State Regent, in which she clearly stated the aims and objects of the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Then Mr. Keese gave some interesting descriptions of the local surroundings—the old dam and several points about the lake alluded to in two of Mr. Cooper's novels. Pleasant social intercourse, the serving of coffee, etc., took up the time of the party while the trip around the lake was being made. It was an exceedingly interesting and pleasant event.—FLORENCE E. WHITBECK.

GENERAL FRELINGHUYSEN CHAPTER, whose headquarters are at Somerville, New Jersey, held their first annual meeting at the home of the Regent, on Friday, October 2. A large number were in attendance. Able reports by the various officers were read, after which they proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the unanimous reelection of all the old ones. A collation was served; after which Mrs. Mary Craven Thomas, the talented daughter of Commodore Craven, commander of the Kearsarge, read a valuable historic paper on Sir Raleigh's English Nation, holding the audience spellbound. The beautiful gavel described in the September number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY was christened and the charter framed in wood from the famous old white oak dividing East and West Jersey in the days of Sir Cartaret, was formally presented. The frame is very handsome, bearing the following inscription on a silver plate "Ye Historic Oak from Washington's Headquarters, Wallace House, Somerville, N. J., October 2, 1896, centuries old, eight feet in diameter." Letters of congratulation and regret were read from Mrs. William S. Stryker, Vice-President General, and Mrs. E. H. Wright, State Regent. Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Regent of the Broad Seal; Mrs. John Olen-

dorf, Regent of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, with other prominent ladies were present. Several applications for membership were received, and thus opens most auspiciously the second year of this very patriotic Chapter.—E. E. B., *Regent*.

ANNE WOOD ELDERKIN CHAPTER.—An informal reception in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to his army was given to Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Willimantic, Connecticut, by Miss Gertrude Bennett Crane at at her home three miles north of that city. Surrounded by magnificent trees, nearly as old as the china which ornamented its interior, this house is an ideal place for the opening meeting of the fall. The rooms were well filled with "Daughters" when the Regent, Mrs. Litchfield, gave a few words of cordial greeting. Mrs. Elisha B. Avery, the youngest "real Daughter," was enthusiastically elected Honorary Regent of the Chapter. In the absence of the Historian the Regent spoke briefly on "The Day we Celebrate." An elegant and appropriate luncheon was served. Washington himself was represented in ice cream, and ribbons of red, white, and blue tied the sandwiches.

Miss Crane is the great-great-great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Bennett, who fought at Germantown and Fort Mifflin, and wintered at Valley Forge. This Chapter numbers among its forty-three members, two real daughters, twelve granddaughters, and five great-great-great-granddaughters.

The last anniversary (not already noted in your columns) celebrated by Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, was Flag Day, when a lawn party was held at the home of Mrs. Elisha B. Avery. When there were but thirteen stars in our flag, Mrs. Avery's father, Solomon Loring, then a boy of fourteen years, enlisted in the service of his country. Only thirteen stars were there when, a few years after, peace was declared, he brought his bride to the house he had prepared for her—this house in which his daughter now lives. Under flags that floated forty-five stars in the breeze, the Daughters of the American Revolution were welcomed to the house that was his home for more than half a century. Situated on a hill south of the

Willimantic—just over the line in the Lebanon of Governor Jonathan Trumbull and the famous war office—it has seen the small village of '76 grow into the city of to-day, with its loyal company of Daughters. The house is full of mementoes of revolutionary days—the desk at which the patriot wrote, the quaint inkstand into which he dipped his quill, the Bible, with the record in his own handwriting, the china that adorned his table, the spinning reel, with thread left thereon by his wife—which were reverently examined by the visiting Daughters. Papers were read by the Regent, Historian, and Registrar on "Our Flag," "It's Adoption," and "Changes Since."—MINNIE POMEROY COOLEY, *Registrar*.

CRAWFORD COUNTY CHAPTER.—The 19th of September, the hundredth anniversary of the issuance of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, was observed by the Crawford County (Pennsylvania) Chapter, the members from Meadville being guests of the Titusville Daughters. On arrival they were conveyed to the house of Mr. E. G. Patterson, where the morning passed pleasantly and refreshments were served by the ladies of the family, two of whom are members of the Society. They were afterwards escorted to the home of Mrs. Roger Sherman, the Vice-Regent of the Chapter, and at one o'clock the literary and musical exercises began, Mrs. Sherman presiding. The programme was as follows: Introductory address by the Regent, Mrs. Emma S. Mervin—in her absence this was read by Mrs. J. C. Cotton; "History of Crawford County Chapter," Dr. Susan F. Rose; song, "The Puritan Maiden," Miss Ernestine Payne; paper, "The Day we Celebrate," Mrs. S. P. Bates; song, by Miss Jessie Dunn; paper, "Our Ever Endearing Interest in the Farewell Address of Washington," Mrs. J. H. Fertig; paper, "Our National Flag," Mrs. Roger Sherman; duet, "The Star Spangled Banner," Misses Dunn and Payne; poem, "The Women of One Hundred Years Ago," Mrs. S. E. Sennett; "America," sung by all present. At half after two the Daughters and a number of Titusville ladies who had been invited to meet them (prospective Daughters it is hoped), in all twenty-eight, sat down to a delightful luncheon. The tables and the rooms were taste-

fully and appropriately decorated. The souvenir cards were embellished with pen and ink sketches representing historical persons, scenes, or incidents connected with the life of Washington. After luncheon, during a very pleasant social hour, the Sons of the American Revolution resident in Titusville, called and paid their respects to the Daughters. Before leaving for home a drive about the city was enjoyed. This occasion will ever be reverted to with pleasure by all who were present for the charming entertainment by the Titusville Daughters as well as for its patriotic associations.—S. J. B., *Historian*.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON CHAPTER, of Indianapolis, Indiana, held its annual meeting October 7, at 3 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Charles Maguire on North Pennsylvania street to celebrate the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the second battle of Bemis Heights.

Official reports were submitted by Mrs. C. F. Sayles, Regent; Mrs. Elliott Perkins, Secretary; Mrs. George W. Sloan, Treasurer; Mrs. Ed. Dean, Registrar; Mrs. W. F. Winchester, Historian, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, with the following result: Regent, Mrs. C. F. Sayles; Vice-Regent, Miss Eliza Browning; Secretary, Mrs. Elliott Perkins; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Coleman; Registrar, Mrs. Ed. Dean; Historian, Mrs. James M. Winters.

The Chapter now numbers sixty-five members and is in a flourishing condition.—FANNY R. WILDER-WINCHESTER, *Historian*.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER.—The national reunion of Mexican veterans was held in Lexington, Kentucky, beginning June 19 and lasting three days. Free Kentucky hospitality met the distinguished guests at every turn.

Among the entertainments given in their honor was a reception by the Lexington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, an account of which we copy from a Lexington paper:

The club rooms looked their gayest to honor the occasion. Flags, of course, were paramount and rampant, but not too

rampant ; that would be difficult for the American flag. Above the mantlepice in the front room the familiar shield hung aloft, across the star the legend, "Welcome ;" across the stripes the dates 1846-1896. Larkspur, hollyhock, daisies, and poppies adorned mantles and piano, and a generous table held the tea service.

The receiving ladies were Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, Regent of the Chapter ; Mrs. Benjamin L. Coleman, Vice-Regent ; Mrs. M. T. Scott, Secretary ; Mrs. M. C. Lyle, Registrar ; Miss Mary Bryan, Treasurer ; assisted by Mrs. J. R. Morton, Mrs. James H. Mulligan, and Mrs. Elliott Shanklin, while the entire Chapter formed a committee of entertainment.

At five o'clock the strains of the band came floating up the street, heralding the approach of the honored guests. They entered two and two the parlors of the club, where the Daughters stood in a circle to receive them. The hour that followed was one of the most animated those precincts have ever known. The gray-haired guests palpably enjoyed their gracious hostesses and were presented each separately to the circle of ladies. Whilst they were discussing coffee and sandwiches, cakes and an ice the Dudley Buck quartette, composed of Messrs. C. F. Croxton, B. Frank Croxton, Charles Reynolds, and Prof. Blanton, sang "Robert Adair," "The Vacant Chair," "Annie Laurie"—an arrangement by Dudley Buck—and "Old Kentucky Home." At the close of the second song that glorious band struck up a war march that made the spirit leap. There was both pleasure and pathos in the scene.

At the close of the brilliant afternoon the President, Colonel Tufts, mounted the rostrum and voted the hostesses thanks for their charming hospitality. It was enthusiastically seconded, and during the applause Mr. Perrin, of Illinois, arose and hushed the tumult by an eloquent tribute to the hospitality and beauty of Kentucky women. He closed with a hearty second of thanks to Miss Clay, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, and each and every member of that Chapter.

Miss Tufts, daughter of the President of the Association, a number of Sons of the Revolution, and Colonel Craddock, of Paris, the only man there who was in the same spot forty-nine years ago when General Morgan organized a company for the Mexican campaign, was one of the enthusiastic recruits.

OLD CONCORD CHAPTER held its annual meeting September 12, in the parlors of the Unitarian church. The list of officers for the ensuing year is as follows: Miss Jeanie S. Barrett, Regent; Miss Gertrude Todd, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Todd, Treasurer; Miss Harriet L. Eaton, Registrar.

At a business meeting June 23, in the vestry of the Unitarian church, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop resigned her office as Regent, according to her intention as soon as the work of organization of the Chapter should be accomplished. Having fulfilled this duty she now wishes to turn her undivided attention to the perfection of the organization of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, of which she is President. The minutes of the Secretary read at the annual meeting state:

"The members of the Chapter were very loath to accept the resignation, and not until Mrs. Lothrop had declined positively to serve any longer, was it accepted." Mrs. Lothrop was then made Honorary Regent of the Chapter, and the following expressions of regret and appreciation were afterwards sent to her as the voice of the Chapter:

WHEREAS, Old Concord Chapter learns with deep regret that Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, our Regent for the last three years, feels under the necessity of resigning her official position in order that she may take up the larger and broader work of promoting the organization of the Children of the American Revolution; therefore

Resolved, That we desire to put upon record our appreciation of the hearty enthusiasm with which she entered upon the difficult work of organizing our Chapter, and the thorough consecration and whole-hearted energy that she has applied in managing our affairs since our chartership, that has made our Chapter a success, both in its numbers and in its social work; and we also wish to congratulate the new organization whose care she has now taken upon herself, upon having so efficient and competent a head as it will have under her management.

Resolved, That a copy of these minutes be sent to Mrs. Lothrop signed by the Regent and Secretary, and a copy also placed upon our records.

The historical exercises and lawn party by which the Old Concord Chapter celebrate September 19, at "The Wayside," promises to be a fine success. This is the date which the Daughters of the American Revolution are observing all over the country, it being the centenary of the publication of Washington's "Farewell Address" two days after it was written

The affair will be for the benefit of the fund of the Centennial Hall, the historic building the Daughters of the American Revolution will erect in Washington.

H. A. Thomas, the private secretary of the Governor, will read the "Farewell Address;" Ex-Governor Boutwell, Charles Francis Adams and F. B. Sanborn are expected to deliver brief addresses; E. S. Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution, will give greetings from his organization.

From five to nine o'clock will be the lawn party with music. The members of the Old North Bridge Society, Children of the American Revolution, will be aides to the young ladies; the girls will wear the Priscilla caps and kerchiefs, and each member must wear a knot of narrow red, white, and blue ribbon.—*Concord Enterprise, September 17, 1896.*

LUCY KNOX CHAPTER, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in July held a basket picnic at the home of Mrs. Judith Lane, an honorary member of the Chapter. An enjoyable feature of the occasion was the presentation by the Regent, Mrs. Harriot Rogers, of the souvenir spoon to Mrs. Lane, who is a living daughter of a revolutionary soldier.—GENEVA W. PROCTER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK CHAPTER, of Oak Park, Illinois, was organized January 16, with fourteen members, Mrs. C. P. Martin, Regent. Since then we have held four meetings, each celebrating important anniversaries of the Revolution. These meetings have all been interesting, but the anniversary of the battle of Ticonderoga was made especially memorable by one of our Daughters entertaining us with stories of the times of her grandfather, Major Preston, of his imprisonment and escape from a fortress in Quebec and the exhibition of his diary written at that time.

Our Chapter though young is enthusiastic and as a step toward realizing our ideals has presented a neighboring settlement, located among foreigners, with a flag, the presentation being the occasion of a patriotic evening. It has also given to this settlement books of American history and biography. Our last meeting was held on the anniversary of the bat-

tle of Bunker Hill, June 17. The roll call showed our membership increased to thirty-four. After reciting the Lord's Prayer in unison and singing "America," a very enjoyable paper was read by one of our Daughters, Mrs. Humphrey, who was able to give many interesting incidents of the battle, which had been preserved in the traditions of her family. Miss Lunt, Regent of the Fort Dearborn Chapter, of Evanston, gave an inspiring address on the aims and ideals of the Society, and made a strong appeal to each member to strive in every way to inculcate and uphold the principles for which our ancestors so nobly struggled. We also had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. H. M. Shepard, of the Chicago Chapter, who spoke of the needs of a Continental Hall and made an earnest plea for the hearty coöperation of our members toward securing it.—N. C. BEYE, *Historian*.

BENNINGTON CHAPTER.—At the annual business meeting of the Bennington Chapter, after the officers for the year had been elected, the following resolution was passed: That the Bennington Chapter shall make it its object to collect and place in a building erected for the purpose the historic relics now in possession of individuals.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.—After a rest of several months this Chapter was called together on the 15th of September, at "Craigie House." The first work before the members was to pass suitable resolutions on the death of Miss Martha Bessien Duncan, who died on July 13, since our last meeting.

She was the first Daughter of the American Revolution in Georgia and the organizer of Atlanta Chapter.

Having received our instructions so late, we were not able to observe the 17th as we would have had we had time to arrange a programme. But a meeting was held at the Chapter House and Mrs. Albert Cox, who had been appointed, read Washington's last address.

Within the last six or seven months our Chapter has increased its membership more rapidly than during any year since it was formed. Twenty-three members having been accepted, and others are busy preparing their papers. We have

adopted the plan of having one business meeting every three months, and devote the two intervening ones to historical studies, interspersed with genealogical papers by the different members. By this means we hope to interest every member, and make them feel that there is something for each one to do.—MRS. PORTER KING, *Regent*.

DELAWARE COUNTY CHAPTER.—On October 19, 1894, the first Historical Society in Delaware County was started by a dozen ladies meeting at Wallingford, Pennsylvania, and organizing a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The charter granted by the National Society at Washington, District of Columbia, contains some of the names of representative Delaware County families, viz: Lewis, Leiper, Stacey, Denis, Brooks, Wilson, Lodge, Mercur, Crozer, and others.

The Chapter meets every month from November to July. There have been historical papers read at each meeting, and much valuable information gained. Hospitalities extended to the Chapter by individual members and from other Chapters have been much appreciated. The Chapter is constantly gaining and now numbers about forty members. The Chapter has entertained several distinguished women of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, notably, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Hogg, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter; Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Regent of the West Chester Chapter; Mrs. E. Iungerich Smith, ex-Regent of Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. John Russel Young, of the New York City Chapter.

Last February a delightful luncheon was given by the Chapter at the Acorn Club, Philadelphia, when covers were laid for thirty. The committee in charge were Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway, Mrs. Richard Peters, Jr., and Mrs. James Watts Mercur. In June a pleasant pilgrimage was taken to old St. David's church, and after an interesting ramble among the tombs, and an historical address by the rector, the party adjourned to the residence of Mrs. Colonel James H. Campbell, at Wayne, and were beautifully entertained at luncheon.

The outlook is very bright. Many applications for member-

ship are coming to the Secretary. The present officers are : Regent, Mrs. James Watts Mercur ; Secretary, Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway ; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Snowden Leiper ; Registrar, Mrs. Louis K. Lodge.

ANNA STICKNEY CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, of North Conway, New Hampshire, held a meeting in the church at Conway, Saturday afternoon, September 19, to observe the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and the Stars and Stripes were draped about a fine portrait of Washington on the altar. Rev. William B. Allis, the chairman, read the address, the school children sang patriotic songs, and Mrs. Anna E. Ricker, Regent of the Chapter, delivered the following address :

As most of you probably know, a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recently been formed by the ladies of North Conway and its immediate vicinity. It was organized under the supervision of Mrs. Carpenter, the State Regent, on the 10th day of June last, that day being the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the signing, by the men of Conway, of the so-called "Association Test." This was a form of declaration intended as a test of "disaffection to the cause of America," submitted to our people by the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Continental Congress, as to dealing with persons so disaffected. It was in effect another "Declaration of Independence," preceding that of the 4th of July by nearly a month.

It may not be amiss for us to recall the language of that solemn instrument—solemn, as a step toward the disruption of one government and the institution of another, and as an act imperiling the liberties and fortunes if not the lives of those who took part in it.

We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will, to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with arms oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies.

Included among the 8,199 signatures to this declaration was that of every man in Conway who was then twenty-one years of age—fifty-one in all.

As we were glad thus to associate the nativity of this local Chapter of our Order with a memorable incident of local history, so it seems to us auspicious that the date of this, our first public meeting, should be that of an important national event. This is the centenary of "Washington's Farewell Address." One hundred years ago to-day he appropriately

ended his long career by this final act of public service. It was a service to posterity, as well as to the generation he addressed; for, while conditions change with time, and new issues have to be met, yet the essential principles upon which our national well-being depend, remain the same, and subject to the same perils, and so we to-day wisely remember and ponder these fatherly words of warning and advice.

Great effort has been made by the Daughters of the American Revolution to have the day observed as widely as possible in some appropriate way, however simple, and this is the purpose of our meeting.

LEXINGTON CHAPTER celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's speech presented in Congress on September 19, 1796, which was a formal farewell to the American people at the close of his official career, on Saturday, September 17, 1896. The observance of the occasion was in every way commendable to our Lexington Chapter, and the occasion proved one of rare interest to those who participated in the same. Unfortunately the forenoon was stormy, but it did not seem to dampen the ardor or interest of the members of the Chapter or their guests. The visitors were Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York; Mrs. Main, Secretary General, and Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, Historian General, both of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Bradbury, Regent of the Cambridge Chapter, was present, and also representatives of the East and South Boston Chapters. Mrs. Sarah Bownan Van Ness, of Lexington, gracefully presided at the literary exercises which were held in Cary Hall, somewhat after ten o'clock. After viewing the historic relics and listening to explanatory remarks of the Rev. Carlton A. Staples, the Regent delivered to Mr. George E. Muzzey, chairman of the selectmen of the town, the Chapter charter, to be placed in Cary Library for safe-keeping. Mr. Muzzy, in accepting the charter, made some appropriate remarks and welcomed the visitors to Lexington, and spoke in such terms as to make an exceptionally pleasant impression. At this conclusion Miss Johnston spoke of the important work done by the Daughters. The company then adjourned and were driven in carriages to the points of interest, returning to the vestry of the Unitarian church for lunch, after which Miss Susie Muzzey read a patriotic lecture from Hon. William Wirt Henry, which he wrote

specially for the occasion. At each of the historic sites visited Rev. C. A. Staples, who kindly acted as a historical guide to the ladies, gave a brief account of incidents connected therewith, and those who were a stranger to Mr. Staples' historic lore were charmed by his fluent and entertaining descriptive qualities and listened to his words with rapt attention.

AN HISTORIC DRIVE.—The driving party, composed of members of the Norwalk Daughters of the American Revolution, several Sons of the American Revolution and a few friends, accomplished their pilgrimage to historic places on the 29th of July, guided by the enthusiastic historian of our good old town, the Rev. C. M. Selleck. When the wagonette and several private carriages containing the company reached the foot of Church Hill, New Canaan, they found the New Canaan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a number of the members of the Sons of the American Revolution awaiting them on the lawn before the beautiful home of the Regent of the Anna Benedict Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. A. S. Comstock. Refreshing café frappe and wafers were served to the pilgrims and in the drawing room were shown some choice old documents from colonial and revolutionary times. The Rev. Mr. Selleck made a speech expressing thanks for the cordial reception and recounting the story of the life of Anna Benedict, for whom the New Canaan Chapter is named. The party next proceeded to Haines Ridge, where, in a little country graveyard, lies the body of Captain Stephen Betts, who commanded the patriot militia on the day of Tryon's invasion. Marked only by a simple stone inscribed with the name and date of his death, at the age of seventy-six, they found this sacred grave and planted a flag which bore the date 1776. The captain was a good churchman and as the party gathered around his grave Mr. Selleck recited a collect. Nearby is the grave of Elizabeth Wamsley, an English woman, who died while visiting in New Canaan. Her son was a Lord Mayor of Liverpool, and he is said to be the first man knighted by Queen Victoria. A bouquet sent by the Norwalk Sons of St. George was laid on her lonely grave. Messrs. Knight and Curtis, of New Canaan,

awaited the party at the turn of the road to the Indian roche or Pequot village; but the time it would take to diverge from the long drive ahead caused the party to omit this interesting spot, with the promise that some day they would make it the objective point of another excursion, and the gentlemen said they would guide the party on any day they chose. After a rest at Lewisboro's parsonage, the wagonette proceeded to South Salem and a stop was made at the place where Major André was confined after he was captured by the Americans. The Rev. Mr. Selleck read from Bolton's History of Westchester County a circumstantial account of Major André's appearance and conduct during his brief imprisonment. After lunching, the company went into the field where the house once stood where the gallant André was imprisoned, and, standing over its site, marked now only by a deep depression in the earth, A. H. Byington read André's letter to Washington, which was written on this spot. It was an impressive moment and a deep sympathy for the brave and gentlemanly André was kindled in every heart as they listened to his own presentation of his case. After their long rest the pilgrims and their horses feeling refreshed, the return drive to Lewisboro was made of six miles. Here the hospitable ladies of the parish had prepared a dainty lunch, and two hours were spent there most delightfully. Again a party from New Canaan joined the company and the conversation was largely of a historical and reminiscent character, making every moment of the deepest interest. Among the party from New Canaan was Mrs. Milton Haxtun, of New York, the editor of the genealogical department of the *Mail and Express*. In the cool of the day, while the thrushes were singing, the company drove home, feeling that their day of historical sightseeing, together with the beautiful midsummer fields and woods and distant mountains, including even a glimpse of the Catskills, thirty miles away, had been one which would stand among the most delightful of their lives.

DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER.—Bunker Hill day was celebrated by the Deborah Avery Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lincoln, Nebraska, at the home of Miss Mary Stevens, 821 C street. The Chapter was organized

on the 15th of last May. The charter was granted on June 17, and was the first that has been granted in Nebraska. Already there are about twenty-five members and a promise of twice as many at the close of the year.

The parlors were most tastefully and heavily draped with the red, white, and blue. The hall entry was brilliant with the same colors and a handsome flag hung above the outer door. The refreshment room was decorated with blue and yellow, the continental colors. The color scheme was carried out in the refreshments which were most dainty and refreshing.

A delightful programme opened with devotions, after which Mrs. Harriet Blair Ward sang "Sword of Bunker Hill" with beautiful effect. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Chicago Chapter, but will join the one here soon. Mrs. Laura B. Pound made a brief address, in which she spoke of the meaning of the Revolution and the purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. F. A. Haggard read a carefully prepared paper on the name and significance of the Deborah Avery Chapter. Miss Cora Smith presented an excellent sketch of Bunker Hill. Miss Mariel Gere recited the "Address of Warren." The ladies, about thirty-five in all, joined in singing "Libertas et Patria," after which a round table on Bunker Hill topics was held and many good points brought out. Mrs. Allen's mandolin club brought the programme to a close with "Yankee Doodle," played inspiringly. Pretty souvenirs of roses and carnations tied with Daughters of the American Revolution colors, blue and white, were given the ladies. Among the guests was Miss Dutcher, of Omaha, who is taking steps toward organizing a Chapter there.

WATAUGA CHAPTER.—Nothing could have been more delightful than the assembling yesterday of Watauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of its Historian, Mrs. Richard J. Person, who resides south of the city in a quaint old country home, Glen Burnie. Everything about the place is picturesque and quaint. The house stands on a slight elevation that slopes gradually in all directions. With its mossy roof, broad chimneys, and vine-clad verandas overlooked by dormer windows, it is a picture—the personification

of home, of hospitality. The windows are shaded by jessamines and honeysuckles, while creepers, climbing roses, and "love vines" shade ferny beds beside the doorway.

When the ladies alighted from their carriages they stepped on millstones, the first ever used in Shelby County. They turned out many a grist of corn while the Indians were yet inhabitants of the Chickasaw bluffs.

Glen Burnie was settled by an uncle of Mr. Person, who came to West Tennessee from North Carolina. He made forty-two trips across the mountains on horseback, and each time brought with him some souvenir of his trip. As a result a small forest of pine trees border Glen Burnie, and an English walnut spreads wide its arms across the lawn, one hundred and eighty-three feet from tip to tip of its limbs.

It was under this tree the ladies voted to hold their meetings yesterday, and an adjournment was taken from the cool parlors there.

After the opening exercises, singing of "America" and reciting of the Lord's Prayer, the members responded to toll call by some pretty sentiment which breathed of patriotism. Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor opened the exercises with a beautiful poem, "Jennie MacCrae," prefacing the poem with a story of her death and a description of her burial place. The battle of Monmouth was graphically described by Mrs. C. B. Bryan. The picture of the scene was completed with a story of Captain Mollie Fitzhugh, who proved herself such a brave artillery woman. When Washington jested with her about the encumbrance of her skirts she wittily replied that she would only serve in the artillery where the smoke would hide her skirts. At the close of the programme Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor, chairman of the woman's board of Shelby County, was called upon to tell something of the centennial. She said it was the first time the women of Tennessee ever had a chance to show what they could do and she hoped the women of Shelby County would rise to the occasion and let the world know of their capabilities.

The entrance hall of the woman's building has been turned over to the women of Shelby County to decorate and beautify. It is the desire of Mrs. Grosvenor that every bit of decoration come from Shelby County and be made of Shelby County mate-

rial. The plan of raising the money for the woman's exhibit was clearly set forth. The committees are now out taking subscriptions to this fund. Every woman is asked to contribute fifty cents. Mrs. Grosvenor also assured the ladies that the gentlemen of the centennial committee would thoroughly coöperate with them in their undertaking. Their room in the Cotton Exchange building is open to the ladies for their meetings. Mrs. Grosvenor urged coöperation. She was anxious that every woman in the County be represented in the exhibit. Mrs. Person then invited the ladies to drink to the success of the undertaking in Shelby County cider fresh from the press. The ladies left their seats on the lawn and assembled about a table laden with fruits, flowers, and pitchers of cider. Mrs. Anderson, the Regent of the Chapter, expressed prettily the appreciation of the guests of the charming hostess, who replied in her own pretty fashion by saying: "In my early days I built castles in the air, castles in Spain, and in each I had a motto. I knew not whether this would be wrought in stone above the portals or in garlands of flowers. It was this, 'The best ornaments of our home are the friends who frequent it.' Ladies, you must permit me to say that I am indeed to-day the hostess in the castle beautiful."

The sun was sinking then and the ladies bade their hostess and her lovely daughters a lingering good-bye, each taking a piece of "love vine." The young ladies will, of course, wish and name their sweethearts, as did the one who threw the golden tress across the vines of Glen Burnie, and if he loves her it will grow, which, of course, he does.

ILLINOI CHAPTER (Illinois).—One hundred and nineteen years ago the American flag was formally adopted by the Continental Congress. Last evening the local order of the Daughters of the American Revolution commemorated the event by a banquet at the home of F. A. Sherwood, to which the members of the Society and their escorts were invited. A business meeting of the Society was called at three, and at six the guests arrived, and till half-past six occupied the time in social intercourse, in wandering about the grounds and in taking in the magnificent view of the city of Ottawa and the surrounding country from the front piazza of the Sherwood mansion. About half-past

six the guests were called to the tables, which were placed in the dining room and in the hall beneath the beautiful dome. The soft brilliance of the electric lights in their clouded globes, made a scene beautiful to behold. The decorations were beautifully arranged and were in harmony with the sentiment of the occasion. The American flag floated from the tower of the great house and the balustrades of the grand stairway were bedecked with the Stars and Stripes. A boutonniere, consisting of red and white carnations and corn flowers (blue), held together by a red, white, and blue ribbon, was found at each place, together with a card on which was the guest's name, and in the corner was painted the American flag by Master Fritz Sherwood.

After discussing the exquisite menu, Mrs. F. A. Sherwood, Regent of the Chapter, as toastmaster, called upon Major Widmer to respond to the toast "Our Flag." The Major spoke of the heroes of the days of '76 and intimated that were it not for the patriotism and strength of the Colonists we should have had simply an American Rebellion, and not a Revolution, closing with a beautiful tribute to the women of the earlier days and to-day.

Mrs. Wm. P. Parker, Vice-Regent, spoke on the toast "The Illini Chapter," its trials and vicissitudes from the first acceptance of Mrs. Sherwood's papers and her appointment as Regent to its organization six weeks ago, and the adoption of a name for the Chapter, "Illini," the name of a most noble tribe of Indians, now about extinct. To-day we have a strong and growing Chapter.

Mrs. Clarence Griggs responded to the toast, "Our Ancestors." In her papers she mentioned the many different patriotic societies now growing in this country.

Mrs. J. W. Pettit responded to the toast, "The Daughters of the American Revolution." She spoke of the object of the Chapter to study the women of the colonial period.

William MacKinlay responded to a toast as an only son of the American Revolution. He made a neat little speech. A notable fact that he mentioned was that there was a revolutionary hero buried not far from here.

After the toasts the company engaged in singing patriotic songs led by Dr. Butterfield and our city's leading vocalists. Miss Adelaide Jones rendered a beautiful recitation, "Our Flag," and Mrs. Sherwood read a paper on the subject, "The American Flag," read before the Chicago Chapter by the State Regent, Mrs. Annie W. L. Kerfoot. The company departed about ten o'clock, having greatly enjoyed the sumptuous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood. It was a profitable evening, a patriotic, a memorable occasion, for it marked the innovation of our local organization of one of the great patriotic organizations of America, whose object is to instill patriotism, develop a love of country, and keep fresh in the minds of our great and progressive social body the heroes who have made our advanced civilization possible.

FORT ARMSTRONG CHAPTER (Block Island, Illinois).—At the entertainment given by Mesdames S. S. Guyer and J. R. Kimball, in honor of Fort Armstrong Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, a number of relics and reminiscences of the War of Independence were displayed. Among them was a leather wallet carried by Mrs. Kimball's ancestor, who during the war paid \$100 of the Continental currency for it—the same day paying \$75 for his dinner. In the wallet were copies of the Boston *Intelligencer* and several other papers published about the close of the Revolutionary War. Another relic viewed by the ladies with considerable interest was a silver taddle, a part of the prize found on board a captured British vessel, and which was presented to Mr. C. A. Rose's ancestor.

MISS E. W. BROWN, Regent ; Mrs. James' R. McKee, Mrs. James Mingay and Miss Anna M. Jones, of the Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. George P. Lawton, President of the Saratoga Society of the Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Andrew Smith, of Ballston Spa, attended the exercises at Kingston in celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the burning of the city by the British. The ladies were the guests of Wiltwyck Chapter, of Kingston.



THE HOLLINGSWORTHS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE family of Hollingsworth is of Saxon descent, being established in Northeast Cheshire, England, in 1022, during the reign of Canute. The name is derived from *Holly Tree* and *Worth* (a farm). The estate is one of the finest in England. The family church and hall, several centuries old, are now standing, the arms of the family emblazoned on both. (A shield with an azure field crossed by a band of holly leaves, surmounted by a stag conchant: Legend, *Disce Ferend a Pati.*)

Valentine Hollingsworth, from whom I trace my descent, came from England, in 1682, with William Penn. That branch of the family belonged to the Quaker persuasion, and gave to the sect some of its prominent workers.

Valentine Hollingsworth was twice married; his first wife being Catherine, daughter of Henry Cornish, high sheriff of London, who suffered death during the religious persecution under James II; his second wife was Ann Calvert.

After Penn's return to England Hollingsworth became leader of the colony. He had large vested rights in the land, and his property in "New Castle" County became a great part of the present State of Delaware. He was also the religious leader, the meetings of the Quakers being held at his house.

Valentine Hollingsworth's eldest son, Thomas (son of Catherine)

rine Cornish), married Grace Cook, on January 31, 1692. Their son Jacob, born January 4, 1704, married Elizabeth Chandler, on September 23, 1729. Jacob's son Jephtha, born in 1745 in New Castle County, was my grandfather. He was married in 1768 to a Miss Ray, of Baltimore, who was a sister to Daniel Boone's wife. After his marriage my grandfather went South and settled in Greenville district, South Carolina. He was a staunch Whig and an ardent supporter of colonial rights. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he at once devoted himself and his fortune to the cause of his country. His wife had died, leaving two little girls, Rachel and Lydia, who were sent, on account of the troubled times, to their mother's people in Baltimore. Shortly before the war he was married a second time, his wife being Miss Nancy Gordon, sister of Colonel Samuel Gordon, in whose regiment he served.

My grandfather fought in the battles of Hanging Rock, Rocky Mount, and King's Mountain. At the last place, where he was wounded, he fought under General Thomas Kennedy. He served through the war and was with Greene at the surrender of Cornwallis. His brother Jacob, who had married General Greene's cousin, shared the southern campaign, and was also present at the victory of Yorktown.

At the close of the war my grandfather, at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Daniel Boone, came to Kentucky and made it his permanent home. His daughters from Baltimore joined him here and he here reared a large family of children by his second wife. He died in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1816. My father, Thomas Kennedy Hollingsworth, was my grandfather's sixth child. My mother, Elizabeth Kennedy, was descended in two direct lines from revolutionary heroes. She was grandniece of General Thomas Kennedy under whom my grandfather had fought at King's Mountain and for whom my father was named.

The Hollingsworths were Quakers but they were always willing to bear arms for what they considered the right. They were always at the front in early colonial times, the records showing that they were prominent in the French and Indian wars.

Jesse Hollingsworth, who died in Baltimore in 1810, was captain of the volunteers who, in 1757, relieved Fort Cumberland.

Levi Hollingsworth was captain of the First Troop, of Philadelphia. He was sent, in 1775, into Canada to pay the army with specie. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he served under Washington, earning an honorable record in many battles.

Colonel Samuel Hollingsworth fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and after the war he became one of the leading merchants of Baltimore.

Joel Hollingsworth was one of the heroes of the battle of Brandywine, where he was wounded and left for dead on the field.

Colonel Henry Hollingsworth was elected lieutenant colonel of the "Elk Battalion," in 1776. He served under Washington and, in 1776, took the contract to furnish the army with gun barrels and bayonets. In 1778 he became one of the superintendents to purchase flour, cattle, and supplies for the army, also to furnish transportation for the army during the war.

Samuel Hollingsworth, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, was one of the signers of the famous Cumberland County Association, June 20, 1775, "opposing the English government for oppressing the American colonies."

These mentioned were all cousins of my grandfather. Their descendants are scattered through all the States of the Union, and the old Hollingsworth revolutionary stock has taken honorable part in building up the fortunes and prosperity of the places where they settled.

One of the daughters of the family, Anne Maria Hollingsworth Wharton, has made use of the Hollingsworth records for a number of her interesting stories. One of her books, "Colonial Days and Dames," has been welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic for its life-like transcript of the olden days and manners.

MARY HOLLINGSWORTH.

GENERAL GEORGE CLINTON.

IN May of 1729 Charles Clinton sailed from Ireland with a party of friends, and after a perilous voyage landed in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1731 they formed a settlement in Ulster County, New York, about sixty miles north of the city and six west of the Hudson. Here was born, on the 26th of July, 1739, the subject of this sketch, George Clinton. In his honor the early settlers of Southern Ohio named a county "Clinton," where, at Wilmington, the county seat, the Daughters of the American Revolution have named their Chapter the George Clinton Chapter.

George Clinton was early prominent in civil and military affairs; accompanying his father and brother James as lieutenant at the siege and capture of Fort Frontenac.

After the disbanding of the colonial forces he studied law, settling for practice at his birthplace.

In 1768 he was elected to the New York Assembly, where he proved himself such a staunch defender of the cause of the Colonies, that he was elected, by the Provincial Convention of New York, a delegate to the Second Continental Congress.

He did not vote on the question of independence, as the State Assembly had given the delegates no authority to do so. Nor did he sign the declaration, as he was called a few days previous, by General Washington, to an important post in the Highlands.

In the spring of 1777 he was deputy to the Provincial Congress of New York, which was called to form a State constitution. This assembly was to have convened in July of 1776, but before that time the British fleet, under Admiral Howe, appeared near Sandy Hook, and the Congress assembled at White Plains.

The work was greatly disturbed by military events. It was driven from place to place, until finally a session was held from February to May, 1777, at Kingston. During that time the first State constitution was drafted and adopted, and elections held in all the counties not in possession of the enemy.

On the 20th of April George Clinton was elected Governor.

He continued to hold the office until 1795, and was again elected in 1801.

In March, 1777, he was appointed brigadier general in the Continental Army. He and his brother James were given command of the Highland forts, Clinton and Montgomery. These forts were strongly built, and the river was here obstructed by a heavy chain, which, it was hoped, would prevent the enemy from ascending higher up. General Putnam was in command at Peeksville, and at this time Washington had drawn heavily upon him for forces with which to defend Philadelphia and the Delaware. General Burgoyne at Saratoga was hemmed in by American forces under Gates, and had called upon Sir Henry Clinton for aid. Sir Henry delayed until expected troops arrived from Europe, and then started on an expedition up the river, partly to aid Burgoyne and partly to destroy the American stores at Peeksville. He landed at Tarrytown, and made a pretense of preparing to attack Peeksville. General Putnam sent to the Clintons for aid. This drew the men away from Forts Clinton and Montgomery. Then under cover of a fog Sir Henry crossed to Stony Point and fell upon the almost deserted forts. A messenger was sent to General Putnam, but he treacherously delayed his journey, and no aid came.

The Clintons made a brave defense, but were overpowered by numbers. General James was severely wounded. This was in October of 1777. The garrison was completely scattered, and the Clintons succeeded in making their escape up the Hudson. They took refuge near their childhood's home. There they collected their scattered troops preparatory to marching to the defense of Kingston.

About noon on the 10th a horseman galloped into camp. He asked to see General Clinton, saying that he was a friend. He was a messenger who had been sent by Sir Henry Clinton to Burgoyne, and doubtless supposed the American forces to be utterly destroyed. He had very likely never heard of an American General Clinton, as the Tories were not in the habit of giving our officers that title.

The messenger was conducted into General Clinton's presence and immediately saw his mistake. He became very nervous, threw something in his mouth, which he swallowed. A

physician was called and the man was given an emetic, which soon brought to light a curious silver bullet, fastened together in the middle by a compound screw. He succeeded in again swallowing it, and this time refused the emetic. But, on being informed that he would be hanged and his stomach searched with a dissecting knife, he yielded and the bullet again appeared. It was opened and found to contain a message to Burgoyne. The bullet is still in possession of a member of the Clinton family.

General George Clinton received at all elections after the adoption of the constitution ballots for the Vice-Presidency or Presidency. He was elected to the former office in 1804, and continued to fill it until the time of his death.

As a soldier he was courageous. As a statesman his judgment was sound and he favored whatever he believed to be for the improvement of the people and the country.

In 1783, on his return from an expedition with Washington and Hamilton to inspect the northern and western military posts, he recommended to Congress a project for the Mohawk and Wood Creek canals, which was finally carried out by his nephew, DeWitt Clinton, in the Erie and Champlain canals.

In politics he was Democratic. He opposed the Constitution because he believed it placed too little authority with the people. His last important act was to veto, by his casting vote in the Senate, the bill for the re-charter of the National bank. This was in 1811, and the following year he died at Washington, after a career of much usefulness to his State and Nation.

JESSIE T. OWENS,

Historian George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, Ohio.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TO CONTRIBUTORS!

WRITE on one side of paper only ; use commercial note. Be careful to write proper names very distinctly. Short reports more desirable. All contributions will appear as soon as opportunity permits.

THE following notice, taken from the *Newport Mercury* of April 17, 1766, shows the interest taken by Daughters of Liberty in Rhode Island in the Stamp Act excitement just before the Revolution. The notice is dated April 10, 1766, Bristol, R. I.

"*Mr. Hall:* It is with singular pleasure that I inform you, that yesterday, Twenty of the Daughters of Liberty met at the invitation of some young Gentlemen, Sons of Liberty and exhibited a most noble pattern of industry, from a quarter after sunrise till sunset, spinning $74\frac{2}{3}$ skeins good linen yarn, each skein 15 knots. They adjourned half an hour for dinner, tea was omitted instead of which they were served by the gentlemen with everything decent and proper for their refreshment. A more agreeable sight perhaps was never seen in this town, and the whole conduct with the greatest decency. Several of the young ladies who distinguished themselves have received valuable presents from the gentlemen of this town. The Toast was '*Wheels and Flax, and a Fig for the Stamp Act and its Abettors.*' A resolve was proposed among the ladies ; that none would admit the addresses of any Person that favoured the Stamp Act, but dismissed, supposing there is no such Person among us. I flatter myself there is such a spirit of generosity prevailing among the true Sons of Liberty that none of the twenty ladies will ever have occasion to lament with Japhthali's daughter.

PHILO PATRIAE."

A later issue of the same paper gives the names of the twenty Bristol Daughters of Liberty. I send them to you thinking they may prove the forefathers of some of our Daughters to-day. They were :

Polly Easlick.
Polly Taylor.
Ruth Ady.

Mabby May.
Sally Munro.
Sally Diman.

Sally Swan.
Sally Cox.
Becky Lindsey.

(504)

Parnell Taylor.	Nancy Russell.	Betsey Salsbury.
Sally Read.	Lydia Lindsey.	Patty Lindsey.
Hopey Potter.	Sally Richmond.	Polly Gibbs.
Polly Wilson.	Polly Munro.	

ALICE MORSE EARLE,
242 *Henry street, Brooklyn Heights.*

IN a letter received by a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, from a cousin in Connecticut, an interesting tree planting ceremony is described which should be of interest to members of all patriotic societies. On October 6 a tree is to be planted upon the public common at New Bedford, Massachusetts, under the auspices of the local Grand Army of the Republic. This tree is taken from the plantation in Virginia where Washington passed his boyhood. The roots will be covered with soil taken from the redoubts at Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown, as well as soil from each State in the Union, which has been contributed by their respective governors for that purpose. The roots will be moistened with water from Lake Champlain taken from directly over the wreck of "The Royal Savage," the scene of McDonough's naval victory; from Put-In-Bay, Lake Erie, the scene of Perry's victory; from the point in the Delaware River where Washington crossed his army in December, '75, and water from Mollie Pitcher's well, New Jersey. These ceremonies will be followed by a mammoth clam-bake, old Colony style, at a spot overlooking Buzzard's Bay, where President Cleveland spends his summers.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.

In accordance with the request of the State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. E. H. Wright, a linden tree (the variety desired by California from New Jersey) of fine proportions, from the Wallace House—"Washington's Headquarters" in 1778-79—grounds, was sent to San Francisco to be planted in Golden Gate Park, as our representative in the circle of trees from the original thirteen States.

E. E. B., *Regent,*
General Frelinghuysen Chapter, D. A. R.

THE North Shore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Highland Park, Illinois, held a business meeting upon "Flag Day," at which the members voted

to frame a *fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence and present it to the public school, to be hung in the main rotunda of the building. It will be presented by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. William Chandler Egan, at the closing exercises of the school year. The Chapter will also offer a prize for the best patriotic essay by a pupil of the higher grade in the school, to be handed in in October. Through Mrs. Egan's influence as a representative of her Chapter, the public school was decorated upon Flag Day with the national colors and special exercises held in honor of the day, and at the high school the anniversary was marked in a similar manner, and the "Boy's Club Room" for the use of the children of foreign workmen was dressed with American flags, explanatory notices of the cause for the observance of the day being posted in prominent places. The mayor of the town was also requested to display the flag upon public buildings. The homes of the members of the Society were generally decorated and many other citizens followed the example. A very elegant colonial reception was given by Mrs. Van Schaick, to which many outside the Chapter were invited. The entertainment was worthy of the day of the patriotic hostess.

By request of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who feels that she is represented in the Magazine by the Children's Department, we remove her name from the Associate Editors.

MRS. T. M. SNOW cordially invited the members of the Rockford Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to meet at her residence, 706 North Main street, Thursday, September 17, 1896, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States. Members were requested to display the Stars and Stripes from their residences on occasion of this one hundredth anniversary. An interesting programme was arranged. Mrs. Henry W. Shepard was present and talked upon the Continental Hall.

THE Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Portland, Maine, has been presented with a gavel made from the wood of an ash tree which formerly

stood in the grounds of the White House, but was blown down in the great storm of May 29, 1896. This tree is supposed to be coeval with the building of the Executive Mansion. The gavel is handsomely made and bears a silver plate with the following inscription: "Presented to the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., of Portland, Me., October 12, 1896, by Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Wadsworth, and charter member of the National Society, D. A. R." The gavel is in a handsome box of polished oak, lined with dark blue velvet, the color of the Society.

THE Oneida Chapter is the happy recipient of a most unique and complete Year Book, the gift of Maria W. W. Proctor, in which is published their constitution, list of officers, form of ballot, calendar, a history of Oneida Chapter, members names, essays, papers, lectures, etc.

INFORMATION WANTED as to one Henry Elliott, of Stonington, Connecticut, a soldier in King Philips' War, referred to in "Hurd's New London Company of Bodges' Soldiers in King Philips' War." Information asked by Mrs. deB. R. Keim, Vice-President General.

OUR REGENT of the District reports from her mountain home that she distributed all copies of the recommendation of the committee on Washington's Farewell Address, and also that the address was read to the family in her country home. How many others can say that? She also reports having come across some water color sketches of Monticello and one of Montpelier taken in 1802 by a friend of the family on the occasion of a visit to those two places. It is such finds as these and the spirit to care for them that is going to make our relic collection of great worth in the future.

A PEN sketch of New London and Groton, by Jean Stanleigh, entitled "A Picture of Home," published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, June, 1895, was read on the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Fort

Griswold, before the Minneapolis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Miss Amanda Smith, a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Perkins, of Groton.

THE Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York has offered a prize for the best original essay on the subject, "Washington's Farewell Address of September 17, 1796." The competition for this prize is open to members of the junior and senior classes. The essays must be sent in to the Society before January 1, 1897, but the announcement of the successful competitor will not be made until February 22, 1897, the occasion of the annual dinner of the Society. This prize is the only one offered to the students of the college for the first term.—*New York Tribune*.

It is a striking picture of General Daniel Morgan which appears as a frontispiece this month. It is easily discovered by a look into the candid, generous face what led General Washington, against advice, to give this rustic soldier a generalship. How well he earned it history tells.

OUR LIBRARY.

It is an unusual pleasure to notice a book issued under the auspices of our Society, with an introduction by our President General, such as is the *Century Book of Famous Americans*.^{*} This story of a young peoples' pilgrimage to historic homes is told in a most realistic manner, which cannot fail to interest many older heads, as well as all young ones. The excellent and numerous illustrations are just what the children will profit by and enjoy.

Among other new books are a genealogy of the Streeter family,[†] including an account of English Streeters, and an interesting volume on *Revolutionary Defences in Rhode Island*.[‡]

^{*}The *Century Book of Famous Americans*, by Elbridge S. Brooks. The Century Co., New York, 1896. pp. 251. \$1.50.

[†]A *Genealogical History of the Descendants of Stephen and Ursula Streeter*, by Milford B. Streeter. Eben Putnam, Salem.

[‡]*Revolutionary Defences in Rhode Island*, by Edward Field. Preston & Rounds, Providence, 1896. pp. 161. \$2.25.

Each of these books has ample indexes, and the latter is replete with maps, plans, and illustrations. It is an historical account of the fortifications and beacons erected during the American Revolution, with muster rolls and companies stationed along the shores of Narragansett Bay. One can speak nothing but praise of such a valuable contribution to history.

There is another new book on our shelves which has a personal interest to us. The State Regent of Massachusetts, Madame von Rydingsvärd, has followed her translation of "My Lady Legend" ¶ with a rendering into English of a story by the eminent Russian mathematician, Madame Sonja Kovalevsky. This is a well told, even thrilling, account of the early life of Vera Vorontzoff, a Russian girl of noble family, who becomes a fanatical Nihilist. It closes with her departure for Siberia under extraordinary circumstances, and so we are spared the picture of the unhappy fate she prepared with her own hands.

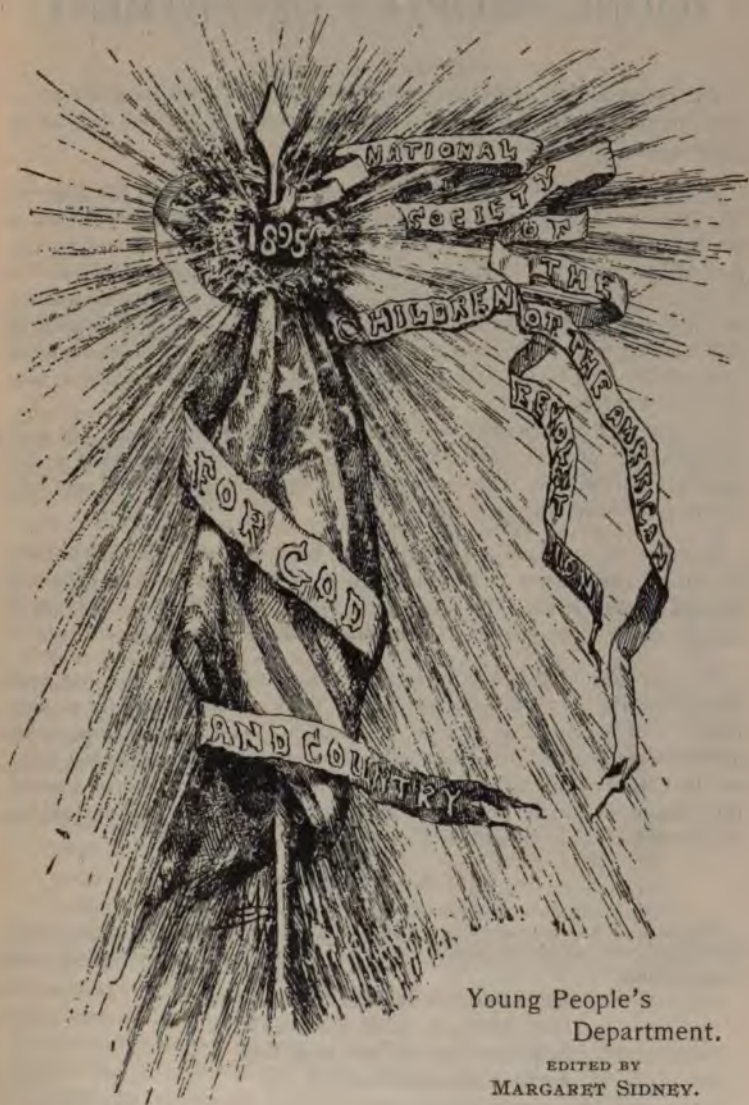
It is scarcely possible to believe that such a life could be lived in the same world as was that of Mrs. Van Cleve, a Daughter who has, happily, published her personal memories of the building of the great West.† The breadth of character, the clear atmosphere and the constant progress of her sphere are in striking contrast to the barbaric effeteness of Russian existence.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

¶ *My Lady Legend and other Folk Tales from the North*, translated from the Swedish of Albrekt Segerstedt, by Anna von Rydingsvärd (Baroness von Proschwitz). D. Lothrop Co., Boston, 1891. pp. 297.

Vera Vorontzoff, by Sonja Kovalevsky, rendered into English by the same. Lamson, Wolfe & Co. Boston, New York, 1896. pp. 197.

† *Three Score Years and Ten, Life-long Memories of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and other parts of the West*, by Charlotte Ouisconsin Van Cleve, 1888. pp. 176.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION SOCIETIES!

The Secretary of every Society is requested to send *immediately* to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, "The Wayside," Concord, Mass., the date of its organization with a list of its officers.

It seemed but right after all the thought and expense of the different Societies, or their Presidents, to send written greetings or telegrams to the Saratoga Convention, that each one so far as possible should be represented in these columns. It is a most worthy example to follow, this of connecting one's Society with a central force of activity in session, and it keeps the distant Societies all along the line alive with activity and thrilling with enthusiasm. Moreover it heartens up a convention wonderfully to feel the vital interest shown by the absent members, who desire to express it.

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WE hope that all Societies and members-at-large who did not read Washington's Farewell Address during the Centennial month of September will surely do so as soon as possible. Let no longer time elapse before re-reading this matchless legacy to the American people left them by the Father of his Country. Each year, as the time comes around, the custom should be observe of doing reverence to it, and of keeping ourselves freshly in accord with its immortal spirit.

OUR FLAG OF LIBERTY.

By MARGARET SIDNEY (MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.)

[Dedicated to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to be recited as the concluding feature of the "Salute to the Flag" at the meeting of the local Societies.]

Our country's flag—to thee we give
Our heart's devotion while we live;
Symbol of all that makes us free,
To thee we render loyalty.

In every crimson waving stripe
We see devotion's prototype;
With all our heart's blood we'll defend
Our dear old flag unto the end.

And white as yonder fluttering bar
 We'll keep our souls in peace or war ;
 That we may ever worthy be,
 Oh flag ! to live or die for thee.
 True as the field of blue, we'll be
 And serve our country faithfully ;
 Devotion—purity—and truth—
 Shall form the vanguard of our youth.
 Then stars like thine, with radiant light,
 Shall make this land of promise bright ;
 When all her youth shall loyal be,
 To thee, oh Flag of Liberty !

NOTE.—Written for the Historical Hour of the Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Concord, Massachusetts, September 19, 1896, in which the "Old North Bridge" Society, Children of the American Revolution, rendered the "Salute to the Flag."

COMMEMORATIVE TABLET.

On Monday afternoon, August 10, Centre Groton was the objective point to a goodly number of people, where the Thomas Starr, Colonel Ledyard, and Thomas Avery Societies, Children of the American Revolution, together with members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and others interested, assembled to witness or assist in the unveiling of the Whitefield Commemorative Tablet, which the Thomas Avery Society, by courtesy of the present owners, has placed upon the old historic house built by the Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge, first ordained minister of Groton. This house was afterwards owned and occupied by the Rev. Jonathan Barber, a warm friend of the eloquent evangelist Whitefield, and the latter, while visiting him in 1764, preached to a large congregation from a platform built on a level with a second story window of this house near where the tablet, which bears the following inscription, is placed :

WHITEFIELD,

The Evangelist, preached from a platform built on a level with an upper window of this house June, 1764. This Commemorative Tablet was placed by the Thomas Avery Society, Children of the American Revolution, Aug. 10, 1896.

The Children were taken to this lovely and suggestive spot by their respective Presidents in gaily decorated turn outs, and colors flying ; and the sound of childish voices singing their own little patriotic songs, made pleasant music on the way.

The beautiful banner, presented by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the National President and Founder of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to the Banner State for 1896 (Connecticut), and kept in the Monument House under the care of Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution, was carried by Simeon Fish, the Historian of Thomas Avery Society, who led in the procession of the Children of the American Revolution, as they marched from the

highway into the large and shady yard where the exercises took place. Afterwards the children and the Chapter were invited to the home of Mrs. George Whitefield Daboll (member of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution), whose grounds were beautifully decorated, tables on the lawn where ice cream, tea, cake, etc., was served "Ad-libitum." Much credit and many thanks are due Mrs. Daboll for her delightful hospitality so much enjoyed by her appreciative guests. The order of exercises was as follows:

Singing of the Children of the American Revolution of their own song "Song of Liberty," led by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamb.

Then followed the beautiful, earnest, and appropriate prayer by the Rev. N. T. Allen.

Mrs. Slocomb, the State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution, addressed the children.

Children and Daughters of the American Revolution: On behalf of the Thomas Avery Society of Poquonnoc I extend to you all a cordial welcome to this charming, antiquated village of "Groton Four Corners"—nestling under its beautiful elms, and guarding alike its roads stretching north, south, east, and west, and hence, onward even unto the four quarters of our globe, and in one of their angles the cradle of the evangelical faith of our old Groton town.

Though not the pioneers of New London county in marking historical spots, this Society leads off in the township with that independent and admirable work taken in hand by its young patriots! When but a few months ago the suggestion was made that the localities of interest in our home-made history (so to speak) should be marked for the benefit of the many strangers who annually seek our Groton shores in patriotic, or curious spirit, you felt appalled at so big an undertaking backed by such slender resources. Yet, behold to-day! August the 10th (a day ever to be commemorated as one of precious deliverance), finds you ready to crown with complete success your humble efforts, by unveiling for future guidance of the passer-by, a tablet to the memory of that reverend and Godly man, George Whitefield, on the very spot whence his power of eloquence sought the wandering souls of men, and brought them back to God their Creator.

Others here will tell you more of his work. Step forth children blessed even unto these days, by his holy influence, and show us your accomplished work.

(Here the tablet was unveiled.)

And now once again your attention, children, for a short five minutes. Can any of you tell us why we celebrate the 10th of August?

Yes, the battle of Stonington took place on this day, and you must read and remember all about it without delay. How the ships of the British lay "off shore" in "the stretch" between Fisher's Island and Stonington Point, where a handful of men and boys fought a long hard fight for "Home and Country" and came off victorious.

A historical address was delivered by David A. Daboll, which was excellent, but the text of it has not yet reached us.

Poem composed for the occasion by Miss Jennie E. Main, of North Stonington, was read by Miss Dorothy M. Wells, Secretary of Thomas Avery Society.

[Ed.--This poem will appear in our next number.]

NO. 1222 AMELIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, *September 21, 1896.*

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *President National Society, Children of the American Revolution:*

Dear Mrs. Lothrop: "Old Glory" Society, Children of the American Revolution, of New Orleans, deeply regretted not being able to participate in the celebration of the glorious Fourth of July in Saratoga. Our Society has been organized since the 25th of March, 1896, under the auspices of Chapter "Spirit of 76," Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, now of Groton and Stonington, Connecticut.

We have twenty-two members, with twelve more preparing their application papers. This Society has held three splendidly attended enthusiastic meetings since its organization, but was unable to accomplish a great deal of work owing to the long warm summer, during which time most of our members are out of town.

We had hoped to celebrate the day especially set apart by the board for observance of the centenary of the publication of Washington's farewell address, but so few of our members have returned home that this meeting was impossible.

We hope to unite again for winter work early in October. Mrs. Slocomb presented to "Old Glory" Society a two years' subscription for our valuable Magazine, and also one of the beautiful Anna Warner Bailey bells, which we use to call our children to order. We could not well do without THE AMERICAN MONTHLY.

I trust an enthusiasm in this national work is spreading very rapidly, and our Society bids fair to become a large and flourishing one.

Respectfully submitted, MARGARET LONSDALE SCANNELL,
President "Old Glory" Society, Children of the American Revolution.

THE centenary of the publication of Washington's Farewell Address was appropriately observed in Dallas, Texas, by the Jane Douglas Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the residence of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry. A lavish use was made of the National colors in decorating. They were festooned along the railing of the wide galleries and clustered at the pillars and flung their folds to the breeze from the upper windows, the color scheme continuing inside. Wherever flags could be used artistically they were to be seen, draping pictures, mirrors, and mantels, and mingling their silken folds with portieres, which were drawn aside and held in place with them, while dozens of tiny flags were used with charming effect in the chandeliers. In the spacious front hall hung a flag-decked picture of Washington,

much prized by Mrs. Henry, it being a souvenir of her labors in behalf of the Mount Vernon Fund. Cut flowers in profusion filled the air with delicate fragrance. Conspicuous upon one of the mantels, though in the shadow of the colors crossed above it, was a large silver star, eloquent emblem of our Lone Star State, grand in her own strength yet glad of the protection of the flag. But the most prominent feature of all was a fine life size copy of Gilbert Stuart's Washington. It rested upon an easel exquisitely draped with the Stars and Stripes, and placed in the first parlor in a position to attract the attention of every one. A recent photograph of Mount Vernon was given a place nearby. Despite the showers which continued to fall throughout the morning, the fires of patriotism burned and the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution, with invited guests continued to arrive, until two hundred and more were assembled. Professor and Mrs. Laird, of Patton Seminary, attended with their teachers and pupils in a body, while St. Mary's College was represented by a large number of young ladies and some of the teachers.

At a pre-arranged signal, Miss Laura Yocum took her place at the piano, and with the first note of "Washington's March at Trenton," the Children of the "Samuel McDowell Society," conducted by their President, Mrs. N. S. McMillan, and each one carrying a flag, marched from the library, along the side and front galleries to the front door. As they entered the hall the "Trenton March" merged into "Washington's March," and to its stirring strains the little feet kept time as they filed down the long hall, into the back parlor and through the wide arch into the front parlor to be seated in a semi-circle facing the large portrait of the great general. "America" was then sung by all, followed by an invocation, by Rev. C. L. Seasholes. "Our Flag" was recited with much taste and feeling by Miss Moody, followed by Miss Lightfoot's particularly effective rendering of the "Red, White, and Blue." But the vocal gem of the occasion was Master John Milton Dawson's solo, the words of which were composed by his mother, Mrs. Cora Freeman Dawson, for the celebration. Clad in a black velvet Fauntleroy suit, with a rich crimson sash and bearing the blood-red flag of old England, the child was a striking figure as he stood in the center of the apartment and sang in a remarkably sweet, boyish treble, a farewell to the flag of King George. As his mother changed the key of the accompaniment, he took the Stars and Stripes from the hands of a little patriot near by, his cousin, Freeman Hall, and holding the new flag aloft, sang a ringing welcome and faithful allegiance to it. "Lines" sent by Mrs. J. B. Clarke, State Regent, were full of beautiful sentiment and were beautifully read by Master Percy Davis. Mrs. Sheppard Groce read the address of the State Regent to the Children. It contained much of interest and inspiration to all and many lessons for those for whom it was especially intended. Washington's Farewell was read by Mrs. N. S. McMillan, after which came the "Star Spangled Banner," a full chorus. The address of the Chapter Regent was a graceful effort, replete with food for thought for

the Daughters and yet so well adapted to the capacity of the Children. The beautiful idea of having them clustered about Washington's portrait was hers because, as she told them, she wished them to be in his company, and to feel near him one day, at least, to have it brought close to them that the words Mrs. McMillan had read to them were his words and that but for his efforts this beautiful celebration would not have been. Mrs. Henry's language was eloquent and yet so simple that the tenderest mind among her heroes must have grasped her meaning. Rev. Mr. Seasholes pronounced the benediction.

The programme was thoroughly enjoyed by the "grown ups" and attentively listened to by the juveniles, though many were mere tots sitting in those little red arm chairs, gravely watching the movements of singers and speakers, while occasionally giving the flags clasped by their chubby fingers a gentle wave. Much of the success of the centennial was due to the energetic Regent and charming hostess, whose cheery manner and hospitable words made the guests forget the gray clouds and steady drizzle outside. Several asked for application blanks, as the pleasure of the morning had created a desire to be Daughters and Children, with the right to attend whether they had been invited or not.

THADDEUS MALTHY SOCIETY OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

To those who were in the vicinity of Mrs. R. M. Newport's lawn on Summit avenue during the Grand Army of the Republic parade, the accompanying picture, "Washington's Guard," will bring back the memory of a cluster of very small, but very enthusiastic boys, any of whom would be a perfect fac-simile of the pink cheeked young man of the drawing in everything but stature. These boys, clad in the picturesque dress of 1775, are the drum corps of the Thaddeus Malthy Society of Children of the American Revolution.

This Society was organized by its President, Mrs. Frederick Emery Foster. When news reached the Society headquarters that the veterans of the war of '61 would camp at St. Paul in '96, it was decided that the Thaddeus Malthy Society should do them honor and welcome them in the regalia befitting their name.

But what uniform should the boys adopt? This was a momentous question with the members of the Thaddeus Malthy Society. Should it be the blue and buff of the regular Continental soldier or the plain green costume of the Green Mountain boys with a covering of coonskin? Numerous meetings were held and many were the suggestions made. But it finally fell upon the lot of Miss Martha Murray Foster, the young daughter of the President, to select an appropriate attire for the drummer boys.

Miss Martha did the wisest thing that could be done under the circumstances. She gained admittance to the rooms of the Historical Association at the State Capitol building, and peered into the dusty pages of ancient books pertaining to the War of the Revolution. With her sleeves tucked about her elbows and her dress protected by an old apron, she seated herself in the midst of a bewildering collection of big, little, and medium-sized volumes with the intention of selecting a suitable costume or knowing the reason why.

It was not an easy task, this of hitting upon a dress that would satisfy the fastidious tastes of a score of young gentlemen, and at the same time making the selection one befitting their rank and title; but Miss Martha was equal to the emergency, and after days of careful study she finally decided upon the costume worn by the guard of General George Washington.

Nothing could have pleased the little fellows of the Society better

than to be clad in the dress worn by the right hand men of the great commander. If each boy soldier could have been fitted out with the uniform of a colonel, epaulettes and all, his heart could not have been gladder. And the way they beat their drums upon their first public appearance, was a caution. Many a battle-scarred veteran lifted his hat to the Society as he marched by the Newport home on the day of the parade.

Thaddæus Maltby Society of Children of the American Revolution did much towards assisting in the reception of visiting veterans. It welcomed in person some of St. Paul's most distinguished guests, and in turn was welcomed by all.

The female contingent of the Society must not be overlooked, and neither must their dress. They were costumed in charming Empire dresses, and their curls were half hidden beneath mob caps. These little ladies bore with the "olden clothes" the gracious bearing of the colonial dame, and were indispensable in their services.

"Washington's Guard" is an original painting by Miss Martha Murray Foster, who is a member of the Thaddæus Maltby Society. The costume, of course, is not her own design, but the figure, attitude, and the idea of flag are all of Miss Martha's origination.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams, of Crocus Hill, has composed the words and music of the "Marching Song" expressly for the Thaddæus Maltby Society. The words are:

MARCHING SONG.

March we not in war's distress;
None can daunt and none oppress;
Peace in gracious tenderness
Our happy homes doth bless, doth bless.
We have heard of wild awaking,
Heard of war from strand to strand;
Heroes fell while hearts were breaking
For our own fair land, fair land.

CHORUS.—March we not at war's demand,
None can daunt and none command,
Honor we the loyal band,
That saved our own fair land, fair land.

High on mast and mountain green
May our banner long be seen;
We, who count its stripes serene,
Must bless the old thirteen, thirteen.
Home and love's caress resigning
To uplift it brave men died,
Now, its star in azure shining
Light the land from tide to tide.—CHO.

Strength of pride and charm of ease
Minds disarm and hearts appease;
Thus, since peril shadows peace,
Let prayer and song not cease, not cease.
Pray, each patriot defender,
Having doubt and greed defied,
May behold in honor's splendor,
Every star a nation's pride.—CHO.

The children of the Society will take part in the living flag concert at the auditorium this evening, and then all will be given an opportunity to observe how well Miss Martha Foster has succeeded in the selection of a costume.—*St. Paul Dispatch, September 12.*

IN MEMORIAM.

WAY-WORN.

I SOMETIMES think that it would be best
If the hands that labor were folded o'er
The silent breast in the last sweet rest,
When I think of the friends who have gone before;
Who have crossed o'er the river's rolling tide
And reached the home on the other side.

It seems so far to the wished-for day,
And weary and lonely and lost I roam;
I feel like a child who has lost his way
And is always longing for home, sweet home!
But I say to my yearning heart: "Be still;
We'll all go home when it is God's will."

The night is long, but the day will break
When the light of eternity, streaming down
On the cross we bear for the Master's sake,
Will guide our steps to the promised crown.
A little while and the gate is passed—
Home and Heaven and rest at last.

FRANK L. STANTON.

MISS HARTLEY GRAHAM.—The National Society has lost one of its few honorary members and actual "Daughters" by the death, in June, 1896, of Miss Hartley Graham, at the Louise Home, in this city, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Her father was a surgeon in the Continental Army, and left a most honorable record. Descended from the Montrose Grahams—the family of the famous Claverhouse, Earl of Dundee—on one side, she was of equally distinguished lineage on the other side.

Her gentle courtesy, tender sympathy, and bright and loving disposition endeared her to every one, while her youthful and buoyant spirits, winning grace and magnetic charm of manner made her more particularly fascinating to the young. Up to the very day of her death she held a continual levee of devoted and admiring courtiers, who are left desolate to mourn her vanished presence.

It is a matter of pride and rejoicing to be able to say that she won this love, admiration and devotion by her intrinsic merits, having no gifts of fortune or power or great beauty to command attention. Hers were the spontaneous offerings of disinterested hearts, the willing homage paid by humanity to a noble and beautiful nature.

Her memory will long abide with us, and needs no prayer to be kept green. Ever will her name be a synonym for all that a woman should be; loving, gentle, upright, sincere, kind-hearted, charitable and forgiving; an unfailing friend, a thorough gentlewoman, a true, enlightened and earnest Christian.—LILIAN PIKE.

RESOLUTION ON THE DEATH OF DR. G. BROWN GOODE.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the following resolution was adopted:

We hear with sincere regret of the death of Dr. George Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute. Realizing the great loss to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which he was at all times a true friend, and to the members of the Atlanta Chapter, who gratefully recall his kindly offices in their behalf, we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to his family and friends, to the great Institution of which he was a faithful and efficient officer, and to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. F. H. ORME,

Chairman Board of Management.

MRS. J. L. BYERS,

Historian.

MRS. DOVIN,

Committee.

Cragie House, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17, 1896.

MRS. BEATRICE KELLOGG WALRATH ROOT.—At a meeting of the Owahgena Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cazenovia, New York, held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Dows, September 13, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call to her rest Mrs. Beatrice Kellogg Walrath Root, of Chittenango, who was a valued charter member of the Owahgena Chapter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter express their sorrow at the early death of one who was so faithful and interested, also that they hope the wish of the mother may be realized by our being permitted to welcome the infant daughter as a member of our Chapter sometime in the future.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with the bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our local newspapers and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that they be entered upon our record; also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Root.

FLORENCE C. S. ERGABROADT,
HARRIET E. CLARKE,
KATHARINE S. BURR,

Committee.

MRS. ANNA MARY BALDWIN COWAN, wife of Edward P. Cowan, died in Pittsburg, July 24, 1896. Mrs. Cowan was born in New York City, and was a descendant of David Chawkes, of New Jersey, who served throughout the war as captain of the Thirteenth Regiment, Middlesex County, and who was afterwards advanced to the rank of colonel.

Mrs. Cowan became a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, March, 1893, and was always deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the local Chapter. In her death the Pittsburg Chapter has been deprived of one who was fully in sympathy with all its purposes and a cordial supporter of its policy; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a Society we express our sorrow at this sad event which has robbed us of a valued co-worker and friend; and

Resolved, That this Chapter extend to the bereaved family its condolence and heartfelt sympathy.—MARY C. BASSETT, *Historian*.

MRS. CLARA GRAY BLACK, wife of Alexander Watson Black, born in the city of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, died in New York City, September 27, 1896.

Mrs. Black was descended from William Anderson (of Belfast, Ireland), who came to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1772, and whose record as a soldier was marked by distinguished honors.

Mrs. Black springing from such parentage exhibited in her own earnest self-reliant life the traits which distinguished her forefathers; a woman so admirable in all her relations to society and home life will be sadly missed and the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she was deeply interested, shares in the profound sorrow which her death has occasioned.—MARY C. BASSETT, *Historian*.

MRS. ELLEN PAINE HULING.—It becomes my sad duty to report the death on Saturday, September 12, 1896, of Mrs. Ellen Paine Huling, wife of Mr. Ray Green Huling, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

She was the second charter member, also Treasurer of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and was an earnest worker in the interest of the organization.

But it was in her home that her life was centered, and where she was devoted to her husband and children. In her death there has been lost

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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WE hope that all Societies and members-at-large who did not read Washington's Farewell Address during the Centennial month of September will surely do so as soon as possible. Let no longer time elapse before re-reading this matchless legacy to the American people left them by the Father of his Country. Each year, as the time comes around, the custom should be observe of doing reverence to it, and of keeping ourselves freshly in accord with its immortal spirit.

OUR FLAG OF LIBERTY.

By MARGARET SIDNEY (MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP.)


[Dedicated to the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, to be recited as the concluding feature of the "Salute to the Flag" at the meeting of the local Societies.]

Our country's flag—to thee we give
Our heart's devotion while we live;
Symbol of all that makes us free,
To thee we render loyalty.

In every crimson waving stripe
We see devotion's prototype;
With all our heart's blood we'll defend
Our dear old flag unto the end.

Mrs. Hall possessed the rarest qualities of heart and brain ; a woman of strong mentality, at the age of seventy-six still taking an active interest in the vital subjects of the day, and a leading part in the work of the religious and patriotic organizations with which she was so closely allied.

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[THE number of obituary notices that have come into the Editor's hands this month, and their extreme length, have necessitated their being very much shortened.]





OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

President General.

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President General.

MRS. A. G. BRACKETT,
1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. PHILIP HICHBORN,
1707 N St., Washington, D. C.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL,
32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR,
715 9th St., Washington, D. C.

MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT,
711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR,
1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon General.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,
The Ingleside, 1527 I St., Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Saturday, June 13, at ten o'clock, a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Crabbe.

The meeting was opened with prayer.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was begun by the Recording Secretary General, when it was moved, and carried, that they be acted upon in sections, the reading of the proceedings of each day to be taken up and considered separately.

During the reading of the minutes, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Buchanan, and Mrs. Nash, of the Printing Committee, objected to the charges made on June 4, against the chairman of that committee as reflecting individually upon all the members.

Mrs. Nash said: "The Printing Committee instructed its chairman to send out mimeographed letters, soliciting bids, with samples, and we were assured by our chairman that this had been done; therefore, I do not think that the Printing Committee can be held responsible if this were not done."

Mrs. Draper: "The remarks of Mrs. Brackett were very plain on this subject. At the time, I said that these charges were very grave, and in justice to the chairman, I thought she should be allowed to make some explanation. She did not do so, however."

Mrs. Brackett: "Ladies, I wish you to know that I have been perfectly honest and straightforward in this matter. I did not investigate the thing until it was talked about by several dealers, who spoke about the way our business was being conducted. I was not going to move without having something back of me. I was told that if I would bring the subject up, others would go on with it, which they did not do. I have not reflected on a single member of the Printing Committee."

There was a division of opinion among the members of the Board as to whether the charges brought against the chairman of the Printing Committee at the last meeting were refuted. There was no such record found on the stenographer's minutes.

The resignation of the members of the Printing Committee, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Buchanan, was then offered to the Board. By request of the Chair action upon these resignations was deferred.

Upon inquiry of Mrs. Mitchell, as to whether the remarks of Mrs. McLean at the last meeting concerning the Revision Committee were to be printed, Mrs. Brackett moved: "That all matters regarding Mrs. Mc-

Lean's statement to the Board, as Chairman of the Revision Committee, and as Chapter Regent, be eliminated, since no action was requested nor taken by the Board." Carried.

Mrs. Draper asked permission of the Board to have the statement about the rules of the Dolly Madison Chapter in regard to admission of members incorporated in the minutes. This was accorded by the Board.

This statement of Mrs. Draper's was given apropos of the discussion of the by-laws of the Sequoia Chapter, and is as follows :

The by-laws of the Dolly Madison Chapter were carefully drawn up by a committee composed of three ladies, two of whom were members of the National Board of Management at that time. A year afterwards a conference was called of all National officers in the Chapter to listen to the by-laws before they were printed and decide if there was any conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the National Society. After they were printed a copy was sent to the National Board of Management and has been on file for two years or more. In those by-laws the clause :

"All acceptable women, who are duly qualified for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are eligible to membership ; *Provided*, That the applicant shall be recommended by at least two members of the Chapter, who are personally acquainted with the applicant."

I think, therefore, that the National Board has already decided that a Chapter has a right to limit its membership in any way it sees fit.

The minutes of the first day were then accepted as amended.

Mrs. Stevenson asked the unanimous consent of the Board to transact other business, saying: "I have a matter to lay before the Board."

Mrs. Henry moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order to discuss the date of the meeting of the two committees recently appointed on consolidation. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Alice Morse Earle expressing the desire of the Daughters of the Revolution Committee that the Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution should come to New York City or Saratoga for the proposed conference.

Mrs. Brackett considered it very unwise for the place of meeting to be either of these places, for the reason that during the celebration going on at that time in Saratoga it would be difficult to have a quiet and deliberate conference; also, that in New York there would be distraction and hurry, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of proceeding very carefully in this matter and avoiding anything like a hurried meeting. In regard to the invitation that had been extended to the Daughters of the Revolution Committee by the Daughters of the American Revolution Board of Management, Mrs. Brackett said: "I hold that courtesy required that they accept or decline. If they decline to come to Washington, we can take some other course, but until they do so, we can take it for granted that they will come. Our Society is not holding any official or national convention at Saratoga at that time. I have asked a number of our committee as to going to New York or Saratoga,

and find that I could not get enough names to make a quorum. I would suggest a date as early as they choose to designate, after the meeting of the Saratoga convention."

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, renews its invitation to the committee of the Daughters of the Revolution to meet the members of the Consolidation Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, appointed by the President General, as soon after the Fourth of July as suits their convenience." Carried.

The Treasurer General inquired about the old and new prices of certificates, as to whether \$83 or \$71 shall be paid for the thousand, it was decided to purchase from Mrs. Thomson.

Mrs. Brockett said: "It seems unjust to Mrs. Thomson not to take those now on her hands, as it was not her fault that they were ordered unofficially by the chairman of the Printing Committee; so it was decided to take them at a former price of \$83, and not have her lose this amount of money."

The Treasurer General called the attention of the Board to some printed work on which bids had been requested, and the work given to Mrs. Thomson. This was for the use of the Treasurer General, and it was found unsatisfactory.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That a committee be appointed to investigate the matter of the filling of an order by the printer, Mrs. Thomson, and that the committee be empowered to take action." Carried.

Referred to the Printing Committee.

Mrs. Draper asked the Board to fix the first of September as the date of service upon which the length of the vacation of those clerks who have not been in the office a full year should be based. It was so ordered.

A letter from Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, was read, in which she proposed to give a ball for the Continental Hall fund in February, in connection with the Continental Congress, giving all the details of the matter. This was presented in the form of a resolution, to be acted on by the Board.

Mrs. Brackett said: "We can scarcely pass a resolution here coming from a person who is not a member of the Board. In the first place, those things do not come within the scope of our Congress. We have all that it is possible to do to attend to business at that time. This is purely for the Continental Hall fund and should be referred to that committee." It was so ordered.

An invitation to a tea to be given at the house of the Regent of the New York City Chapter was read to the Board, the officers of the National Board of Management being invited to attend. Accepted with thanks.

A letter from Mrs. Keim addressed to the President General, offering her resignation as chairman of the Printing Committee was then read by the Corresponding Secretary General.

The President General said: "Ladies, this resignation will be placed in the hands of the Board. It is open to discussion."

A motion to accept the resignation was unanimously carried.

The President General continued: "The Chair has received the resignations of the remaining members of this committee. These resignations will, of necessity, also be placed in the hands of the Board. Before these are acted upon, the Chair will appoint Mrs. Mitchell as chairman of the Printing Committee. Now you have before you the resignations of the remaining members of the Printing Committee. What action will you take?"

Mrs. Draper moved that they be asked to withdraw their resignations. Carried.

The members of the Printing Committee acceded to the request of the Board and will continue to serve.

Mrs. Foote presented to the Board, for its consideration, a letter from Professor Goode with regard to the Insignia.

Mrs. Mitchell moved that the letter be filed. Carried.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications presented June 13, 82; applications on hand awaiting dues, 20; badge permits issued, 44.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented June 13, 50; applications awaiting dues, 33; badge permits issued, 14. One daughter of an American revolutionary soldier was among those admitted to membership.

Mrs. Mitchell moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for these ladies. Carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—The following Chapter Regents have been appointed: Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, Viroqua, Wisconsin; Mrs. Rose Nelson Welsh, Independence, Missouri; Miss Mary Fitch Crofoot, Pontiac, Michigan.

Respectfully submitted, JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Mrs. Seymour stated that some applications had been received from Delaware, the applicants claiming eligibility through ancestors who had taken part in the signing of the new Federal Constitution of that State in 1787. Mrs. Seymour asked instructions of the Board as to admitting these applicants, adding that she had not been able to act upon them so far, and did not consider that this belonged to the revolutionary period.

Mrs. Hichborn remarked that this matter had been repeatedly brought up, and it had been as often decided that no date later than 1783 could be accepted for revolutionary services.

Mrs. Foote, of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, said: "I rise to a question of privilege, to state that as a member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee I have carried out the wishes of the Board in depositing certain articles in the National Museum." (Here Mrs. Foote read a list of the articles deposited.) "As the chairman of that committee, Mrs. Field, was absent in California, and Mrs. Lindsay had not the time to attend to the matter, I complied with the orders of the Board, and had these articles deposited in the Museum. Professor Goode and Mr.

Clarke were both out of town, but they were received by the confidential clerk, who gave me a receipt for them."

The Board went into executive session for the discussion of certain matters.

It was moved to resume the regular order of business.

Miss Johnston moved that the National Board instruct the Corresponding Secretary General to express to Mrs. Clement A. Griscom its appreciation of her delightful hospitality to this Board on June 19. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved "That all officers be required to make written reports, however small, that they may be properly incorporated in the minutes." Carried.

The matter of the book plate was opened again, and an attempt made to reconsider it, but the motion was lost.

It was moved to adjourn until the first Thursday in October. Carried.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,

FROM JUNE 1, 1895, TO OCTOBER 1, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

June 1, 1896, cash on hand,	\$1,150 51
Initiation fees,	\$1,003 00
Annual dues,	1,779 00
Stationery and blanks,	39 80
Ribbon (\$29.35), less expense (\$13.50),	15 85
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	9 50
Rosettes (\$111.20), less expense (\$80.00),	31 20
Souvenir spoons,	49 23
Interest on Government bonds,	125 00
Proceeds from sale of two Government bonds,	2,114 75
	<hr/> 5,167 33

Total receipts, \$6,317 84

DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine for Four Months.

Printing and engraving,	\$1,082 79
Salary of Editor,	333 33
Salary of Business Manager,	200 00
Incidentals,	14 75
	<hr/> \$1,630 87
Less receipts,	1,042 97
	<hr/> 587 90

Expenses Incident to Congress.

Music,	7 50
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Spoons to Daughters of Patriots.

Cost,	76 50
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Directory.

Printing,	\$974 72
Compiling,	262 75
Postage,	28 00

\$1,265 47

Less receipts,	143 00
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1,122 47

Lineage Book, Vol. II,	365 25
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Current Expenses.

Office rent for four months,	\$400 00
Office expenses for four months,	45 00
Engrossing 58 charters,	28 50
Printing 47 charters,	5 87
Parchment for charters,	16 20
Ribbon for charters,	10 00
Printing 1,000 charter applications,	4 75
Seals for charters and certificates,	4 30
Engrossing two sets of resolutions,	7 00
Rent of safe deposit box,	3 00
Hassock,	25
Stamped envelopes for office use,	112 00
Engrossing 56 commissions,	5 60
Printing 100 commissions,	5 25
Advertisement of Flag Day,	3 41
Engraving 3,972 certificates,	308 00
Engrossing 1,736 certificates,	173 60
Printing notification cards,	7 50
3,000 tubes for certificates,	35 00
Postage on 1,500 certificates,	90 00
Twenty bill and receipt books,	21 00
Book-plate and labels,	50 00
Printing 3,000 Chapter Treasurer's reports,	12 50
Printing 1,000 Historian General's reports,	7 50
Card index case,	66 00
Stands for index cases,	33 00
20,000 cards for card index,	59 59
Stamping 52 boxes stationery,	34 05
Printing 4,000 constitutions,	70 50
Printing 2,000 circulars of information,	6 25
Cutting dies,	6 25
Printing 2,500 postals for Registrars General,	16 50

Printing 10,000 application blanks,	\$82 65
Printing pay-roll,	4 00
Binding 10 volumes of application papers, . .	30 00
Cash books,	1 15
2,000 blank cards and 8 file cases,	5 11

Books for Library.

Hayden's Genealogy,	\$10 00
Handbook of American Revolution,	1 00
Massachusetts Records,	3 25
Index,	4 50
Appleton's Encyclopedia American Biography,	25 50
	<hr/> 44 25

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Vice-President in Charge of Organ- ization of Chapters,	\$1 40
Recording Secretary General,	20 00
Registrars General,	30 00
Corresponding Secretary General,	15 00
Treasurer General,	29 26
Historian General,	7 80
Librarian General,	13 05
Chairman Printing Committee,	1 50
	<hr/> 118 01

Clerical Service for Four Months.

Stenographer for President General, \$	15 00
Curator,	232 00
Clerks for Registrars General,	320 00
Stenographer,	200 00
Clerk for card catalogue,	181 67
Clerk for Treasurer General,	200 00
Clerk for record books,	120 00
Additional clerical service,	30 00
	<hr/> 1,298 67

Postage for State Regents.

State Regent of Colorado,	\$1 60
State Regent of Kentucky,	6 00
State Regent of Maryland,	5 00
State Regent of Massachusetts,	16 44
State Regent of New Jersey,	5 00
State Regent of Ohio,	4 00
State Regent of Pennsylvania,	4 80
State Regent of Rhode Island,	4 58
	<hr/> 47 42

Insignia and Spoon for Revolutionary Relics

Committee,	\$10 00	
Continental Hall circulars,	45 00	
Postage and incidentals for chairman Continental Hall Committee,	12 73	
	<hr/>	3,357 36
		<hr/>
		5,516 98
To Permanent Fund for rosettes,		31 20
To Permanent Fund for souvenir spoons,		40 03
Cash in bank, October 1, 1896,		729 63
		<hr/>
		\$6,317 84
		<hr/>

PERMANENT FUND.

June 1, cash on hand,	\$1,023 13
Note redeemed and accrued interest,	\$1,546 75
Interest on Doherty note,	30 00
Interest on Government bonds,	10 00
Interest on fund in bank,	8 60
Commission on insignia,	262 00
Excess of receipts over expenditures on rosettes since June 1, 1896,	31 20
Excess of receipts over expenditures on souvenir spoons since February 24, 1896,	40 03
Charter fees,	133 00

Life Members.

Miss F. A. Johnson, Boonesville, N. Y., . .	\$25 00
Mrs. William H. Beck, Winnebago Agency, Neb.,	25 00
Miss Mehitable B. Hubbard, through Betsy Ross Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Harriet M. Warren, through Betsy Ross Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Annie J. Scott, through Pittsburg Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Charles H. Wiltsie, through Irondequoit Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Jacob S. Farlee, through Irondequoit Chapter,	12 50
	<hr/>
	112 50

Contributions to Memorial Hall Fund Since June 1, 1896.

Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Brooklyn, N. Y., .	\$500 00
Mrs. A. L. Barber, Washington, D. C., . . .	10 00

Conference of Daughters of the American

Revolution at Estill Springs, Ky.,	\$	16	00
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Bristol Chapter, R. I.,		300	00
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Through Bronson Chapter:

Mrs. Jesse J. Burdette,	\$	10	00
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Mrs. Isaac G. Johnson,		10	00
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 20 00

Through Chicago Chapter:

Mrs. Henry M. Shepard,	\$	25	00
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Mrs. Charles B. Stuart,		25	00
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Mrs. A. T. Ewing,		10	00
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Mrs. J. H. Walker,		10	00
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Mrs. A. T. Galt,		10	00
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Mrs. Almon Brooks,		10	00
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Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot,		10	00
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Mrs. Charles Fitzsimmons,		10	00
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Mrs. E. H. Brush,		10	00
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Mrs. Newton R. Stone (nee Fannie			
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J. Wetherill),		5	00
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Mrs. Jacob L. Loose,		25	00
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Mrs. William L. Moss,		15	00
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Mrs. M. L. Satterlee,		10	00
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Mrs. Levi B. Doud,		10	00
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 185 00

Through Warren and Prescott Chapter:

Mrs. Samuel Eliot,	\$	10	00
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Mrs. Frederic Warren,		10	00
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Mrs. G. L. Pratt,		10	00
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Mrs. Joseph L. Bigelow,		10	00
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Mrs. David Hall Rice,		10	00
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Mrs. Henry T. Dobson,		5	00
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Mrs. J. Arthur Beebe,		10	00
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Mrs. William L. Appleton,		10	00
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 75 00

Through Shikellimo Chapter:

Mrs. Andrew A. Leiser,		2	00
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Miss Margaret J. Duncan,		1	00
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Mrs. Augusta W. Bates,		1	00
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Miss Elizabeth D. Wilson,		1	00
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Mrs. Joseph C. Nesbit,		1	00
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Miss Ida Frick,		50	
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Mrs. Edward Ireland,		50	
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Mrs. Anna Slifer Walls,		5	00
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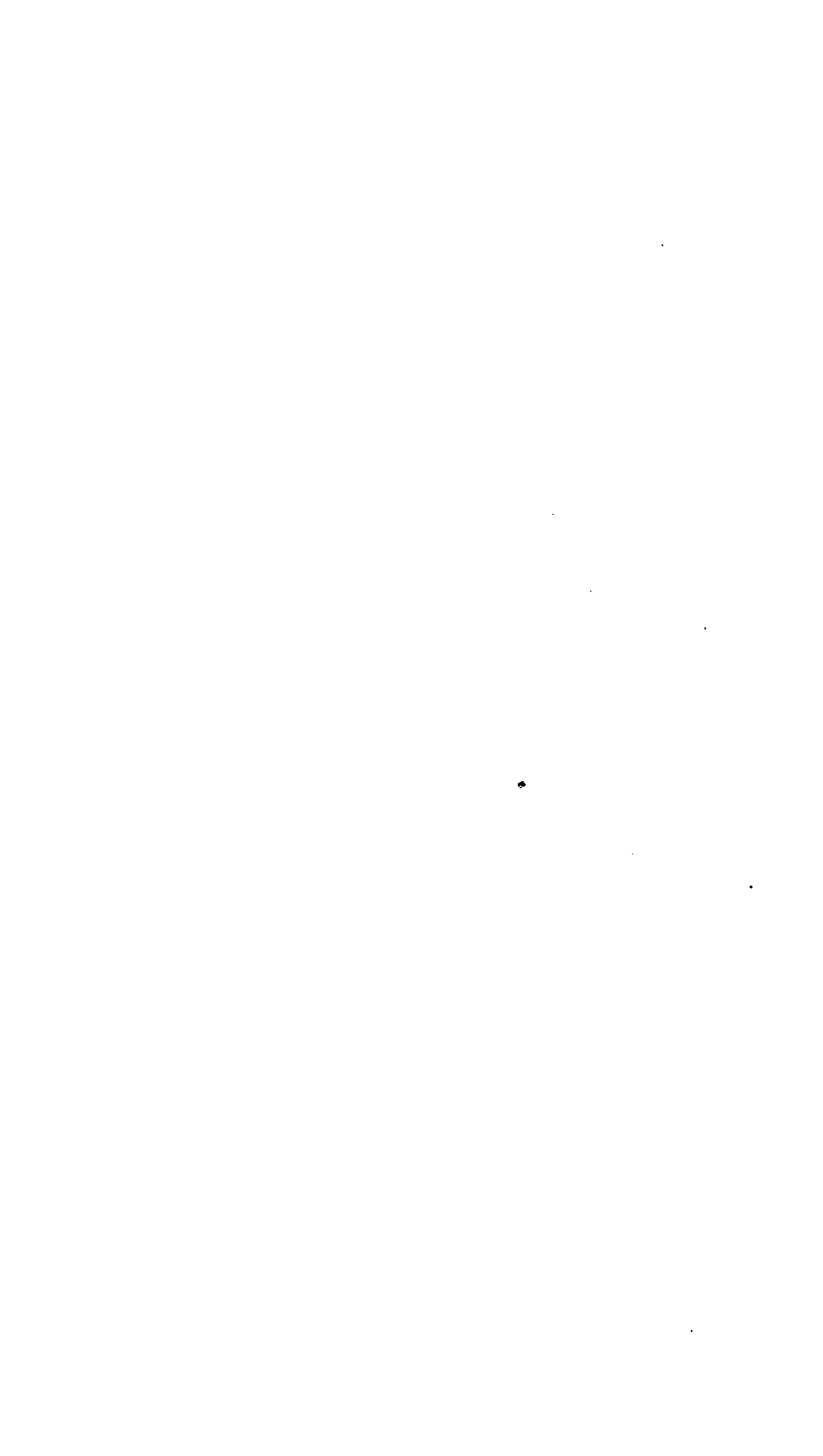
Mrs. Alfred Hayes,		1	50
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Mrs. J. M. Linn,		1	00
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Mrs. Harry Wolfe,		2	00
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Mrs. Philip Wolfe,		1	00
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Miss Alice Graham,	\$1 00	
Mrs. George S. Matlack,	5 00	
Mrs. Thomas A. Edwards,	1 00	
Mrs. J. R. Loomis,	2 00	
Mrs. George Groff,	50	
Mrs. William C. Gretzinger, . . .	1 00	
Miss Alice Brown,	1 00	
Mrs. Martha G. House,	5 00	
Miss Emma Beaver,	25	
Mrs. Leon B. Wolfe,	1 00	
Mrs. William C. Bartol,	1 00	
Miss Rebecca Elliot,	2 00	
Miss Annie Dale,	1 00	
Mrs. Joseph C. Bucher,	5 00	
Mrs. John A. Barber,	2 00	
Miss Jessie M. Slifer,	1 50	
Mrs. Helen B. Wolfe,	1 00	
Miss Annie Evans,	1 00	
Miss Ella Lawshé,	75	
Mrs. J. M. Thomas,	1 00	
Mrs. Clinton B. Hyatt,	50	
	<u>52 00</u>	
		<u>1,158 00</u>
Total receipts,		4,355 21
Invested in real estate note, bearing six per cent. interest,	\$2,556 66	
Invested in United States Government bonds,	<u>1,060 00</u>	
		<u>3,616 66</u>
Balance, cash in bank October 1, 1896,		<u>\$738 55</u>
TOTAL ASSETS.		
<i>Current Fund.</i>		
Cash in bank,	\$ 729 63	
United States Government bonds,	<u>10,328 95</u>	
		<u>\$11,058 58</u>
<i>Permanent Fund.</i>		
Cash in bank,	\$ 738 55	
Permanent investments,	<u>9,643 47</u>	
		<u>10,382 02</u>
Total assets,		<u>\$21,440 60</u>
Respectfully submitted,		
October 1, 1896.		BELL M. DRAPER, Treasurer General.



American Monthly Magazine

VOL. IX. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1896. NO. 6

THE WASHINGTONS IN THE REVOLUTION.

WHEN the sun shines one cannot see the stars. I suppose that is the reason why a supremely great patriot is apt to so overshadow the other members of his family that the envious and pessimistic conclude that they must be either fainéants or traitors.

The assertion has been repeatedly made that the Washingtons were all tories with the exception of the General—and in fact I have more than once seen the intimation that the Father of his Country was himself a royalist.

He not only was not a royalist, but he was a member of a united and patriotic family, any one of whom would have been distinguished for his services had they not been overshadowed by the one great name.

Mary Ball Washington had four sons and one daughter; her sons, Samuel, John Augustine, and Charles, the three full brothers of the General, signed the Westmoreland protest against the Stamp Act in 1765, the first public resistance in the land to British aggression. A copy of that document with the list of signers can be found in Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," volume II, page 434.

As it is possible, though by no means probable, for a signer of the Westmoreland protest to lapse into toryism in eleven years, I will state the further services of these three brothers as shown by the records. The records of Berkeley county, West Virginia, state that:

"Colonel Samuel Washington, the oldest full brother of the immortal Washington, entered the Continental Army as colonel of the Virginia Line in April, 1776, and was a brave, gallant officer to the close of the great struggle for liberty.

"On September 15, 1772, while serving as colonel of militia of Frederick county, Virginia, he appointed the 'Old Wagonner,' Daniel Morgan, who a few years later was the gallant General Morgan, of King's Mountain fame, a captain in his regiment."—"Records of Berkeley county, West Virginia." "The Lower Shenandoah Valley," by J. E. Norris, page 236.]

John Augustine Washington, the second brother, raised and disciplined an independent company in 1774, for which service General Washington thanked him and expressed his "entire approbation of the laudable pursuit," in a letter dated March 23, 1775, and declaring his willingness to command it if occasion required. [Sparks, volume II, page 415.] He was acting county lieutenant of Westmoreland and a member of the Westmoreland Committee of Safety in 1775, and the same year was appointed colonel of the Westmoreland militia. On February 26, 1776, he was appointed by the Committee of Safety one of the commissioners of Westmoreland, and was actively engaged in recruiting troops from 1775 to 1780. General Washington wrote to him from Cambridge, March 31, 1776: "The share you have taken in public disturbance is commendable and praiseworthy." [Force's American Archives,] He was a member of the General Convention of Virginia, May 6 to 15, 1776, that instructed the Continental Congress to declare the United Colonies free and independent States. [Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, page 113.] On May 31, 1776, General Washington wrote:

"*Dr. Brother*: I have received your letter of the 18th, from Williamsburg. I am glad to find the Va. Convention has passed so noble a vote. * * * My fear is you will all get tired and homesick; the consequences will be you will patch up a Constitution as defective as the present. * * * Every man should consider he is lending aid to frame a Constitution which is to render millions happy or miserable." [Spark's "Life of Washington," volume III, page 403; Force's American Archives, 1776, "Military Papers of John Augustine Washington," No. 223.]

Charles Washington, the youngest brother of the General, was a member of the Fredericksburg Committee of Safety and held the commission of colonel in the army. His name is perpetuated in the city that he founded, Charles Town. [Howe's Historical Collections, page 741.] He died a few months before the General. One of our chieftain's last letters is a regret



COLONEL SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

as a private soldier under Colonel Mercer at the battle of Yorktown. He was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, and voted for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. ["Virginia Convention of 1788," by Hugh Blair Grigsby, volume I, page 100.]



WILLIAM TEMPLE WASHINGTON.

Son of George Steptoe Washington. Father of Eugenia Washington.

In 1798 he was appointed by President Adams an associate justice of the Supreme Court. He died in 1830, "after thirty-two years of faithful service."

Colonel Charles Washington married Mildred Thornton, daughter of Colonel Francis Thornton. They had four children, two sons and two daughters.

George Augustine Washington, eldest son of Colonel Charles,

entered the army in 1777. He served through the war and was aid to Lafayette at Yorktown, in 1781. [Heitman's "Historical Register."] He married Frances Bassett, niece of Mrs. Martha Washington, and died in 1793. His merit as an officer and General Washington's feeling for him is best shown in the following extract from the General's will, concerning a bequest to the two infant sons of George Augustine Washington:

"In consideration of the consanguinity between them and my wife, being as nearly related to her as myself, and as on account of the affection I had for, and for the obligation I was under to their father when living, who from his youth had attached himself to my person and followed my fortunes through the vicissitudes of the late revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the superintendence of my private concerns for many years whilst my public employments rendered it impracticable for me to do it myself, thereby affording me essential services, and always performing them in a manner most filial and respectful; for these reasons I say, I give and bequeathe to George Fayette Washington and Lawrence Augustine Washington & their heirs my estate, East of little hunting creek, &c." [Washington's Will.]

Samuel Washington, son of Charles, served in the Revolutionary War. He was a captain in 1794 during the Whiskey Insurrection, and was with General Washington when he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland troops.

Frances Washington, eldest daughter of Charles, married her father's cousin, Burges Ball. He served for a time on General Washington's staff, as did General Washington's stepson and several of his nephews, as "volunteer aid without pay," which position he soon exchanged for a captaincy in the line, rising to the rank of colonel, and equipping and meeting the other expenses of his regiment. He remained in active service until made prisoner in the lines at Charleston, in 1781. [Saffell's Military Record, page 384. Heitman's Historical Register.]

Augustine Washington, half brother of the General, married Anne Aylett, and left one son and three daughters.

William Augustine Washington, son of Augustine, was nominated on the 6th of September, 1775, captain of the lower

district of Westmoreland county militia. He served through the war and contributed largely to the cause. In 1785 and 1786 he was high sheriff of Westmoreland. [Certified copy of Westmoreland county records copied for John Augustine Washington, when colonel of militia, by James Davenport, county clerk. Palmer's "Calendar of Virginia State Papers," volume IV, page 509.]



COLONEL WM. AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON.

William Augustine Washington was married three times. His first wife was his cousin, Jane Washington, daughter of John Augustine; his second wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Henry Lee, left no children; his third wife was Sarah Tayloe, daughter of John Tayloe, member of the Virginia council and State Assembly until his death in 1779. [Meade's "Old Churches and Families."]

Elizabeth Washington, eldest daughter of Augustine, married Colonel Alexander Spotswood, who won the first victory of the Revolution at Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Virginia, on December 9, 1775. Saffell, Heitman, and almost any history of Virginia or the United States will give an account of the service of this worthy scion of Virginia's greatest colonial governor.

Jane, the second daughter, married Lieutenant Colonel Thornton, who served in the Third Continental and as aid to General Washington. [Heitman.] He was the son of Colonel John Thornton, of Spottsylvania County, and brother of the wife of Colonel Samuel Washington. Colonel John Thornton, his father, was a captain in 1776, served through the war, and was appointed colonel commanding Virginia militia in 1781 by order of Lafayette. [Heitman.]

Ann Washington, the youngest daughter of Augustine, married Bernard Ashton, a member of the Westmoreland Commit-

tee of Safety for 1775 and major of the Westmoreland militia. [Aforementioned certified copy.]

Fielding Lewis, eldest son of Betty Lewis, was a captain of the Fredericksburg home guard. [Howe's Historical Collections, page 482.]

George, the second son of Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington, joined the army in 1777 as a member of General Washington's bodyguard. Though very young he distinguished himself at the battle of Princeton, holding up and caring for General Mercer when mortally wounded, and bearing him off the field. Nine days later the lamented hero died in his arms. [Howe's Historical Collections, page 481.] He received a commission and served during the war and retired with the rank of major. [Meade and Heitman, Saffell, page 503.]

Lawrence Lewis was private secretary to General Washington until his marriage to Eleanor Parke Custis. He was an aid to General Morgan during the Whiskey Insurrection. [Howe's Historical Collections.]

Robert Lewis, a younger brother, was General Washington's private secretary during the first presidency. He was the boy who ushered the Marquis de Lafayette into his grandmother's garden and found her tending her flowers.

Thus we see that every son, nine grandsons, with the stepson, son-in-law, grandson-in-law, step-grandson, and step-grandsons-in-law of Mary Ball Washington were active patriots during the Revolution. The patriotism of this "Mother of a Mighty Race" has also been assailed, but the fallacy has been proven by reviving the memoirs of George Washington Parke Custis, quoted by Marion Harland in her "Story of Mary Washington," by Howison's "History of Virginia," and by that admirable article in the *Century* for 1892, by Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, widow of Lewis Washington, descendant of John Augustine and Augustine, and herself a descendant of Betty Lewis. The article is entitled, "The Mother and Birthplace of Washington." No doubt can be entertained of that noble mother's patriotism when one reads this testimony of her descendant. She was in fact an active patriot giving material aid, for with her daughter's assistance and that of their servants "dozens of socks were knitted and sent to the Gen-

eral's camp for distribution, together with garments and provisions, the fruit of her thrift and economy." ["Mother and Birthplace of Washington."] Her old Bible with its buff and blue cover, spun, dyed, and woven by her servants, under her supervision, is now in the possession of Mrs. Ella B. Washington.

The Washington family is well represented in the Daughters of the American Revolution. One of the original three organizers of the Society is her descendant, Miss Eugenia Washington, granddaughter of Colonel George Steptoe Washington, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington. She stands No. 1 on the charter and on the directory of the Society, now mounting to sixteen thousand. Other descendants of Colonel Samuel Washington are the late Colonel Thornton Augustine Washington, of Washington, District of Columbia, and his daughter, Miss Lee Washington; the Misses Washington, of Newport, Kentucky, and Mrs. Betty Washington Taylor, all descendants of Thornton Washington, eldest son of Colonel Samuel.

The full and complete account here given of the services of John Augustine Washington is taken from the application papers of his descendants in the Mount Vernon Chapter, the first five charter members, the daughters of the last John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon. The papers were carefully prepared by one of these five sisters, Miss Eliza Selden Washington, when Registrar. She is now Mrs. Hunter, and Regent of the Mount Vernon Chapter. These ladies are the descendants of Corbin Washington, second son of John Augustine and his wife, Hannah Lee, daughter of Richard Henry Lee.

Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, of Washington city, and Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser, of Baltimore, are descendants of John Augustine's daughter Jane, who married her cousin, William Augustine Washington, thus representing two branches of the family. Mrs. Major Goodloe, the daughter of the late Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is also the descendant of William Augustine Washington. Her mother was Jane Washington, named after her ancestor.

Of the descendants of Colonel Charles Washington, Miss Birdie Washington, great-granddaughter of George Augustine,

whom the General mentions with such affection in his will, has been invited to join the Mount Vernon Chapter.

The Misses Ball, who unite the branches of Ball and Washington, are members of the Mary Washington Chapter. Miss



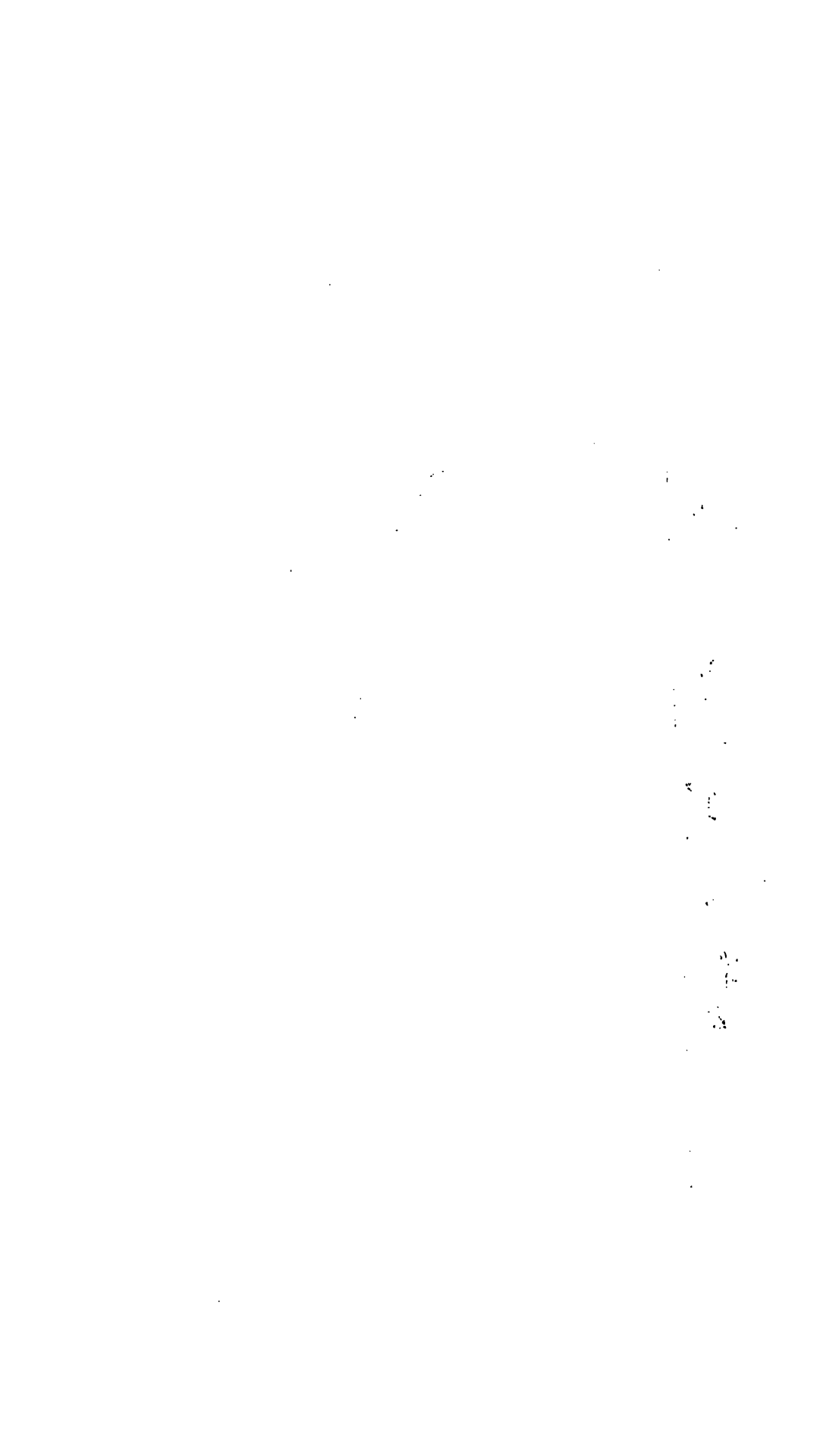
Mary Randolph Ball, Anne Randolph Ball, and Elizabeth Carter Ball are the daughters of Mr. George Washington Ball, the grandson of Frances Washington, daughter of Colonel Charles Washington, who married her cousin, Burges Ball. Mr. Ball is one of the original Sons of the American Revolution. His mother was the daughter of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, author of the Bill of Rights and the Virginia Constitution, and his wife was the daughter of Captain Charles Carter Randolph.

There are many descendants of Betty Washington Lewis in the Society; among them,

Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Honorary State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Smoot, of Alexandria, and Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner,

*Your most humble servt.
Lawd. Washington
Nov: 7th 1745*

Washington's oldest half-brother, former owner of Mt. Vernon.





GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.

a quaint collection of family portraits, among which is that of Colonel Samuel Washington and his fourth wife, Anne Steptoe, and their son, George Steptoe Washington, and his wife, Lucy Payne—the only original pictures now in existence. The house was planned and built under the personal superintendence of General Washington himself.

BATTLE OF YORKTOWN.

Battle of Yorktown, Va.
The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis,
Va., October 19, 1781.
From the Village Record.

The journal of Captain Davis is quite interesting, as the event to which it particularly relates is the most important in our military annals. It is not recollected that the general orders issued during the investment of Cornwallis were ever before published.

JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN DAVIS.

Oct. 12.—A tremendous fire from both sides.

Headquarters, Oct. 12, 1781.
For to-morrow.
M. G. M. Lafayette.
R. G. Muhlenburgh.

The Marquis' division will mount in the trenches to-morrow. The superintendent of the deposite of the trenches is required to have the quality of saucisson, fascines and gabions brought to the deposite, accurately inspected; to reject such as are not fit for use, and report the corps that offer them.

17.—Two Hessian deserters came in; everything favorable.

Headquarters, Oct. 13, 1781.

For to-morrow.

B. G. Wayne and

Gist's brigade.

14.—This morning a deserter says the infantry refuse doing duty. That Cornwallis promised them they would be relieved from New York, and give each regiment a pipe of wine.

The Marquis at dark stormed their river battery, and Baron Viscount Viomnel stormed another on their extreme to the left with little loss.

We run our second parallel complete.

Headquarters, Oct. 14, 1781.

For to-morrow.

M. G. Lincoln,

B. G. Clinton.

Major General Lincoln's division will mount the trenches to-morrow.

The effects of the late Colonel Scammel will be disposed of at public sale to-morrow at 3 o'clock p. m., at Major Rice's tent, in General Hayne's brigade.

15.—This night the enemy made a sally and imposed themselves on the French for Americans, forced their works and made themselves masters of an American battery, which they spiked. Imposition being found out, they retired, with eight men killed on the spot.

Headquarters, Oct. 15, 1781.

For to-morrow.

M. G. M. Lafayette,

B. G. Muhlenburg and

Hayne's brigade.

Major General Lafayette's division will mount the trenches to-morrow.

The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the army on the success of the enterprise against the two important works on the

left of the enemy's lines. He requests the Baron Viomnel, who commands the French Grenadiers and Chasseurs, and Marquis Lafayette, who commanded the American Light Infantry, to accept his warmest acknowledgments for the excellency of their dispositions and their own gallant conduct on the occasion; and he begs them to present his thanks to every individual officer, and to the men of their respective commands, for the spirit and rapidity with which they advanced to the attacks assigned them, and for the admirable firmness with which they supported them, under the fire of the enemy, without returning a shot.

The General reflects with the highest degree of pleasure on the confidence which the troops of the two nations must hereafter have in each other. Assured of mutual support, he is convinced there is no danger which they will not cheerfully encounter—no difficulty which they will not bravely overcome.

The troops will be supplied with fresh beef to Thursday next, inclusive; they will receive three pints of salt to every 100 rations, for their allowance of Wednesday and Thursday.

16.—Our batteries completing very fast.

Headquarters, Oct. 16, 1781.

For to-morrow.

M. G. B. Steuben,

B. G. Wayne, and

Gist's brigade.

Major General Baron Steuben's division will mount in the trenches to-morrow.

The Commander-in-Chief having observed that the trenches are constantly crowded with spectators, who, by passing and repassing prevent the men from working, and thereby greatly impede the operations of the siege.

He therefore orders that no officer, who is not on duty, shall hereafter enter the trenches, except general officers and their aids, and that no inhabitant or person not belonging to the army be suffered to enter the trenches at any time, without permission from the major general of the trenches.

In future the relief for the trenches are not to beat their drums after they pass the mill dam; they are from that place to march silently, with trailed arms and colors furled, until they arrive at their posts in the trenches.

Lieutenant Colonel Dehart being relieved from his arrest, the courtmartial, of which Colonel Cortland is president, will proceed to the trial of the prisoners confined in the provost.

17.—At 11 o'clock his lordship closes the scene by propositions for deputies from each army, to meet at Moore's house, to agree on terms for the surrender of York and Gloster. An answer was sent by 3 o'clock, when a cessation of arms took place.

Headquarters, Oct. 17, 1781.

For the trenches to-morrow.

Maj. Gen. Lincoln's division.

18.—Flags alternately passing this day.

Headquarters, Oct. 18, 1781.

For the trenches to-morrow.

Maj. Gen. Marquis Lafayette's division.

19.—At 1 o'clock this day, our troops marched in and took possession of their horn-works, and the British marched out. The American and French armies form a lane through which the British pass and ground their arms.

Headquarters, Oct. 19, 1781.

For to-morrow,

M. G. Lincoln,

Col. Butler,

Maj. Woodson,

B. M. Blake.

General Muhlenburg's brigade will hold itself in readiness for duty to-morrow.

20.—Lay quiet this day cleaning our arms.

Headquarters, Oct. 20, 1781.

For to-morrow.

M. G. M. Lafayette,

Col. Stewart,

Maj. Bird,

M. M. Cox.

Brigadier General Hayne's brigade for duty to-morrow, to parade at 10 o'clock on their own parade. The General congratulates the army upon the glorious event of yesterday; the generous proofs which his most Christian majesty has given of his attachment to the cause of America must force conviction in the

minds of the most deceived among the enemy, relative to the decisive good consequences of the alliance; and inspired every citizen of the States with sentiments of the most unalterable gratitude. His fleet, the most numerous and powerful that ever appeared in those seas, commanded by an admiral whose fortune and talents insure success; an army of the most admirable composition, both in officers and men, are the pledges of his friendship to the United States, and their coöperation has secured us the present signal success.

The General, upon this occasion, entreats his excellency, Count Rochambeau, to accept his most grateful acknowledgments for his counsel and assistance at all times. He presents his warmest thanks to the generals, Baron de Viomnel, Chevalier Chastelleux, Marquis de St. Simon, Count de Viomnel, and to Brigadier de Choisey (who had a separate command), for the illustrious manner in which they have advanced the interest of the common cause. He requests the Count de Rochambeau will be pleased to communicate to the army under his immediate command the high sense he entertains of the distinguished merits of the officers and soldiers of every corps, and that he will present, in his name, to the regiment of Argenois and Deaponts, the pieces of brass ordnance captured by them, as a testimony of their gallantry in storming the enemy's redoubts on the night of the 14th instant, when officers and men so universally vied with each other in the exercise of every soldierly virtue.

The General's thanks to each individual of merit would comprehend the whole army, but he thinks himself bound, however, by affection, duty, and gratitude, to express his obligation to Major Generals Lincoln, Lafayette, and Steuben, for their dispositions in the trenches, to General Duportail and Colonel Carney for the vigor and knowledge which were conspicuous in their conduct of the attacks, and to General Knox and Colonel de Abberville for their great attention and fatigue in bringing forward the artillery and stores, and for their judicious and spirited management of them in the parallels. He requests the gentlemen above mentioned to communicate his thanks to the officers and soldiers of their commands. Ingratitude, which the General hopes never to be guilty of, would be

conspicuous in him, was he to omit thanking in the warmest terms his excellency, Governor Nelson, for the aid he has derived from him and from the militia under his command, to whose activity, emulation and courage such applause is due; the greatness of the acquisition would be ample compensation for the hardships and hazards which they encountered with so much patriotism and firmness.

In order to diffuse the general joy in every breast, the General orders those men belonging to the army, who may now be in confinement, shall be pardoned and join their respective corps.

21.—British marched out for their cantonments under militia guards.

22.—York affords very good port wine.

23.—Orders for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

24.—Marquis de St. Simon's troops embark their cannon.

25.—Demolish our works by brigades.

26.—Expectations of a supply of necessaries from the merchants of York and Gloster.

27.—Report says Sir H. Clinton has embarked from New York for Virginia.

28.—The American cannon put on board vessel for the head of Elk.

29.—Nothing material.

30.—I was on duty at Gloster.

31.—Colonel Tarleon dismounted from his horse by an inhabitant, who claimed him in the midst of the street.

Nov. 1.—A supply of clothing purchased by agents appointed for that purpose.

2.—Distribution of the supplies.

3.—Orders for Pennsylvania and Maryland troops to march to-morrow for South Carolina.

4.—General beat at 8 o'clock. Tents struck and loaded.
Troops march at 9. EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

ANECDOTE CONNECTED WITH THE SURRENDER OF
YORKTOWN, VIRGINIA.

BARON STEUBEN commanded in the trenches at the moment Lord Cornwallis made his overture for capitulation. The proposals were immediately dispatched to the Commander-in-Chief, and the negotiation, as we say, progressed. The Marquis de Lafayette, whose tour it was next to mount guard in the trenches, marched to relieve the Baron, who, to his astonishment, refused to be relieved.

He informed General de Lafayette that the custom of European war was in his favor, and that it was a point of honor which he could neither give up for himself nor deprive his troops of—that the offer to capitulate had been made during his guard, and that in the trenches he would remain until the capitulation was signed or hostilities commenced. The Marquis immediately galloped to headquarters. General Washington decided in favor of the Baron—to the joy of one and to the mortification of the other of those brave and valuable men. The Baron remained till the business was finished. E. W.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

IN the grasses the cobwebs were hanging

Frosted white with the fall of the dew,

When we roused from our tents before sunrise,

As the bugles the rippling call blew.

“ Drop your knapsacks, men,” “ Form !” and now “ Forward ! ”

We are off and the red dust upflies ;

Not a breath turns the silver lined birch leaves

And the quivering air dazzles our eyes.

Comes a sound—was that thunder that rumbled ?

In the vivid sky blazes the sun,

’Twas the cannon that roared in the distance.

Hasten on, for the fight has begun !

As we paused by a church for our orders,

Stood our chief as I see him e’en now,

With his hand on his horse’s hot forehead

And the dust on his noble white brow.

When a farmer rushed up to us, panting,
"Sir, your soldiers are flying ahead!"
"Silence! this is some coward's invention,
March forward, men!" Washington said.

Then we stirred at the cry of the bugles,
At the sound of the trampling of feet,
And we felt that to struggle was holy,
And to die for our country was sweet.

Then the blood hammered fast in our temples,
And we burned with the thirst for the fray,
And our muscles strained hard at our muskets,
As our general spurred, plunging, away.

Look! Who comes? See the troops there before us,
'Tis our soldiers, and flying, we see!
Wild, disordered, and jaded they meet us;
They retreat by the orders of Lee!

On we go, with the haste of dread urging,
To a farm where the broad brook runs fast,
And the children at play by the lilacs
Come out running to see us march past.

And the sweet thrilling sound of their voices
Floats across on the flower-scented air,
"O, they're marching right down to the willows,
And they'll ruin our playhouse that's there!"

O, you children, our hearts ached to hear you,
Though we knew not that there by your wall,
They would dig a deep trench on the morrow
For the men that ere evening would fall.

Now we looked on the country below us,
Where our soldiers left honor behind,
And were flying like leaves in the autumn
When they whirl in the eddying wind.

At their head, lo, the recreant commander,
And our chief urged his horse's quick pace,
And there on the bridge o'er the torrent,
Lee and Washington met, face to face.

Such a glance as when Jove shakes Olympus,
As he scatters the thunderbolts wide,
Like the flash of a sword from its scabbard
Came his speech, "Sir, what means this?" he cried.

Then the orders came rattling like hailstones,
 And the panic was stayed by his hand,
 Fast the batteries form in the forest,
 On the heights with the cannon we stand.

From beneath the low boughs of the orchard,
 Like the angry wasps, Wayne's bullets fly,
 Till the fierce Colonel Monkton grows reckless;
 "Drive them out! drive them out!" is the cry.

On the grenadiers charge with their bayonets
 Ranks of steel like a glittering wall,
 With a crash like the meeting of waters,
 Comes the answering fire—and they fall!

But the heat of the air saps our courage,
 And we faint neath the glare of the sky,
 To the streaked brook our comrades crawl, moaning,
 Like the hurt deer, to drink and to die.

Yet he called for a charge, the undaunted,
 And we formed in our battle array,
 But the shadows arose from the hollows,
 So we waited the coming of day.

* * * * *

When we looked for our foes on the morrow,
 As the mist melted off in the sun,
 Like the fabled Assyrian army,
 They had vanished—and Monmouth was won!

SARAH KING WILEY.

STORIES OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE leading events of the war for independence are familiar to all Americans, but there are many stirring incidents replete with legendary pictures which have been perpetuated only in fragmentary form and are not familiar; some in old periodicals of the time; some in diaries, and some in collections.

An old volume was sent me two or three years ago by a friend, many of the incidents therein related are as rich as rare old wine and we, in running over them, have had a new insight into the hearts of the people and better understand why England with all her wealth and power could not conquer her wretched, starving Colonies.

It is the retold stories of the fireside and the home that we offer you. We give in this number of the Magazine stories connected with the life of Washington. We are quite sure they will help our patriotism and fill us with thrilling gratitude toward those whose memories we are striving to commemorate. The foundation of these stories come to us verified.

One day in the early part of the Revolution, just after the sun had passed its meridian, an American officer could have been seen slowly wending his way along one of the unfrequented roads that wound their way up the mountains in the vicinity of West Point, where the American Army was then stationed. The officer was unaccompanied, and as the horse with slow and measured tread moved along the road, with slackened rein hanging loose upon his neck, his rider seemed buried in deep thought. The scene around was of peculiar beauty, but the traveler heeded it not, he seemed to be reading the dark and obscure future. It would have been impossible for any one to have looked upon his calm, thoughtful face—the benevolent expression—the penetrating glance of his eye and the noble carriage of the man, without detecting the presence of Washington. He drew up before a mansion on the road, dismounted, and walked toward the house, a door was opened, an aged gentleman in civilian's dress greeted the comer with the hospitality that characterized the day. The family in which Washington, on this occasion was received, was one he had been frequently in the habit of visiting. During the stay of the army at West Point he often dined with its members. He had repose, great confidence, and strong friendship in the head of the house, but whispers of treachery and suspicions of honesty were in the air. These suspicions Washington did not heed, but having been invited to dine with him on a certain day and at a certain hour and the invitation pressed, accompanied with an insinuation that his appearance with a guard would be an indication of a want of confidence in his friend's fidelity, he was urged to come unattended to give proof of his unchanged belief in his honesty. Washington's suspicions were at last aroused and he resolved by accepting the invitation to prove their truth or falsehood.

Washington was on his way to fill this engagement when our story opens.

The time appointed for the dinner was two o'clock, but it was not later than one when Washington dismounted at the door of his host. He had an especial object in this early arrival. The host proposed a walk on the verandah to pass the time in the interim. Washington soon became convinced that his host was very nervous and excitable, but continued the conversation coolly and calmly, diverting it, however, into channels that would betray the agitation of his host.

Washington in commenting upon the beauty of the landscape that surrounded them adroitly pointed out the spot where the enemy were encamped, at the same time giving vent to his feeling toward a man of American birth who could go against the interests of his country, especially sell himself and his country for gold. The traitor quailed before Washington's penetrating glance. At this juncture he was relieved by the sound of approaching horses, and as both guest and host turned to the direction whence the sound proceeded a company of dragoons in British uniforms appeared upon the brow of the hill and came galloping toward the house.

"Bless me sir!" exclaimed Washington, "what cavalry are these approaching the house?"

"A party of British light horse" rejoined his host, "who mean no harm but are merely sent for my protection!"

"British horse sent here while I am your guest?" said Washington with sternness as he turned upon his host with an air of command that awed, and that made his little soul quail. "What does this mean, sir?" said Washington, as a withering look gathered upon his face.

By this time the troop had arrived and they were seen dismounting. This gave courage to the trembling traitor.

"General," said he, approaching his guest. "General, you are my prisoner."

"I believe not," replied Washington calmly, "but, sir, I know that you are mine! Officers, arrest this traitor!"

The hypocrite looked from Washington to his men, the one an American officer, the others seemingly British soldiers. The puzzle was soon solved. Washington had ordered a company to

disguise themselves as British cavalry and to arrive at the mansion at a quarter before two, which would be in time to prove the innocence or guilt of the host. The plot was admirably displayed by his great sagacity. The false friend was conducted to the American camp as a prisoner.

He afterward confessed that he had been offered a large sum of gold to betray Washington into the hands of the English. At the hour of two a party of British horse would have surrounded the house and captured the American commander.

Washington at first thought of making a severe example of the man, but he yielded to the earnest solicitations of the family and pardoned him.

* * * * *

Amid the woe and suffering, the piteous looks and haggard appearance of the men in the American Army that awful winter at Valley Forge, Washington moved with a calm mien, but breaking heart.

One day a Quaker by the name of Potts was strolling up a creek, when he heard in a secluded spot the solemn voice of some one apparently engaged in prayer. Stealing quietly forward he saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling, and a little farther on, in a thicket, the Chief himself, on his knees and with tears streaming down his cheeks, beseeching heaven for his country and his army. Before God alone that strong heart gave way and poured forth the full tide of its grief and anxieties. Though the heavens grew dark around him and disaster wrecked his brightest hopes, and despair settled down on officers and men, he showed the same unalterable presence, moved the same tower of strength. His God alone could he lean upon and to him he could safely go.

The poor man who had witnessed this spectacle hurried home and on opening the door of his house burst into tears. His wife, amazed, inquired what was the matter with him. He told her what he had seen, and added, "if there is any one on this earth whom the Lord will listen to it is George Washington, and I feel a presentation that under such a commander there can be no doubt of our eventually establishing our independence, and that God in his providence has willed it so."

In February his wife joined him, and as the two walked through the camp, even the half-starved and mutinous soldier raised his head to bless them, and from many a lip fell the "long live Washington," as his tall form darkened the door of the hut.

* * * * *

It was after the battle of Long Island, the first battle between the army under Washington and the enemy, Washington was on Brooklyn Heights watching the movements of the foe. Just before sunset, as he was looking eastward, a gust of wind like a friendly hand lifted for a moment the fog that lay over the British vessels within the narrows, and revealed the boats filled with men passing from ship to ship and all the preparation for some great and combined movement.

The fleet had been ordered to act in concert with the land force, and attacking the batteries on shore to pass up East River and thus separate the American Army in New York from that of Brooklyn. But "the stars fought against Sisera," for a strong east wind surged all day down the East River, holding back the ships with an unseen hand.

A council of war was called by Washington, and it was unanimously resolved to retreat to New York. The fog that covered the island effectually concealed the movements of the Americans. At eight o'clock the soldiers were paraded and began their silent march toward the ferry at the foot of Fulton street. After some delay waiting for the wind to change, the troops embarked, and impelled by muffled oars, passed silently and swiftly from shore to shore. By five o'clock in the morning all the army save the artillery were safe in New York.

Washington stood on the Brooklyn side through the long and stormy night watching detachment after detachment disappear in the gloom and darkness. As the last boat left the land he stepped on board, and with a heavy load lifted from his heart was rowed across the river.

The next day the British sailed up East River to Harlem, and three men of war swept by the batteries on the Hudson.

The British effected a landing, and Putnam, who was guarding the upper part of the island, was ordered to fall back to Harlem Heights; not a moment was to be lost or a cordon

would be stretched across the island and cut off his retreat. Washington's army would be divided.

Putnam galloped backward and forward encouraging his men, every lineament of his face showed the intense anxiety under which he labored.



QUAKER LADY DETAINING THE ENGLISH GENERAL.

A Quaker lady named Murray occupied at the time Murray Hill, and Putnam sent to her to delay, by her hospitality, as long as possible Sir Henry Clinton. The latter with his staff passed her house. This patriotic woman cordially invited him to stop and partake of a glass of wine and refreshments. He and

his staff gladly accepted her kind offer, and she detained them by her courtesies until her negro servant, who had been stationed on the top of the house to watch the American Army, returned and gave the sign agreed upon to indicate that the army had passed the point of danger.

When Clinton left the house he saw to his mortification the American banners fluttering far in advance. As darkness came on the weary columns wound up the slope and were received with shouts of joy by the whole army.

Washington did not attempt to conceal his delight at the strategy of the little Quakeress which had saved Putnam and his troops.

* * * * *

The victories of Trenton and Princeton was the turning point in the Revolutionary War.

A touching reminiscence of that critical time has come down to us, and one can hardly read these incidents so closely allied to Washington without a renewed veneration for the great commander of the American Army.

Colonel Fitzgerald was aid-de-camp to General Washington at the battle of Princeton. He had been ordered to bring up the troops from the rear of the column, it was at the moment when Mawhood's and Mercer's troops began under the heavy fire of the British to recoil.

Washington knowing that defeat would be annihilation, no sooner saw his troops begin to undulate than he spurred forward his horse shouting to his astonished troops to follow him—and he rode within thirty feet of the enemy and halted—he reined up his horse with his head to the enemy and in that position became immovable. It was his last appeal to his soldiers, and seemed to say, "Will you give up your General to the foe?"

Such an appeal was not made in vain. The discomfited Americans rally on the instant and form into line. The enemy halt and dress their line. Washington is between the adverse parties, seemingly a target for both. The arms of lines are leveled—can escape from death be possible?

Fitzgerald, horror stricken at the danger of his beloved commander, dropped the reins upon his horse's neck and drew his

hat over his eyes that he might not see him die—a roar of musketry, and then a shout of victory!



WASHINGTON MIDWAY BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES AT PRINCETON.

The aid raised his eyes, a glorious sight met them, the enemy were broken and flying. Through the smoke Washington is seen sitting there alive, unharmed, waving his hat and cheering his comrades to the pursuit. One of his aids wept like a child. Fitzgerald rushed up to his chief and with joy exclaimed, "Thank God your excellency is safe!"

Washington gave one grasp of his hand to his weeping aid, and turning to Fitzgerald said:

"Away, my dear Colonel, bring up the troops, the day is our own."

"Long live Washington" rolled back over the field and like an anthem filled the heavens.

* * * * *

One pleasant evening in the month of June, during the early part of the war, a man was seen entering the borders of a wood near the Hudson River; his appearance was that of a person above the common rank.

His horse panted as if it had been hard pushed for miles. The owner made frequent stops to caress the patient animal—some urgent necessity seemed to actuate him. He forsook the road for by-paths leading through the woods. After two or three hours had passed a thunder storm arose—darkness had overtaken him. It was the lightning's flash that helped him pick his way. The rain penetrated his clothing, and he found shelter under a large oak.

Almost exhausted with the day's labors, he was about to make a bed of his saddle and overcoat, when he espied a light glimmering through the trees. He took courage and pressed on. The soil was soft from the rain, and the horse slipped at every step; at last a comfortable looking farm house was reached. The watch dog's bark brought the owner of the mansion to the door.

"Who is there?" said he.

"A friend who has lost his way and in pursuit of a place of shelter," was the answer.

"Come in, sir," added the speaker, "and whatever my house will afford, you shall have with welcome."

"I must provide for the weary companion of my journey," remarked the other.

The farmer conducted the stranger into a room where his wife was seated, and then led the horse to the barn, bountifully providing for him.

"That is a noble animal of yours," remarked the farmer on his return.

"Yes," was the reply, "and I am sorry that I was obliged to misuse him, so that he needed so much care."

"Susan," said the farmer, with a reproachful look, "Why have you not given the stranger something to eat?"

Fear had prevented the good woman from extending her well-known hospitality, for a robbery had been committed by a lawless band of depredators recently in the neighborhood, and the report said the ruffians were well dressed. She imagined this might be one of them.

She soon prepared a bountiful meal, during which there was much interesting conversation among the three.

The host informed the stranger at bed-time that it was their custom to have family devotions, inviting him to be present. He accepted it in these words :

"It would afford me the greatest pleasure to commune with my heavenly Preserver after the events of the day. Such exercises prepare us for the repose we seek."

The host lighted a pine knot and conducted the stranger to bed, and retired to an adjoining apartment.

"John," whispered the wife, "that is a good man, and not one of the highwaymen, as I feared."

"Yes," said he, "I like him better for thinking of his God than all of his inquiries after our welfare. I wish our Peter had been home from the army to hear him talk. I'm sure Washington himself could not say more for his country nor give a better history of the hardships endured by our brave soldiers."

"Who knows," inquired the wife, "but it may be him after all, my dear, for they do say he travels just so alone sometimes. Hark! what is that?"

The sound of a voice came from the chamber of the guest, who was now praying.

After thanking the Creator for his many mercies, and asking a blessing on the household, he continued, "And now almighty Father, if it be thy holy will that we shall attain a name and a place among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for thy goodness by our endeavors to fear and obey thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle and let our victories be tempered with humanity. Endow our enemies with enlightened minds that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore liberty and peace. Grant the petition of thy servant

for the sake of him thou hast called thy Son ; nevertheless not my will, but thine be done. Amen."

The next morning the traveler being in great haste declined breakfast, but expressed a wish to cross the river immediately, at the same time offering to compensate them for what he had received. This was refused.

" Well, sir," continued he, " since you will not permit me to recompense you, it is but just that I inform you on whom you have conferred so much kindness. I had been out yesterday endeavoring to obtain some information respecting our enemy, and being alone, ventured too far from the camp. On my return I was surprised by a foraging party, and only escaped by my knowledge of the woods and the fleetness of my horse. My name is George Washington."

He left with the wife a token of remembrance, which the descendants of the worthy couple are proud of exhibiting to this day.

* * * * *

The following incident was told to Robert Dale Owen by Lafayette himself, while Mr. Owen was on a visit to Paris, and retold by him in a speech delivered in Indiana in 1840.

The aim of the traitor Arnold was not confined to West Point alone. He had projected the betrayal into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton of Washington himself, Lafayette, and of the principal officers. A trifling circumstance caused its failure. Arnold had invited Warshington to dine with him the very morning the plot was discovered, and Washington was only prevented from being present by the urgent request made to him by an old officer, near to whose station he passed, that he would remain the night with him and next morning inspect some works in the neighborhood.

Washington accordingly dispatched an aid from his suite to make his excuse to Arnold.

The messenger arrived at West Point next morning and breakfasted with Arnold. During the repast a letter was received, the superscription of which no sooner met the eyes of Arnold than he hurried away from the table, and in a few minutes afterwards was on his way to New York. This letter contained information of the arrest of Andre.

In the meantime, Washington with his staff, was seated at the table of the officer whose invitation had delayed the visit to West Point, when a dispatch was brought to the Chief which he opened, read, laid down without comment. No alteration was visible in his countenance, but he remained perfectly silent. After some minutes he beckoned to Lafayette, arose from the table, and followed by the young Frenchman, proceeded to an inner apartment where he placed the fatal dispatch which revealed Arnold's perfidy in his hands, and then giving way to an uncontrollable burst of feeling, fell on his friend's neck and wept aloud. "I believe," said Lafayette, "this was the only occasion throughout our long and sometimes hopeless struggle that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I was the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament."

As it was, he recovered himself before I had perused the communication that gave rise to this emotion, and when we returned to his staff not a trace remained on his countenance either of grief or despondency.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

HOUDON'S HEAD OF WASHINGTON.

WE call attention to the bust portrait on the cover of this, "the Washington number," of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It is a reproduction from the Houdon plaster cast, which is now beyond dispute the standard head of the great leader of the Army of the American Revolution. Houdon executed it at Mount Vernon in October, 1785, the most propitious time to secure a portrait that the Nation can trust. Its claims, beyond the evidence of pure, strong lines, are three-fold. The date is at the successful close of a seven years' contest, before anxious fears for the future had brought serious unrest, and it is the work of the most distinguished sculptor of the century. The people have a right to secure it, and the United States should purchase and jealously guard it as the most precious data for the head of Washington.

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

[Read before the Mary Washington Chapter.]

IN this first paper of the constitutional series I wish to point out the principal causes of our present Constitution, the first attempts of our people at governing themselves, and the failures in these attempts which led to the formation of such a nearly perfect form of self-government as ours is generally acknowledged to be. The thirteen Colonies of Great Britain were at the commencement of the Revolution so many separate communities, having, to a considerable extent, different political organizations and different municipal laws. They had no political connection with each other and their governments were derived directly from that of Great Britain. It is interesting to note to whom we owe the first suggestion of a union. Benjamin Franklin, in July of 1775, being then in England as the political agent of several Colonies, sent an official letter to the Massachusetts Assembly recommending a General Congress of all the Colonies. But the first attempt at concerted and independent action was not until 1774, when the Virginia House of Burgesses suggested a Continental Congress. The house was assembled at Williamsburg, when hearing of the order to close the port of Boston it passed resolutions deploring this order, whereupon the Governor promptly dissolved it. But these courageous men re-assembled, styling themselves a committee, and calling on the other Colonies for a Continental Congress for which a Virginia Convention elected seven delegates. The Colonies answered their call, Massachusetts leading, and the delegates assembled in Philadelphia the 7th of September, 1774. In their appointment the Colonies had stated the object of the Congress to be the resolving on proper measures to be recommended to all the Colonies for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and for the restoration of union and harmony with Great Britain. The Congress sat until the 26th of October, drawing up a declaration of rights, which summarized the grievances and asserted the rights of the Colonies, and passing an agreement of non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption between Great Britain and British America. This Congress still acknowledged the colonial relations.

with Great Britain, and before adjourning they recommended the election of another Congress to assemble the next May. Through the winter the General Assembly of Massachusetts sat at Cambridge. It was not recognized by the Governor, and, while the rest of the province yielded general obedience to its laws, he held the city of Boston with a body of troops. This Assembly, styling (itself) the Provincial Congress, elected five delegates to represent the Colony at the new Continental Congress. In this posture of affairs the battle of Lexington occurred, April 19, 1775.

The second Congress assembled in Philadelphia, May 10, of that year. The credentials of the delegates generally conferred power to adopt measures to recover and establish American rights, but still expressed a desire for the restoration of harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies. After some discussion it was decided that each Colony should be represented by one vote. The delegations were constantly renewed, so that the Congress sat as a permanent body. It proceeded to put the country in a state of defense and virtually assumed control over military operations. War was to be waged until the British ministry should acknowledge the rights of the Colonies. An army of New England regiments having invested Boston, Congress adopted it as the Continental Army and appointed General Washington commander-in-chief, with instructions to make it his special care that the liberties of America received no detriment. Congress then created a currency to defray war expenses by issuing two million dollars in bills of credit to be paid by apportionment to the several Colonies from their coming taxes. Three departments of Indian affairs were constituted to bring this people under the control of Congress. Several Colonies having requested the opinion of Congress on the proper exercise of their powers of government, its first advice was their establishment as provinces only but on Parliament refusing a hearing to its petitions and passing acts to reduce the Colonies to obedience by arms, it recommended more stable governments and that they be established where they did not already exist. The Colonies did not dissolve their allegiance individually, but acting together in Congress, which assumed at once the exercise of all the powers

demanding by the public exigencies, and their exercise was fully acquiesced in and confirmed by the people. On the 7th of June, 1776, a resolution was moved by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, "that the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally suppressed." This was adopted by a committee of the whole on the 10th and a committee appointed to draw up a declaration—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston. The Colonies instructed their delegates to vote for it, and the declaration being reported the 28th of June, was passed unanimously the 4th of July.

It is in the inconvenience and distress that Washington was now suffering that we can best note the failings of this Revolutionary Government. This came from the different States appointing the officers, from lack of provisions and pay for both officers and men and the absence of concerted action, until matters were somewhat improved by Congress vesting in Washington a military dictatorship, though apologizing to the States for such action. In the meantime discussion of articles of confederation had been constantly in progress until on November 17, 1777, when Congress had been driven to Yorktown by the British occupation of Philadelphia, they were passed and recommended to the States.

The Revolutionary Government was breaking down above all from the want of a civil executive to exercise the powers implied by the great objects for which it was intended, and to see that its decrees were enforced. Its legislative authority, though defined in no written instruments or public charters, was sufficient, under its implied general powers, to have enabled it to issue decrees directing the execution, by its own agents, of all measures essential to the national safety. But this authority was never exercised, partly because the States were unwilling to execute it, but chiefly because no executive agency existed to represent the continental power and to enforce its decrees. This was the first trial of Government which the American people went through. It illustrated the com-

plete futility of a federative union whose operation as a Government should consist merely in agreeing upon measures in a general council, leaving the execution of those measures to the separate members of the confederacy.

The delay in the assent of several States to the Articles of Confederation was caused principally by the claim of some of the larger States to the vacant lands lying within their boundaries, which had been fixed in the original charters at the "South Sea." The already defined States felt that this might be a great disadvantage to them when these western lands were populated, but at last they signed the articles announcing that they relied on the candor and justice of the several States to remove this inequality. Their confidence was amply justified by the sessions of New York and Virginia of their unoccupied lands to the Central Government.

The second trial of Government, the Confederation, was in some particulars even weaker than the former. Certain powers were relegated to Congress by the Articles of Confederation—all others were reserved to the States. These powers related chiefly to the defense of the States against external attack, to the discussion on appeal of all cases of dispute between the States, to the care of the Indians and the regulation of the mint. The States were equally represented and a majority of nine States was necessary to all important measures. The fundamental fault was that the Articles of Confederation were entirely without provision for enforcing the measures which they authorized Congress to adopt for the general welfare. It was a compact of sovereign States, which it was declared they should all abide by, but should they fail to there was no resort but arms—civil war; Congress could not enforce its laws by process upon the persons of individuals, one of the important points brought out later in framing the Constitution. The States did indeed disregard the requisitions of Congress for money most urgently needed for foreign and home debts. Congress was forced to incur large running expenses for the army and navy, etc., and pay an annual interest of two and a half million dollars on revolutionary loans. To raise the money it was to make requisitions on the States, but the States were

themselves in debt and did not pay, bringing the Government to the verge of bankruptcy. There is no doubt that the war was much prolonged by the failure of the States to meet these requisitions, thereby producing great dissatisfaction among the unpaid officers and men and crippling the resources of the army.

Next the Articles of Confederation failed to give Congress the power of regulating commerce, thereby giving foreign governments making treaties with us a great advantage, which they did not fail to use. During the time between the treaty of peace and the convention at Annapolis the States legislated individually and without uniformity to protect themselves against the English policy of exclusion. This was, of course, ineffectual, but Congress pleaded in vain for enlarged powers of export and import; the States would not agree to any concerted action. The treaty of peace was of course entered into by the General Government, but they found it extremely difficult to hold the States individually to the enforcement of its articles. Their Legislatures were constantly passing measures which conflicted with the treaty. On this account the English refused to evacuate the Western posts, so inflaming the Indians and making the settlement of the frontiers much more difficult.

Another deficiency of the powers of Congress was that it could not interfere in the internal controversies of a State, though monarchistical or anarchistical factions might overthrow the State Government. There was general alarm at Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. Thus the clause guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government came to be inserted in the Constitution.

For all these reasons, and others I must not take time to mention, the Confederation showed itself incompetent, and public opinion gradually became persuaded that the powers of Congress must be immensely enlarged to give it any of the essence of political sovereignty.

The Legislature of Virginia in 1785, having had disputes with Maryland on the regulation of trade on the Chesapeake, called for a convention at Annapolis to consider the whole subject of the commerce of the United States, and appointed delegates to it. Only five of the States answered the call, but

the commissioners of these five, feeling that many other questions lay behind that of commerce, courageously called for a convention for the purpose of investigating the defects of the National Government. The Articles of Confederation had provided that amendments should be proposed by Congress and approved by the State Legislatures, but the great minds of the country were none of them at that time in Congress, which had degenerated to a small and weak body. Most of the men of power were holding office in their own States, and were not in a position to suggest amendments. Gradually the feeling in favor of a convention spread, until Congress in the winter of 1787 issued a call, which was responded to by twelve of the States, when their delegates assembled at Philadelphia the 14th of May of that year. Of this convention and its great work in framing the Constitution you will hear in the succeeding papers of this course.

I am filled with admiration at the spectacle of a revolution in our form of government accomplished by the deliberations of a body of men assembled in peaceful convention, representing the people and submitting the result of their work to a direct vote of the people. They devised a system by which the national sovereignty might be endowed with energy, dignity, and power, still preserving the substance and the forms of popular liberty. It was adopted by the people without the loss of a drop of blood, without any violence, without a moment's interruption of the calm and even tenor of their daily life—the ship of society swept on its course with no sail torn, no rock collided, no anchor lost.

(MRS.) JOSEPHA NEWCOMB WHITNEY.

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

IN seventeen thirty-two was born, in storied Westmoreland,
The child destined, in after years, vast armies to command—
Who won, by deeds most valorous, and by divine behests,
The title *Pater Patrias*—a glorious bequest !
His early years were marked, we're told, by gentleness and grace,
Instinct with dignity he was, and withal, fair of face.
When only thirteen years of age he wrote, and well, I ween,
His "Maxims of civility," one hundred and sixteen.

Fancy him, the boyish scribe, intent upon his manners,
 When lads are mostly, at that age, naught but mischief planners !
 George Washington, when but a youth, at one doubloon a day,
 Surveyed waste lands and camped for months in the sad disarray
 Of virgin forests, nor did fear to meet the savage, wild,
 Nor was from duty at his post by pleasure e'er beguiled.
 At Fort Duquesne—now Pittsburg—when but nineteen years of age,
 During the war of seven years, wherein he did engage—
 In that historical combat, the grewsome ambuscade,
 He rode through showers of fiery balls unscathed as on parade—
 Had horses shot from under him—had bullets through his coat—
 Yet galloped off unwounded, just as fleecy clouds still float
 Tho' pierced by shafts of sunshine—he was saved for nobler deeds,
 To war for independence and his country's worthy creeds !
 The Indians, in close ambush, who made unerring aims,
 Would watch the gallant Washington ride thro' sulphuric flames,
 And therefore was, 'mongst savage tribes, the superstition rife,
 That Washington, the warrior, possessed a charmed life—
 It was as tho' the arm of God held him in fond embrace,
 And flung the shield of his defense before the hero's face.
 George Washington, whose bravery doth history adorn,
 Was not the sport of circumstance, but a patriot born ;
 For what's a patriot but one, who, with unfalt'ring might,
 At duty's call contends for home, and liberty and right !

* * * * *

En passant, I diverge to sing the warrior's demesne,
 Whose freedom from the Briton's power he fought so hard to gain.
 For situation, beautiful, is fair Virginia's land—
 Her valleys cradle verdancy—her mountain chains are grand ;
 And, in this country's infancy, from thence did emanate
 Such men as seemed created for defenders of their State.
 Incomparably charming is George Washington's old home—
 Whereto I might, were I allowed, address a lengthy tome.
 Mount Vernon's Mansion's rambling pile—that shrine so dear to all—
 Displays a wide Colonial front, with pillars white and tall—
 While like pure lapis lazuli the broad Potomac lies
 Below. 'tween green and wooded banks, whence, gently terraced, rise
 Vast undulating plains and hills, which, crowned with cedar trees,
 Perfume, with odors like Ceylon's, the sweet South's wanton breeze.
 In blithesome spring, the songs of lark and blue bird thrill the air,
 And mossy dells become the early vernal blossoms lair.
 In summer roses, palely hued, ensouled with fragrance rare,
 Grow rampant, and enrapture sense with dreams beyond compare.
 But when autumn, her torch ablaze with red and yellow flares,
 Full-breathed, endowed with brilliancy, thro' field and woodland fares,
 To kindle her bright forest fires—those sylvan phantasies,

Whose ruddy glow, fanned into flames by ev'ry frolic breeze,
 Incites the soul's omnipotence, and mightily inspires
 The spirit to enthuse with life its phantom-like desires—
 Ah, then it is that Mount Vernon, the patriot's dear home,
 Is just the place thro' whose wild groves the love-lorn swain should roam ;
 And youthful George, when " sweet sixteen," divinely "steeped in
 love,"

Would wonder o'er its forest ways, and on his lady's glove,
 Or girding scarf, or face enshrined in a madding bonnet,
 Would write, assailed by passion's woes, many a dismal sonnet—
 Where he deplored, in direful sort, that his resistless heart
 Surrendered had to Cupid's power and softly-feathered dart.

* * * * * * *

Colonial life was in those days elegant and stately—
 For courts were held, and balls, too, where was danced, sedately,
 The minuet. Dames spun and wove, and, with dainty prinking,
 In stiff brocades, would often go to a fine tea drinking.
 In coach and four the gentry made, guarded by postillions,
 Progress into neighb'ring towns to dance old-time cotillions ;
 And many a maiden in those times, dancing hearts to shatters,
 Would tear her heart, and slippers, too, into sorry tatters—
 For then, as now, the flirt, alas, others' pain forgetting,
 Oft found herself mashed in the net twined by her coquetting.
 And Washington, the first in war, was first in ev'ry *jete*,
 Tho' even in his gayest moods he was, we're told, sedate.

* * * * * * *

The patriot was noted, too, for ripe intelligence,
 And truly *ex cathedra*, *i. e.*, perched upon the fence,
 Would learnedly discourse upon the proper soil for wheat,
 Or what onslaught upon the swine must be for winter's meat.
 In truth, he cared more for the good of his beloved estate,
 Than potently, in Congress, 'pon statism to dilate !
 And yet, when in the month of June, in seventeen seventy-five,
 When growing things were beautiful, and forests were alive
 With singing birds, and fields of grain were rip'ning in the sun—
 And summer, on her sportive wheel, had sprays of roses spun
 To garland arch and pillar, and the drowsy hum of bees
 Made music with the slumb'rous airs that played among the trees,
 George Washington, in thrall to home, captive to its beauty,
 Responded promptly to the land's urgent call to duty—
 And for the cause of freedom sacrificed his private ease,
 And all the sweet æsthetic things that such a nature please.
 When he was named, with loud acclaim, the armies to command,
 He trusted Providence, he said, would lead him by the hand ;

And, just as he was first in peace, now he was first in war,
 And that is why he now shines out among all stars—the star !
 With fidelity unswerving, despite of mutiny,
 Disdaining war's disasters, faithlessness and treachery—
 Opposed by his own Congress, he discharged unfalt'ringly
 His duty as a leader, and declared his country free.

* * * * *

Then with the equanimity of one of nature's best,
 Whom care for rank or glory hath no power to molest,
 He hastened back to Mount Vernon, to tread there, with his wife,
 The charming, uneventful paths of truly rural life.
 When winter's icy bonds yielded to sunny days, new-born,
 He set about, with diligence, his domain to adorn—
 Transported ivy neath the stones of the old garden wall ;
 Sowed holly berries round the lawn, and planted hemlocks, tall,
 Then went in quest of tender shoots of willow, elm and ash,
 Or rested under magnolias, rejoiced to hear the plash
 Of rippling waters, as they leaped adown the pebbly brook,
 And read his most halcyon hours in Nature's sylvan book.
 The glow, poetic, which erstwhile had kindled into rhymes,
 Relighted was to re-illumine those sweetly sad old times,
 When he was wont, in these wild woods, his spirit to immerse
 In plaintively despairing and very tortuous verse—
 When his dear " Lowland Beauty," " with eyes sparkling like the sun,
 Had made love's pangs grow severe that he was quite undone."
 For heads grow white and faces old, but hearts stay ever young—
 And sweeter songs were never tuned than such dear hearts have sung !
 Thus Washington, though great in war, was greater far in this ;
 That in the home's monotony he found supremest bliss—
 For only great souls may enjoy the quiet of such days
 As those round which the obscure light of humdrum duty plays.
 And though all nations of the earth applaud a patriot,
 And Washington, with martial skill, successful battles fought,
 We women, in our heart of hearts, the country's heart enthroned,
 Not merely for the glory which about his life hath shone,
 But that he honored womanhood, and struggled to secure
 This fair land's independence, and to keep the home life pure.
 Thus while we, too, with peoples join his warfare to applaud,
 We will his peerless chivalry, and love of peace must laud !

MARY V. AGNEW,
Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

I WAS half napping on a summer afternoon, when Laura Thornton rushed in upon me, unrolled a long scroll that had the appearance of a marriage license, and held it out to my admiring gaze.

"Behold!" she exclaimed, "It has come at last."

"And what may it be?" I asked.

She shrugged her shoulders.

"My dear," she said, "You are always more or less behind the times. This is my certificate, which goes to prove that I, Laura Thornton; because of the valor and heroism of my great-grandfather in the Revolutionary War, am entitled to all the rights and privileges of a Daughter of the American Revolution. There!"

"A Daughter of the American Revolution," I repeated vacantly.

"Yes, a Daughter of the American Revolution;" she mimicked. "Is this the first time you ever heard of the Revolutionary War?"

"It seems to me, I did hear something of it at the time. When did it happen?"

She laughed, and went on without answering.

"Look here, why don't you hunt up some of your dead and gone relatives, peace to their ashes, who fought in that war; and join us? It's the latest thing, and very swell. We have famous banquets with elaborate menus, and most excellent wines."

"But suppose you haven't any ancestors?"

"Silly, you are bound to have ancestors of some sort or other. The only thing that is necessary is to find out whether or not they fought in the Revolutionary War. They may have been generals, or captains, or lieutenants, or just ordinary privates,—anything so they fought."

She glanced casually over her certificate, fresh and shining, and new, just from Washington.

"Mine was a general," she said, "and I vowed then and there that if I couldn't have an ancestor who had been a general, I wouldn't have any."

"Write to some of your Virginia relatives," she went on, "to that aunt of yours who, you said, could remember when her father wore knee pants and shoe buckles (she must be old as Methuselah) and get her to look this matter up. The Virginians were all fighters. Surely some of your great-grandfathers were in that fight. Wouldn't they be surprised, those old people, if they knew what sudden interest we were taking in them?"

"I should think they would," said I, for want of something better; for indeed the matter interested me hardly at all.

"This club is so swell, so exclusive," she continued. "There are only twelve people in this town who have their certificates. You see before you one of the twelve," and she indicated herself with an air of pride. Dear me, but how she fatigued me!

"You must be one of us. Write the letter now. I am going to see Sara Carleton awhile, and I will come back by here, and take it down town to mail."

When she was gone, I sat down at my desk, and commenced the letter to the old aunt in Virginia.

DEAR AUNT MARTHA: Can't you furnish me up some ancestor or other who fought in the Revolutionary War, a great-grandfather, or an uncle, even, might do at a pinch. He may have been a general, or a captain, or a private; but I had rather he had been a general. However, a private will have to answer, of course, if you can't do any better.

It doesn't make much difference about his character (the Daughters of the Revolution are not so particular as the Colonial Dames), just so he was a fighter.

Please answer immediately, as I am very anxious to belong to this club, or whatever they call it. I am told it is very swell. They give lovely banquets, with elaborate menus and most excellent wines.

Very affectionately, your niece, FLORENCE DARLINGTON.

The letter finished, I rose from my desk and took a seat by the open window. How pleasantly lazy it was; so warm and still!

I drowsed, lying back among the cushions, slowly fanning with a huge palm leaf fan.

Presently, I seemed to see the far-away country of Virginia smiling in the sunlight, and in the foreground, a cottage nestled in a clump of cedars. In front of this cottage, stood

a troupe of soldiers waiting impatiently enough, and shouting now and then amid the noisy clang of muskets,

"Come on, come on."

How queer they looked in their cockade hats, like the familiar old pictures one sees everywhere of our beloved George Washington.

The door of the cottage opened suddenly, and a woman appeared. Her face and form seemed strangely familiar.

I looked again. She was for all the world like the woman I saw daily in my own mirror. Was this, then, my great-grandmother, this stately, beautiful woman, majestic in her simple colonial garb, and with her snowy kerchief pinned across her bosom?

Was it from her I inherited—but there—I blush to continue.

"He is coming," she called out to the soldiers; and I thought her voice marvelously sweet and full of melody. No wonder I sang, as people said, so well, with this rich voice back of me a hundred years.

"He will be with you in one moment," she called out again in flute-like tones; and as she spoke, I thought I saw a face peer over her shoulder, a white scared face; and then draw quickly back again.

She went inside, and returned in a flash, leading by the hand, a man, if such a frightened creature could be called a man.

He bore the same white face that I had seen peering over her shoulder, now whiter yet, if that could be possible; and with such fear printed upon it, that I was loth to call him my great-grandfather.

My great-grandmother jerked him forward as one would jerk an unruly child, and I heard her mutter between her shut teeth.

"You shall go, you shall go."

And thus it was that my great-grandfather went to the wars, driven like a whipped cur, the fear on his face disgracing the mother who bore him.

The scene changed with kaleidoscopic rapidity; the sunlight fading into dusk—but I think it was the dusk of a later day—

weeks perhaps had elapsed between that sunlight and that dusk.

My great-grandmother sat by the open fire-place, where the back logs burned briskly, singing her child to sleep to the tune of a sweet old-fashioned melody :

"Rockaby my babie, my babie, my babie."

She sang, the passionate cadence of her beautiful voice rising and falling with the crackling of the logs.

What was the melody ? How many times since have I tried to recall it and failed, and the child to whom she was singing, why she was my grandmother.

The song died away, melting into silence, for my little grandmother had fallen fast asleep. What wonder to the music of such a voice. So sweet it was that angels at the sound must have folded their wings and slept.

Her mother laid her in the crib by the side of her own rude bed. Then, as she stood erect, her startled eyes, that seemed to look straight into mine across the chasm of one hundred years, suddenly opened wide.

She stood listening with her finger on her lips. There was the sound of cautious tapping. She walked softly to the door and listened again, then

"Who is it?" she cried aloud ; for those were fearful times, and she alone and unprotected.

"It is I," answered a voice in a whisper.

She flung the door wide open, for well she knew those tremulous, lisping tones of deadly fear.

"You," she cried, "YOU," and covering her face with her hands, she hissed the words "Deserter ! Coward !" and there came to me, across the gulf of time, the sound of a sob.

Oh, what a craven thing it was that stood before her : I think my great-grandmother hesitated, so much she loathed a coward, between shutting him out and leaving him to his fate and taking him in.

But her better nature prevailed, and she took him in, this creeping embodiment of fear, who humbly cringed before her, and dared not look her in the face with his shifting eyes.

And now the night grew black, and here and there I thought

I saw knots of soldiers advancing on all sides and from all directions upon that little cottage.

I began to breathe hard with fear for that deserter; for blood is thicker than water, and after all he was my great-grandfather.

The light went out of the window, the blazing logs must have died down to embers, or they, hearing the tread of the soldiers, had trod out the fire.

These soldiers crept closer and closer until the cottage was completely surrounded.

Then suddenly there burst upon my ears a furious uproar, the shouting of many soldiers, who beating in the door, dragged my great-grandfather forth from his retreat, his eyes now starting from his head with terror.

Oh, father of all! why did they stand him there alone and range themselves in one long line before him?

Would they shoot him before the very eyes of my great-grandmother?

His weak knees trembled with fright. He fell forward.

They bound him securely to a stout sapling and fell again in line.

Merciful heavens! The whole earth resounded with those terrible shots; and the child in her crib, waking, cried "What is it? what is it?"

"Nothing," said my brave great-grandmother, "Nothing at all, go to sleep again my little darling," and when the smoke had cleared away I saw her face, and it was like a face of marble cast in a mold of despair.

Then she began to sing.

"Rockaby my babie, my babie, my babie."

Could she sing while that thing lay outside riddled with bullets?

As the melody floated to my ears I saw her sooth the child into slumber, patting the little shoulder with a trembling hand; and when she slept again I heard my great-grandmother murmur with white lips, "She shall never know, if I can help it, she shall never know."

At that, and at the sight of her sad face I sobbed and sobbed; and sobbing, I awoke and rubbed my wet eyes and sat up.

Was it only a dream after all?

I was thankful for the calm and mellow sunlight slanting in at the open window, for the very flies buzzing about my ears so lately deafened by the thunder of those guns.

I rose and stretched my arms high over my head. I could have shouted aloud in the intensity of my relief.

No grewsome tragedy here, only the mild decline of a soft summer day.

My eyes fell upon the letter to my aunt. I snatched it up and tore it into little pieces. I had scarcely scattered these pieces into the waste basket when my friend appeared.

"Is your letter ready?" she asked.

I dropped into a chair and yawned.

"I have been asleep," I said, "Really, I had forgotten all about the letter (the Lord forgive the sin of fibbing). Besides, I belong to so many clubs, I don't believe I care particularly about this one."

And then I added under my breath,

"It is better to let sleeping dogs lie."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS,
Wichita, Kan.

THE CENTENNIAL OF "WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS."

I.

INTO the past had slipped the summer day,
And early autumn in her sunset dyes
Had stained the fallen leaves; in heaps they lay
Like bits of broken rainbows from the skies.

II.

The reaper in the fields of bearded grain
Cut with his sickle keen each well-filled head,
And chilly wind, in leafless wood and plain,
Rocked empty nests, cradles of birds now fled.

III.

Peace spreads her wings, no more the spears and shields;
The gun hung idle, and the harvest hymn—
A joyous paean rose, midst clover fields,
That late had echoed in the battle's din.

IV.

And he, who with his followers had wrought
This work for freedom, which to-day is ours,
E'er yet the quiet of his home he sought
A farewell wrote, in these sad parting hours.

V.

"Wrapt into future years" he seemed to be—
The coming time spread out before his eye,
And many a danger and perplexity,
To this beloved land did he decry.

VI.

Among them, like a chart or compass true,
His counsels pointed safety's path and way ;
The frowning rocks, the shoals and quicksands, too ;
But threatened this secure though devious way.

VII.

Oh ! words of wisdom, written long ago,
A prophecy ye proved—in future days—
And he who wrote them must have felt the glow
Of Inspiration's rays.

VIII.

Upon no page hath history to relate
Farewell more prescient of the things unseen ;
This is the message that we celebrate
After the hundred years that lie between.

EMELINE TATE WALKER,
Vice-Regent, Chicago Chapter.

Chicago, September 17, 1896.

A REVOLUTIONARY MUG.

THIS little mug was once owned by Mr. Shelton, of Virginia. He was born in 1785, and died in 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, his mental faculties well preserved.



The history of this mug, as told by Mr. Shelton, was that he inherited the mug from his father, who served in the Revolutionary War as a private soldier, and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, one of the guards stationed at General Washington's headquarters. For several months after the

surrender he continued on duty as guard to Washington. During his services as guard this little mug was sent to General Washington, and by the General, in person, he presented Mr. Shelton, the soldier and guard, this mug as a souvenir of one of the most important events in the military annals of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Shelton, the widow of the son of the soldier and guard, presented me with this valuable mug ten years ago, with the history, I have written verbatim, believing it to be thoroughly correct, as she was mentally very bright and died only three years ago at the age of eighty-four.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON.

November 9, 1896.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THIRTEEN TREES.

ON the 19th day of April, 1894, Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, a young Sequoia as a "Liberty Tree." The Sequoia is the famous "California Big Tree," which attains an immense size and lives for ages. About the roots of the young tree were placed small parcels of historic earth, sent from revolutionary localities in the East. The idea of the tree planting originated with Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, California State Regent and Registrar of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. For months beforehand Mrs. Hubbard had been soliciting contributions of revolutionary earth from historic spots in the older States. One of the first persons to respond was Miss Margaret B. Harvey, the poetess, author of the poem "The National Flower, or Valley Forge Arbutus," which started the national flower agitation. Miss Harvey was then visiting relatives in Philadelphia. She had previously spent some time in California and had already applied for membership in Sequoia Chapter. But while collecting historic earth in the old counties of Pennsylvania her friends became interested in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and induced her to aid in organizing Merion Chapter.

It occurred to the undersigned that, at some future time, it might be a good idea for Sequoia Chapter to plant thirteen trees to represent the thirteen original States. These should be planted in an arch, or semi-circle, with Pennsylvania's tree for the keystone. Each of the thirteen original States could send a tree from some historic spot, with earth from other localities to place about the roots. The project was placed before Mrs. Hubbard, who welcomed it enthusiastically, but said the time had not yet come for Sequoia to undertake so large

an enterprise. A few months later Merion Chapter was organized. When Merion Chapter had become permanently established the idea of the tree planting was brought before Sequoia Chapter. Sequoia voted to carry out the project, provided the thirteen original States would coöperate. The date appointed for the tree planting is October 19, the anniversary of Cornwallis's surrender. This date will give the trees a chance to get started in time for the winter rains.

At the present date (July 21, 1896), ten of the original States have responded favorably. There is no doubt that the other three will fall into line. Mr. John McLaren, superintendent of Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, has prepared a list of Eastern trees which will do well in California. Each State is asked to send three specimens of the tree placed opposite its name, if such tree can be taken from an historic spot. Each tree should be at least ten feet high, and not more than twenty feet :

New Hampshire,	Sugar Maple.
Massachusetts,	Elm.
Rhode Island,	Buttonwood.
Connecticut,	Beech.
New York,	White Oak.
Pennsylvania,	Tulip Tree.
Delaware,	Locust.
Virginia,	Chestnut.
Maryland,	Liquid Amber.
North Carolina,	Black Walnut.
South Carolina,	Magnolia.
Georgia,	Catalpa.

Any one tree on the above list may be substituted for another if necessary. The tulip tree grows in all the Eastern States. All of the above named trees grow in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's tree will come from the Valley Forge camp ground. This will be sent by Valley Forge Chapter. Other chapters will send parcels of historic earth. Others will send funds to pay expenses of transportation. It may be explained that small amounts of money from various Chapters will make a sum sufficient for all expenses. These are not great. Parcels of earth should be small, such as would need only a few

cents postage. They should be properly labelled. The State Regents of the States heard from, so far, are all favorably disposed. The details of perfecting the plan are left in their hands.

GERTRUDE HARVEY HUGHES,

Corresponding Secretary, Merion Chapter.

[If all the thirteen States have not responded to this call they could probably yet be included.—EDITOR.]

THE HISTORIC TREE SENT FROM SARATOGA'S BATTLEFIELD.

It was very gently suggested when the question of the proper celebration of the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address came before us, that we were supposed to have done all of our celebrating for some time to come in July last. The interval of silence between our last Magazine account and the present may lead those of our kindly-disposed sisters who take an interest in our little affairs to think that we have verified the suggestion. We would, however, dispell such an illusion, for however wearied by our efforts we may be, when a new occasion is offered, the spirit of patriotic interest presents herself as fresh and sparkling as do the waters of the live-giving mineral fountains in our midst after each heavy draught upon their resources. And here let me whisper it softly that we actually contemplated the celebration of the battle of Bennington, at Mt. McGregor, the 15th of August, despite the very uplifted condition of the mercury in our thermometers. That we did not mustn't be ascribed to the debilitating effect of the weather upon several of our members, who unwillingly succumbed to the same.

The anniversary of the century of Washington's Farewell Address falling upon the 19th of September—the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Chapter—it was decided at a business meeting held upon the 14th inst., to observe the same upon Thursday, the 17th.

Accordingly, upon the day mentioned, the Chapter assembled by invitation of Mrs. George P. Lawton, President of the local Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, at four

o'clock in the afternoon, at her beautiful home on Clement Avenue.

After the transaction of some important business relating to a change in our by-laws, Miss Jones, Vice-Regent, who was presiding, gave a most interesting account of a visit with the State Regent of Colorado, at Colorado Springs, and of the delightful and enthusiastic interest evinced in the West by the "Daughters" whom she met, in whatever pertained to the work of the same in the East, despite all possible differences upon certain questions of finance.

The farewell address was then read with great force and distinctness by Mrs. Jeannie McDougall Davison in her usually charming manner.

Its length left only time for a unanimous vote of thanks to the reader and a partaking of the most delicious refreshments ere the waning shades of night proclaimed that the hospitalities of the gracious hostess must be exchanged for the inclement and moist conditions prevailing without.

Upon the 19th of September the Chapter held its second annual meeting. The reports all show the same to be in a most flourishing condition, with seventy-two members upon its roll.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year: Regent, Miss Elizabeth Brown; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. James Mingay; Second Vice-Regent, Miss Anna M. Jones; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Andrew Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Hayden; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. M. Davison; Registrar, Mrs. D. C. Moriarta; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Menges; Historian, Mrs. Jasper Cairns; Assistant Historian, Mrs. W. H. Hodgman.

Miss Batcheller, who, to the regret of the Chapter, resigned from its Regency in July, was unanimously made Honorary Regent.

The anniversary of the surrender day, October 19, which is a day set apart with others for observance by our Chapter, proved inclement and the anticipated excursion to the battlefield was postponed until the following Monday. Then a small but very happy party set out in "buckboards" for this historic spot. After the long and rather chilly drive interest first centered around the lunch table spread within the old

Freeman farmhouse upon the spot where the farmer soldiers so bravely distinguished themselves one hundred and nineteen years ago.

The heavy rains had made the fields impassible for foot pilgrimages far beyond where the pumpkins lay. And who shall say their golden hue did tempt to the gathering of souvenirs? Surely not I, the chronicler. Is not the collecting of relics the work of the true historic pilgrim? But surely, am I told, that there was "mischief in the air," and that the welkin sang with song and story as the party drove from tablet to tablet—the markers placed upon historic sites. The pilgrimage ended at nightfall, after a drive of thirty-five miles.

The readers of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* will perhaps recall the fact that at the conference of Chapter Regents held in Utica upon the 4th of June of this year, that when the request of Sequoia Chapter, of San Francisco, for a representative tree from New York State for their historic arch was presented that it was unanimously decided that this emblematical tree should be selected from the battlefield of Saratoga.

And thus upon us as a Chapter devolved the honor of selecting and transmitting across the continent a tree to stand as a representative, we trust, to all ages, of the Empire State and of the signal victory which was the turning point of the great revolutionary struggle, an honor which we fully appreciate.

At an early August meeting of the Chapter the following committee was appointed: Mrs. James Mingay, Mrs. Frederick Menges, and Mrs. George Harvey, to procure the tree, attend to shipping and other matters of transportation.

According to the instructions received from Sequoia Chapter a white oak was selected from the battlefield. This was nearly fifteen feet high and weighed fifty pounds. A small hickory sapling was also selected and with the white oak securely packed and accompanied by some of its historic, native soil, was shipped by express to California the 30th of September. The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Mingay, then forwarded to Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard and the Sequoia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, the following interesting account of the history of the ground from which the trees were taken:

SARATOGA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK, *September 30, 1896.*

*Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard and Members of Sequoia Chapter, Daughters
of the American Revolution :*

FRATERNAL GREETING : The suggestion that Sequoia Chapter create an "historic arch" in Golden Gate Park, to be composed of representative trees from battlefields or other historic spots in the thirteen original States of this Union is a grand and noble idea, and in the years to come will tend to build up and foster in the rising and coming generations feelings of reverence for the acts of the noble heroes, who with their blood and toil, laid the foundations of this glorious Nation.

The Saratoga Chapter feels proud of its selection as the instrument for obtaining the "white oak" from the battlefield lying ten miles to the east of this village, and likewise thank the State Conference for the honor done us in selecting the battlefield of Saratoga as the spot of all spots in a State rich in sites.

Representatives of our Chapter made an excursion on Tuesday, September 29, to the historic "Freeman's Farm," where, after a long search over ground made memorable by the hardest kind of fighting, they selected a white oak growing on the spot once occupied by the extreme north end of the northern redoubt of Lord Balcarras, who held the center of the fortified camp October 7. It is this redoubt that baffled Arnold with Patterson's brigade, and caused him to swing down the ravine with a part of Learned's brigade and attack Breyman in his fortifications. In the grove to the east of this redoubt is still seen the English military road in good preservation.

The location of the tree was within easy rifle range and in view of the fort held by Colonel Breyman, through the sally-port of which fort was dealt by Arnold the blow that wrecked Burgoyne's hopes of being able to penetrate further into our State, and thereby separate the Colonies, a feat of such possible consequences that, had Burgoyne succeeded, history as we know it would never have been written.

The germ of this tree was present at the last bold, desperate and successful onslaught made by Arnold, which is so vividly described in the lines "The Black Horse and Its Rider."

An incident occurred at this time showing an honorable and magnanimous side to Arnold's nature. "As Arnold fell, one of his men rushed up to bayonet the wounded soldier who had shot him, when the prostrate General cried, 'For God's sake don't hurt him; he's a fine fellow!' The poor German was saved, and it has been well said that this is the hour when Benedict Arnold should have died."

The shattered army of Burgoyne retreated to where is now located Schuylerville, destroying by fire the fine mansion of General Schuyler. It seems poetic justice that Burgoyne was compelled to sign the articles of capitulation on the site of its ruins. "All who have read with attention the story of Burgoyne's campaign, must feel that General Schuyler

is one of the figures rising above all others connected with those stirring events, as worthy of our respect and admiration ; slander, intrigue, and faction robbed him of the honor and triumph that were almost within his grasp, and for a time obscured his fame, but in the calm light of history we have learned to place a true estimate upon his character and services. Unlike Arnold, although wounded to the heart, he endured the injustice heaped upon him with manly fortitude and with no abatement of patriotic devotion to his country's cause," and his sublime attitude should at all times be held up as a lesson to all American citizens. The lofty and solid monument, situated in an amphitheater formed by mountains in three States, which overlooks the last scene in this memorable and fateful drama, is one calculated to impress the beholder with exalted and inspiring sentiments.

This monument, in a large measure, is the result of persistent and intelligent efforts of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, an honored townswoman of ours, one of the three founders of and an Honorary Vice-President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the organizer and builder up of the Saratoga Chapter—in fine, a woman we all delight to honor for her worth and ability.

May this " Historic Arch " typify that arch of universal loyalty to the precepts of our forefathers now represented in the united teachings and efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose influence extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

" Loudly may laureled Saratoga claim
A marble tribute to her splendid fame !
In the grand chariot which her war-steeds drew
She first placed Freedom, pointed to her view
The glorious goal. Shall pagan Egypt bid
The heavens be cloven with her pyramid ?
Shall Greece shrine Phidias in her Parthenon
To live till fade the stars and dies the sun ?
Rome with her mighty Colliseum 'whelm
The earth with awe ? A peerless, wondrous realm—
And our free nation meanly shrink to write
With marble finger, in the whole world's sight,
Grand Saratoga's glory ? Sound a loud
Song thy wide trumpet ! Let the heavens be bowed
With love of country's wrathful thunders, till
A reverent people with united will
Shall bid the monument arise and stand
Freedom's embodied form forever in the land."

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours, LOUISA HALL MINGAY,
First Vice-Regent and Chairman of Committee on Tree.

And now to us across the continent comes an account of the planting of this symbolic arch of trees taken from thirteen historic spots. Around *our* trees we find that soil has been placed from the tomb of the eleven thousand five hundred martyrs of the prison ships, from the grave of the patriot Benjamin Romaine, as well as that referred to from the battlefield. And with Mrs. Ballou, one of the poets of the planting day, we say :

" An oak from Saratoga ; God bless Benjamin Romaine,
And the tree whose roots are nourished with the blood of thousands
slain."

EMMA E. RIGGS CAIRNS,
Historian, Saratoga Chapter.

JANESVILLE CHAPTER was organized October 10, 1895, being the second Chapter founded in Wisconsin. The initial meeting took place at the home of the Regent, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy; Mrs. James Peck, State Regent, presiding. The election of officers and preliminary business being transacted, fourteen ladies signed the charter, thus bringing to a successful issue a work entirely due to the patriotism and untiring effort of these two ladies. Mrs. Peck then gave an interesting informal talk on the aims of the Society and its duties to the coming generation, giving us an ideal to which we hope in the future to attain. The meeting then resolved itself into a social function, the parlors filled with guests, prospective members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, all eager to be presented to Mrs. Peck. The house was artistically decorated in the national colors. Red, white, and blue flowers, and candles, adorned the tables in the spacious dining-room, and a tiny silken flag with the date was placed at each cover. An elegant lunch, faultlessly served, closed this most enjoyable function. The interest of the Chapter was well sustained during the winter. Meetings were held which proved both entertaining and instructive; conspicuously so were those at the residences of Mrs. Hamilton Richardson, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, and Mrs. C. S. Jackson. Papers were then read on the origin of the flag, by Mrs. J. Y. Wright; an account of a visit to the home of Alexander Hamilton in her childhood, written by

Mrs. Hamilton Richardson; Alexander Hamilton, by Mrs. Malcolm Jeffries; and one by Mrs. Ada Kimberly, our star member, on the national hymn. New members have been admitted, making our number twenty-one. Among these, two real Daughters, Mrs. Electa Fosdick Carrington Mosher and Mrs. Loretta Ransom Goodrich. Nine applications for membership have been filed. Light refreshments were served at the meetings, and recitations by Mrs. Lovejoy, Miss Hunt, and others enlivened the severity of the exercises. On the anniversary of our Independence Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy gave a reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution and others, to commemorate that event, the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1776, and the invasion of Connecticut, July 5, 1779. An able sketch, "The Invasion of Connecticut," by Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy; "One of the Heroines of the Invasion," read by Mrs. Q. O. Sutherland; the "Declaration of Independence and What it Meant to the Colonies," by Miss Chittenden; with the singing of the "Sword of Bunker Hill," recitations, and piano solo, made an appropriate and stirring programme. As many of our members are descendants of the men of Connecticut who acted in Seventy-six, the numbers were of special interest. At this time we were honored by the presence of one of our true Daughters, Mrs. Goodrich. The house was appropriately decorated, and relics of "ye olden time" in possession of Mrs. Lovejoy most fittingly adorned the parlors. October 10, at the hospitable home of Mrs. J. V. Wright, Vice-Regent, surrounded by mementoes of the early days of our Republic, handed down in the family of our hostess, and under the folds our country's flag, we listened to a comprehensive sketch of "Washington's Farewell Address," written by Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy. Mrs. Sophy Bowditch then whistled, in a finished manner, the Red, White, and Blue, and Yankee Doodle, to her own piano accompaniment. The most prominent feature of the programme was a paper read by Mrs. Hamilton Richardson, entitled "An Account of the Storming of Stony Point," taken down from the lips of the heroes of that day by her father, Judge Lorrain V. Pease, of Connecticut. This most graphic version was first published in the *Hartford Times* sixty years ago, by Judge Pease, at the request of his friends, Gideon

Welles and Judge Niles, who were then editing that paper. The next number, "The Old Continentals," read by Mrs. Bowditch, was received with much applause. Mrs. Ada Kimbberly read a touching tribute to the memory of Mrs. Mosher, who died in September last. Resolutions of regret were passed and the decision made, that the Spoon, the gift of the National Society to its true Daughters, be presented to her daughter, Mrs. Norris. A loan exhibition of revolutionary relics, of which we can boast quite a collection, is planned for the early winter, this to be given in connection with a reception at which George and Martha Washington and the dignitaries of their day will appear.—MARY WILTON PEASE, *Historian*.

JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER, from the "Blue Grass" of Kentucky, sends greeting to sister Chapters, and would have them read through the AMERICAN MONTHLY a short history of its doings from its birth to the present time. There are no great deeds to relate or wonderful events to record, but there is a little leaven at work for *Amor Patriæ* that will in time leaven the whole lump. The Chapter was organized July 15, 1896, with the assistance of our State Regent, Mrs. Sallie Ewing Pope, at the residence of our Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott. The following officers were chosen: Mrs. Sarah Grimes Talbott, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens, Registrar; Mrs. Georgia Williams Stuart, Treasurer; Mrs. Ann Desha Lucas, Chaplain; Miss Mary G. Talbott, Recording Secretary; Miss Nellie Fithian, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Louisa Kiningham Williams, Historian. The remaining charter members are: Mrs. Mary Brent Owen, Mrs. Virginia Kelly Mehagen, Mrs. France Conn Clay, Mrs. Nannie Scott Montgomery, Mrs. Lutie Williams Seeley, Miss Letitia Hedges, Miss Georgia Fithian; Mrs. Florence Kelly Lockhart and Mrs. Mary Harris Clay were transferred from Lexington Chapter. The name Jemima Johnson was adopted not alone to commemorate the noble deed of this brave woman, but also in compliment to her great-granddaughter, our Regent, to whose energy and indefatigable labor we are indebted for our existence.

She was appointed Regent in April, and in three months had accomplished the work. The centenary of "Washington's Farewell Address" was held at the attractive home of the Registrar, Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens, which for the occasion was beautifully decorated. A quaint old picture representing Washington at Valley Forge, draped with the national colors, greeted all on entering. Another unique representation of "the Father of his Country," wherein a queer little maid, on bended knee, strewed flowers in his triumphal path, was displayed in the parlor. A pretty conceit was a bouquet of red, white, and blue flowers. The Historian was selected to read the address, and prefaced the reading by saying: "Does it not seem providential that just at this time, when our country stands most in need of it, the attention of our people should be called to this document, every sentence of which is freighted with wisdom, and which could steer our ship of State in safety between every political Scylla and Charybdis, if those at the helm would be guided by its precepts, and may we not as 'Daughters of the American Revolution' congratulate ourselves that it is largely through our influence it is to-day being so generally read." Mrs. Georgia Stuart read a selection in which Washington repelled with noble scorn the covert suggestion of one of his generals that he should be King, and contrasted his character with that of Napoleon. Miss Georgia Fithian read a short poem. The national airs were sung with enthusiasm.

"The Heights," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Clay, famed for its hospitality, was thrown open for our next meeting, and the Stars and Stripes, seen for miles from its eminence, waived a cheery welcome to guests and Daughters. It was a day that memory will love to dwell upon. Patriotism was the pronounced feature; everything conduced to it. The Moorish fret-work, extending the length of the great hall, where the exercises were held, furnished admirable means of displaying the drapings of national colors, and the noble head of Washington looked down upon all with placid content. Flags were everywhere, and palms and rare plants added their charm.

The Regent called the house to order, and Rev. J. S. Sweeney, in a beautiful prayer, asked the divine blessing upon our

work. "America" was then sung in full chorus, Prof. Gutzeit presiding at the piano. A short time was devoted to business, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Mehagen charmed all with her rich voice in solo. Mrs. Clay with queenly grace presented the Chapter with a gavel in the following words: "*Madam Regent and Daughters*: In presenting this gavel to our Chapter I would be glad to say it was of some valued historic wood, but alas! I cannot. I can only say it is a piece from one of the oldest houses erected in our State, and as it has so little historic interest, will you not, Madam Regent, make for it a history of its own by letting its voice be heard in protest should ever a word be uttered in our Chapter that does not breathe the purest patriotism. Our national motto, '*Amor Patriæ*,' includes every part of our land. There is no North or South, East or West, and if ever any sectional preference is expressed to the detriment of the whole, then let this little mallet rap to order." The Regent responded with dignity and ease in an appropriate speech, and the "Star Spangled Banner" rang forth in rich chorus, a fitting close to the patriotic speeches. Mrs. Talbott read, with effect, an elegant paper on "The Noted Women of the Revolution." The Historian closed the exercises by reading Hawthorne's exquisite description of the spot in the Concord where the first blood was shed in our war for independence.

The dining-room, where forty of the guests were seated at tables, fragrant with loveliest roses and jessamine, and brilliant with silver and glass, and where viands were served that might make an epicure weep for lack of greater capacity, opened into the conservatory whence the soft murmur of fountains furnished sweet accompaniment to the conversation. The souvenirs were exquisite miniatures of Washington set in brooches, and small silken flags, bearing the inscription, "D. A. R., 'The Heights,' Oct. 20, 1896," in gilt letters. The acme of enthusiasm was reached when just before leave taking all joined in singing the "Red, White, and Blue."—LOUISA K. WILLIAMS, *Historian*.

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER (Boston, Massachusetts), having an existence of only two years, has become well known through

its energy manifested in its patriotic endeavor to carry out the object for which the Daughters of the American Revolution have been organized. During the two years of the organization of the Paul Revere Chapter it has held monthly meetings from October to June, at many of which historical papers have been read as well as many social teas given. On the 18th of April, 1895, permission was given the Chapter to place a bronze tablet upon the former home of Paul Revere. On the 19th of April of the same year patriotic services were held in the Old North Church, of Salem Street, from whose tower were hung the lanterns warning Paul Revere of the manner of the approach of the British soldiers preliminary to the march to Concord. The services were of a most inspiring nature. On the 19th of April, 1896, patriotic services were again held in this soul-inspiring church, many people being obliged to go away from lack of room, as the church was crowded to its doors. The latest patriotic work to be done by this energetic Chapter was to place in the twenty-one schools of the north end of Boston framed copies of the coats of arms of the thirteen original States. These schools are principally filled with a foreign element. The object of the Chapter in placing the coats of arms in these schools is to give the children opportunities to study the history of the country of their adoption, thereby sowing the seed for a desire to become loyal American citizens. It is the intention of this Chapter to continue in this line of patriotic work, and it is to be hoped that other Chapters will profit by this good example.—EMILY J. CARTWRIGHT, *Regent*.

QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER (Fall River, Massachusetts), held its annual meeting Tuesday afternoon, October 13, in the parlor of the Mt. Hope Hall, 542 Walnut street, where the regular meetings of the Chapter are to be held the ensuing year. After the regular routine of business the following Executive Board was elected: Regent, Mrs. Mary J. C. Neill; Vice-Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Treasurer, Mrs. Caroline E. Mackenzie; Registrar, Miss Bethia M. Wixon; Secretary, Mrs. Emily J. Tufts Coburn; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie M. Hinds; Historian, Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol. Advisory Board: Miss Sarah S. Brayton, Miss Mary H. Bassett,

two years ; Mrs. Addie C. B. Campbell, Mrs. Cora G. Chace, one year. Literary Committee : Miss Mary L. Holmes, Mrs. Cornelia W. Lincoln Davol. Auditing Committee : Mrs. P. H. Trafton, Mrs. A. F. Dow. Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Historian Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island, was elected honorary member of Quequechan Chapter. The Chapter has prospered during the first year of its formation, and now numbers fifty-two members, two of whom are grand-daughters. We are hoping for continued prosperity and extended interest and usefulness, and shall endeavor to make our literary meetings instructive in matters of national and local interest, carrying into them the spirit of patriotism which actuated our brave and loyal ancestors.—MRS. CORNELIA W. LINCOLN DAVOL, *Historian*.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Sioux City, Iowa) was organized February 1, 1896, at the residence of Mrs. W. P. Bissell, with a membership of fifteen. Some time previous to this the State Regent, Mrs. Cooley, had met the ladies interested in forming the Chapter at Mrs. Bissell's home, and had explained the aims of the National Society, as well as the method of organizing a Chapter, to them. The organization of the Chapter was due to the earnest work of Mrs. Bissell. The officers appointed were : Mrs. Bissell, Regent ; Miss Weare, Vice-Regent ; Mrs. Genevieve Davis Stevens, Recording Secretary ; Miss Frances Frisbie Shepard, Corresponding Secretary ; Mrs. Gladys Garrison Williams, Treasurer ; Mrs. Fanny Tucker Beale, Registrar. Upon the removal of Mrs. Bissell to St. Paul, Miss Weare became Regent and Mrs. F. N. Davis, Vice-Regent. Miss Shepard's removal to St. Joseph necessitated Mrs. Stevens doing the work of Corresponding Secretary. November 1 the membership numbered eighteen, and it is constantly increasing. Meetings are held upon the second Wednesday of each month. After business is dispensed with a literary programme is given and the meeting then becomes informal. Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a tea at Miss Weaver's and Flag Day was celebrated at Riverside. During the summer the Chapter procured its charter. The

literary programme for the winter will consist of a study of the lives of some historic women of the early settlement of America.—GENEVIEVE DAVIS STEVENS, *Secretary*.

THE STATE REGENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE ENTERTAINS.—Tuesday, October 6, the elegant residence of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, on North Elm street, Manchester, New Hampshire, was the scene of a distinguished gathering of Daughters of the American Revolution, who assembled from all parts of the State in response to an invitation from Mrs. Carpenter, the State Regent. The guests, after being received by Mrs. Carpenter in the north parlor and refreshed by delicious chocolate poured by Mrs. F. P. Carpenter, repaired to the south drawing-room, which was appropriately decorated with the national colors, large flags being draped at the windows, and flowers of red, white, and blue abounding in every available place. At the morning session, which opened at eleven o'clock, no one but the active officers of the Chapters in the State were present. Reports from each Chapter Regent were read and matters of general interest discussed. The following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The Annual Congress of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is held in the week in which the 22d of February falls ;

And whereas, That day is a public holiday, when all are more or less engaged locally ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Conference that the date of holding the Congress should be changed to the week in which falls the 30th of April, the anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States, and that said Congress should meet biennially ; and be it further

Resolved, That we suggest that a greater proportion of the annual dues should be retained in Chapters.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution.

In the dining-room the same idea of utilizing the national colors was also effectively carried out, not only in the decoration of the room and table, but in the ices, &c., which were in patriotic forms and colors, a large spread-eagle surrounded by flags being conspicuous among the various forms of ices. After

luncheon a most delightful programme was enjoyed by the seventy-five guests, opened by the "Star Spangled Banner," the solo being rendered by Mrs. Zilla McQuesten Waters, while all joined in the chorus. Rev. H. E. Cooke presided at the piano. With a few words of welcome and greeting Mrs. Carpenter introduced Hon. William W. Bailey, of Nashua, President of the New Hampshire Sons of the American Revolution, who gave a short address, which was followed by a poem entitled "The Human Freedom League," written by Rev. Allan Eastman Cross, and read by Colonel Arthur E. Clarke. At this juncture in the exercises a novel and unique feature was introduced, which greatly pleased the audience. A fife and drum corps was heard approaching, and a juvenile band, consisting of fife, tenor drummer and bass drummer, came marching through the house playing "Yankee Doodle" with all its combined might. The guests arose as they passed through and gave a hearty round of applause. When quiet was restored short addresses were listened to from Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, President of the New Hampshire Historical Society; Mrs. Z. Foster Campbell, President of the Manchester Chapter, of the Children of the American Revolution, and Hon. John C. French, President of the Manchester Historical Society. Letters of regret from Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and from Miss Brazier, of Boston, were followed by the singing of "America," which closed one of the most attractive and charming entertainments ever given in this city.

SARANAC CHAPTER.—The 11th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Valcour, is the day set apart by the Saranac Chapter of Plattsburgh, New York, for special observance. This year, the day falling upon Sunday, a grand religious patriotic service was held in the First Presbyterian church.

Members of all the different patriotic organizations resident in the town were invited to join in the celebration. Representatives of the societies of the Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and Women's Relief Corps assembled with the Daughters

of the American Revolution in the parlors of the church, and formed a notable procession as they entered the sacred edifice to the strains of martial music, furnished by a detachment of the Twenty-first United States Infantry Band, with the organ.

The spacious church was filled to overflowing long before the hour of service. Many persons were obliged to turn away, not securing even a foothold in the crowded aisles. Handsome flags and bunting in red, white, and blue, potted plants, muskets stacked and hung with swords and arms, made the interior of the building brilliant and beautiful, and the inspiration through the eyes to love of one's country. After the fine rendering of an overture by organ and band, the choir sang a noble anthem, followed by "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," sung by the whole congregation with vigorous enthusiasm. It was the kind of singing to "lift the roof off the house" if the structure had been less massive. Rev. Dr. Gamble, pastor of the church, preached the sermon from the text: "Being more exceedingly zealous of the traditions of my father," Gal. i. 14. Rev. Hobart Cooke, rector of Trinity church, led in the responsive reading, the recitation of the Apostle's Creed, and pronounced the benediction. Rev. Mr. Clarke, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Keeteville, made the prayer, and Rev. A. D. Carpenter, pastor of the Plattsburgh Baptist church, read the Scriptures.

Another splendid volume of song was sent heavenward by almost a thousand voices in the familiar hymn: "Onward Christian Soldiers," and after the solemn hush of the benediction the great crowd separated, filled with grateful thought for the privilege of such a service, and with new appreciation of the great influence for good in our land of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—MARY MCGILL GAMBLE, *Historian*.

BENNINGTON CHAPTER.—At the annual business meeting of the Bennington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Miss Jennie A. Valentine; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. F. Abbott; Secretary, Mrs. Harrison I. Norton; Treasurer, Miss Katherine J. Hubbell; Registrar, Miss Edith Dewey; Historian, Mrs. Louis A. Graves; Genealogical Secretary, Miss Anna C.

Park ; Chaplain, Mrs. Henry S. Cushman. After the election of officers the following was adopted :

Resolved, That the Bennington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, shall make it its object to collect and place in a building erected for the purpose the historic relics now in possession of individuals.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER gave a "Peggy Stewart" tea party on October 19, to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the burning of the brig "Peggy Stewart" with its cargo of tea in the Annapolis harbor by the Maryland patriots. This event has been chosen by the Chapter for annual celebration as it gives the Chapter a distinctively Maryland day. The beautiful rooms of the Arundell Club were used on the occasion and were decorated by flags and banners lent by the Society of Colonial Wars and the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps. An immense wheel, the badge of the Society, was placed over the mirror, which was draped with blue and white. An interesting portrait of Anthony Stewart and his wife, the property of the Society, completed the decorations. The scene within the rooms recalled the social festivities of colonial days. The guests were announced by gorgeous footmen in the livery of the revolutionary time, and their hostesses were arrayed in the costume of the same period, and their powdered hair added to the brilliancy and stateliness of their appearance. The guests of the Chapter were the Colonial Dames, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Daughters of the Revolution, the officers of the Arundell, and other literary clubs in the city. The Sons of the American Revolution were unable to be present as they were themselves celebrating "Peggy Stewart Day" by a banquet. During the evening they sent a message of congratulation to the Chapter. An interesting address was made by Governor Loundes, of Maryland, who reviewed the event which the day commemorated and called to mind the service rendered by Maryland in the Revolutionary War. He spoke especially of the heroism and self-devotion of the women of Maryland, no less the victims of war than the men who fought its battles. In conclusion he reminded the company that the 19th of October was also the date of the sur-

render of Cornwallis, and so the anniversary comprehended the beginning and the end of the great struggle. Miss Mabel Stevenson, of Washington, sang very charmingly the "Star Spangled Banner," the chorus of which was taken up by the whole company. Several beautiful selections were sung by Mrs. Elizabeth Kimberly Oler, as well as others by Miss Stevenson during the evening. The supper table was decorated by a large sloop-rigged vessel with all its sails set, representing the "Peggy Stewart." As the guests entered the dining-room there was an explosion and sheets of flame shot from the hold of the vessel, illustrating the fate of the doomed craft. Miniature chests of tea were presented to the guests as souvenirs of the occasion. Mrs. Jervis Spencer, the Chapter Regent, received the guests, assisted by the ladies of the committee in charge of the arrangements, Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chairman, Mrs. George Norbury McKenzie, Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn, Mrs. Nelson Perin, Mrs. B. F. Smith, Mrs. John Thompson Mason, Miss Elizabeth Thompson, Miss Elizabeth C. Williams, and Mrs. Emma V. Thomas Miller.—ELEANOR W. FREELAND.

MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER (Waterbury, Connecticut).—Our annual meeting was held on October 10, and was so interesting that our Regent, Mrs. L. W. Kellogg, wishes a report of it printed in our Magazine. It was voted to take the amount for one subscription in aid of the needs of the Mary Washington "Endowment Fund" from the treasury, rather than ten cents from each member, as suggested by our State Regent, Mrs. Kinney. We are about to place in the "Bronson Library" a very beautiful marble tablet in memory of our soldier dead in the War of the Revolution. Specimens of the marble selected, the lettering, and the entire inscription and names were on view, and excited great enthusiasm. Descendants of those honored men have given largely to it, and each member of the Chapter had also subscribed, in order that we may own our interest in it. A letter was read from Dr. Meyer, general librarian, accepting for the Society the gift from our Chapter of the three volumes of the new and elaborate "History of Waterbury." His expressions regarding it were very

gratifying to us. Views of the historic "Colonel Phineas Porter's" house were most interesting. During the Revolution there were nights when the household watched and cared for many wounded soldiers. Our members have increased from fifty-three, at our last annual meeting, October, 1895, to eighty-four at this writing. Thirty-six were present on the 10th of October, 1896, and re-elected the officers of last year by acclamation. We count with us two real "Daughters" and two granddaughters, as well as a direct descendant from John Alden and Priscilla. Delightful music and song, with light refreshments, closed a delightful afternoon.—EMILY GOODRICH SMITH, *Registrar*.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Maine).—By invitation of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, united with the above-named Society in celebrating Fourth of July.

In the forenoon an eloquent historical address was given by Hon. Nathan Gould, of Portland, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the afternoon the members of both Societies in carriages visited the places of historical interest in that part of the city formerly called Falmouth Neck. Among the ancient landmarks in a good state of preservation is the birthplace of the poet Longfellow, the grandson of Elizabeth Wadsworth, for whom the Chapter is named.

On September 17 the two Societies again met in commemoration of the anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address. The address was read by Colonel F. N. Don, which was followed by an interesting paper relative to address and the condition of the country in the early days, by Hon. Augustus F Moulton.

On October 18 the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, accompanied by the Sons of the American Revolution and Society of Colonial Dames as guests, commemorated the anniversary of the burning of Portland by Mowatt by attending St. Paul's church, where the Rev. J. B. Shepherd, the husband of the Regent of the Chapter, delivered a most excellent and eloquent sermon appropriate for the occasion.—MISS A. L. MACDONALD, *Historian*.

DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER (Lincoln, Nebraska), observed the hundredth anniversary of Washington's Farewell Address by holding a special meeting with Mrs. S. B. Pound, the State Regent. Some very interesting relics of the Revolution were hung among the flags. A sword carried by Colonel John Manning at the battle of Bunker Hill; a powder horn worn by Elijah Upton at the battle of Lexington, and a badge of mourning worn for Washington were noticed especially. The following was the programme: Prayer, Mrs. Julia C. Coggeshall; hymn, "America," by the Chapter; opening remarks, by the Chapter Regent, Miss Mary Stephens; address by the State Regent, Mrs. S. B. Pound; vocal solo, Mrs. Harriet B. Ward; reading of Washington's Farewell Address, Mrs. Mary D. Manning; music, Ideal Mandolin Club; Deborah Avery round table music, Ideal Mandolin Club. Mrs. Jaynes, Regent of the Omaha Chapter, and Mrs. H. H. Shedd, of Ashland, were among the guests.—CORA FRANCES SMITH.

[The Editor regrets that want of space this month will not allow the publication of Mrs. S. B. Pound's excellent address given at this meeting.]

NORTH SHORE CHAPTER (Highland Park, Illinois), held its annual meeting Monday, October 12, at Egandale, the country home at Mrs. William Egan, its Regent, being first entertained at luncheon by its hostess. Egandale is noted for its floral glories, so, on this occasion, though late in the season, the picturesque house was profusely decorated with a variety of flowers—all grown in the open air—especial attention being given the dining-room, where the decorations were all in the blue and white colors of the Society. The luncheon favors were tiny silken flags—each little staff attached by blue and white ribbon to a bright autumn leaf, on which was written the name of the guest. A happy feature of the occasion was the relating by each guest of a short anecdote of revolutionary days, in which her ancestors figured. At three o'clock the business meeting was called. The first matter of importance touched upon being the discussion and adoption of an excellent set of by-laws. From the reports of the officers it was shown, that, during the last five months of the year, the

Chapter had been unusually active, for, in that time, it had handsomely framed a *fac simile* copy of the "Declaration of Independence," and presented it to the grammar school of the village. It had offered a prize, a medal of especial design, for the best essay on "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis," the pupils of the higher grades of this same grammar school being the contestants. This medal will be awarded October 19—being the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of that important event. The Chapter has also ordered the purchase of the "History of Fair Haven, Connecticut," which is to be sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library at Washington. It has presented the "Boys' Club," or Atheneum, with a fine twelve-foot flag. Its crowning work has been the raising of \$165, with which to purchase a one hundred and ten foot flagstaff and a twenty-five foot flag of best bunting to present to the village. The staff, of Washington fir, is now being erected.

The Chapter expects to make a great occasion at the first raising of the flag. All the citizens and the school children will be asked to be present, and quite a programme is being outlined—salute to the flag, singing, patriotic addresses, &c. The meeting closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year and the appointing of committees. The officers are: Mrs. Egan, Regent; Mrs. Boynton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lasher, Secretary; Miss La Bar, Treasurer, and Mrs. Van Schaick, Registrar.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER (Nashville, Tennessee) celebrated the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, by meeting at the residence of the Regent, and having the address read by Mrs. Austin Morrell. A number were present and all felt inspired by the words of wisdom and good advice given in the address. We have now thirty-seven members and many more are working on their papers, hoping to join us very soon.—M. C. P.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—The October meeting of the Norwalk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the pretty Assembly Rooms of the Central Club. Mrs.

T. K. Noble, Regent, was unable to be present owing to slight indisposition. Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Vice-Regent, presided during the business meeting, and invited the Vice-President General for Connecticut to occupy the chair during the literary programme.

A great deal of business is made necessary by the rapid growth of the Chapter. The special subject of the meeting was the beautiful, peaceful life of Miss Juliette Betts, who died recently. Mrs. J. W. Wilson read a most lovely tribute to this gentle, cheerful, noble soul, ending with resolutions mourning her death, which were unanimously adopted. Mrs. E. J. Hill then mentioned many interesting facts concerning Miss Betts, her life interest in the Society, and procuring the pension for her, given by the United States, as she was the daughter of one of the revolutionary soldiers.

The first payment of this pension came about a week before Miss Betts's death. Mrs. Hill then presented, on behalf of Mrs. James Lawrence Stevens, a connection of the Betts family through the Daskams, a most cleverly designed commemoration of Miss Juliette. The lovely old face of Miss Betts, most happily photographed, and a picture of the house where she was born, lived, and died, had been heavily matted and framed in some of the oak timber of the flooring of the old house.

The short and simple story of Miss Betts's life and death, and her happy connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution has been most artistically lettered in old English text by Mrs. G. W. White, the artist, and also one of the Daughters, the whole making a graceful tribute to the memory of Miss Betts, and a very valuable present to the Chapter. Mrs. Stevens is an enthusiastic, generous, and indefatigable worker for the Society, and, as in everything she attempts, every detail of the beautiful gift was perfect. Miss Pinneo, in accepting the present for the Chapter, spoke a word of thanks for the Central Club, upon the walls of which the picture will hang. A rising vote of thanks was given by the Chapter to Mrs. Stevens.

Miss Angeline Scott, Historian, had arranged a short literary programme, consisting of some valuable hints given by Miss

Sarah Orne Jewett, as to the best way to get old people to tell their experience, and illustrated her own aptness and tact in improving these hints, by reading several amusing and interesting incidents gathered by herself. Mrs. C. A. Quintard read an interesting lineage paper upon Thomas Benedict, one of the progenitors of Miss Betts.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER (Springfield, Massachusetts).—The twenty-fourth meeting of this Chapter was held October 9 in the Memorial Parish House, having been postponed from the 7th on account of a local fair in which many of the ladies were concerned. Mrs. O. B. Ireland was chairman of the day. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. E. M. Blodgett on "The Engagement at Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1775;" by Mrs. W. A. Smith on "The Battle of Saratoga," and by Mrs. B. J. Nesmith on "The Battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina." Two charming songs by French composers were given between the papers by Mrs. White. In speaking of Burgoyne one of the members called attention to the fact that his army, after its defeat, was encamped for a time in West Springfield. Many of his men deserted while there, and some of their descendants are still living in this region. By request of the donors, the Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown, presented several valuable gifts to the Chapter. Miss Mary Cooley gave a curious old watch which had belonged to her father, a soldier in the Revolutionary War; also a spinning wheel which had been her mother's. Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, formerly Vice-Regent of the New York Chapter, gave a copy of Mercy Warren's "History of the American Revolution," published in 1805 in three volumes. Resolutions were also adopted on the death of Mrs. Clarabel Waterman Smith, the first which had occurred in the large membership of the Chapter. After singing "America" the ladies adjourned to the parlors, where tea was served and where all had an opportunity of meeting two of the "Own Daughters" of the Revolution—Mrs. Pyne, of Agawam, and Mrs. Culver, of this city—who have recently joined the Chapter, and who received with the officers. The Chapter is especially fortunate in counting among its members seven of these Own Daughters, whose presence brings more vividly before us

the heroic past of our country, and whose interest and enthusiasm is a constant inspiration to all who meet them.

SHIKELIMO CHAPTER met on Monday evening, November 2, at the home of Mrs. Andrew Leiser. Mrs. George S. Matlack, the recently elected Regent, came home from Washington to take charge of this meeting.

The entertainment of the evening was a parlor address by Dr. Hulley on "The Story of Benedict Arnold and His Treason." Many incidents connected with Arnold's career were given that escape most readers of history. As a raconteur Dr. Hulley's equal will be hard to find and in his entertaining style impressed the incidents of Arnold's career in such a realistic way that we seemed to live in the days of Arnold and see the misguided general in his better as well as his worst moments. We see Arnold in the height of his popularity, as the trusted and loved friend of Washington, the daring officer leading his men to brilliant deeds, his unguarded life in Philadelphia, and the influences which led to his betrayal of his country.

The thanks of the Chapter were tendered to Dr. Hulley for the evening's entertainment. After the transaction of the business part of the programme, the Chapter adjourned to meet in December at the home of Mrs. Charles J. Wolf.—ANNIE EVANS, *Recording Secretary*.

OLD COLONY CHAPTER (Hingham, Massachusetts) met with Miss Coolidge on Jerusalem Road. The room in which they assembled was beautifully decorated with flags, and the portrait of Washington on its flag background was wreathed in honor of the occasion, while even the flowers and the attractive tea table displayed our national colors.

After the transaction of the business of the day Miss Forbush read Drake's "American Flag," which begins with the well-known lines:

"When Freedom from her mountain height."

Miss Forbush's fine rendering of the patriotic poem was greeted with enthusiasm by the Daughters, and their enthusiasm was still further kindled when Hon. Horace H. Coolidge,

well known as one of the former presidents of the Senate, and himself a Son of the American Revolution, read Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, and then admirably summed up the impression of this noble oration as follows :

In attempting to condense the wonderful message of Washington one is struck with the impossibility of so doing in justice to the wisdom which runs through every line of it, a wisdom so great that it seems to be prophetic and as appropriate to the conditions of to-day as to those of a hundred years ago. Reflect upon what he says upon the public credit, the necessity of providing a sufficient revenue and the duty of cultivating a "spirit of acquiescence in measures of obtaining" it, and compare it with the wild theories now so frequently and so dangerously proclaimed by ignorant and noisy demagogues.

Then, too, think of the profound statesmanship with which he treats of our relations with foreign nations and the warning to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." And above all the transcendent patriotism with which he appeals to his countrymen to maintain the union and "to speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity," "discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned." Wonder then that only a little more than half a century after these words were penned, his own State, of which he was so proud, forgetting the words of her greatest son, was striving to the utmost to undo his great work, and that the roar of rebel cannon could be heard over his honored grave.

Take, then, this great message home, read it carefully to your sons and daughters when they are of age to understand its precious lessons. Teach them ever to reverence his great name and fame, the greatest and the purest ever vouchsafed to mortal man, and you will have performed at least one of the duties incumbent upon you as Daughters of the American Revolution and shown yourselves worthy of the immortal heroes whom you are descended.

After a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Coolidge the meeting adjourned for social conversation and tea.

HANNAH WINTHROP CHAPTER (Cambridge, Massachusetts), on the 19th of October was the guest of Mrs. Norman McDonald, one of its members. The day being a fine one a large number gathered to enjoy the delightful programme prepared for the meeting. Letters of sympathy were read on the death of our faithful and esteemed Treasurer, Mrs. Ray G. Huling, from the State Regent, Madame von Rydingsvärd, and from the Treasurer General, Mrs. Bell M. Draper. Mrs. Alden.

Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, brought greetings from her Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. W. F. Bradbury, introduced the papers of the afternoon by reading a charming little sketch of our foreign allies who came to our shores and aided this country in its struggle for freedom. This was followed by original papers written and read by members of the Chapter: Count Pulaski, by Mrs. Kileski Bradbury; Count Kosciusko, by Mrs. T. F. Cordis; Baron von Steuben, by Miss Mary Whittemore; Admiral De Grasse, by Miss Francis Emerson, and Count de Rochambeau, by the able Regent. Each paper showed a vast amount of study and research. The musical programme was most enjoyable. Miss Hansom sang "Good-bye, Sweet Day" very sweetly, while Mrs. Kileski Bradbury sang the Marseilles hymn spiritedly and inspiringly. One of the interesting events of the afternoon was the rendering of a patriotic hymn written for the Daughters of the American Revolution Society and dedicated to the Hannah Winthrop Chapter by the gifted authoress and member, Mrs. John Bell Bouton, sung to the tune of Coronation by Mrs. Kileski Bradbury, which was enthusiastically received by the Chapter; after which the ladies spent a social hour, made more social by the dainty afternoon tea and cordial hospitality of the hostess. The hymn is as follows:

O daughters of heroic sires,
 Rise in your father's might,
 Invoke their spirit! It inspires
 New zeal for truth and right.

Come from the North, the South, the West
 And form a patriotic band.
 Come with one purpose in each breast,
 To serve our native land.

To offer now—what long ago
 The fathers freely gave—
 Head, heart, and hand from every foe
 Our country dear to save.

The lurking foes may us beset,
 And watchful we must be;
 Never our dauntless sires forget
 Nor their true liberty.

Glory to God for freedom won !
Thanks for his favor great !
Queen of all queens beneath the sun.
Columbia sits in state.

1404 EAST FOURTH ST., DULUTH, MINN., *October 26.*

MRS. LOCKWOOD:

Dear Madam: Inclosed please find a notice of a very pleasant gathering of our small Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. As you will see by this notice we have selected this important day in our history to come together for our annual meeting. We feel encouraged with our first year, even though our numbers are small. We have met monthly and pursued a course of reading and study of the life of Washington during the year and hope to be able to report a much greater gain during the coming year.

N. S. AMES, *Historian.*

Greysolon du L'hut Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting in the Spalding ordinary. It was the first and it was held on the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. An elaborate luncheon was served, and the hall was decorated with flags and flowers. A business meeting was held after the luncheon, and the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. William F. Davey; Vice-Regent, Mrs. L. J. Barnes; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Patton; Treasurer, A. H. Fish; Chaplain, Mrs. E. E. Lloyd; Directors, Mesdames L. W. Beebe, W. E. Wicks, W. C. Winton. Addresses were made by Mrs. B. B. Smith, the retiring Regent, and Mrs. Davey. Mrs. L. W. Beebe read an interesting paper relating to the career of Washington during the Revolution.

A LOCAL movement at Williamstown, New York, has been on foot to organize a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The following is a clipping from a newspaper published in that city: "Attempts have been made before the present time to create a local interest in this Society, but for some reason they were not successful. The present movement was started by Mrs. M. F. Richmond, who, having decided to join the Society, and knowing there must be others in the city who were eligible, concluded to see what could be done in the direction of forming a Chapter here. She therefore made a par-

tial canvass of the city and found a considerable number of ladies who at once became interested. She then invited Mrs. A. C. Geer, of Washington, District of Columbia, Honorary Vice-President of the Society, and who is at present stopping with her sister, Mrs. Joseph White, of Williamstown, to meet these ladies at her home and talk the matter over.

"The meeting was appointed for Monday afternoon, and thirty ladies were present. Mrs. Geer briefly gave the history of the Society, told what it has done and is doing and answered the questions that were asked. The meeting was a very pleasant one, and all of the ladies present became much interested. Twenty-five expressed a desire to join the Society, and it is probable that all will do so if they find themselves eligible. It is also probable that there are others in the city who are eligible and who will be glad to join. Identification with such an organization is a very honorable distinction, as will be readily understood from the conditions of membership, and it is to be hoped the ladies will go forward with the good work until North Adams can number in the largest list of organizations a Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution. After the business of the meeting was over tea was served, and the occasion was very enjoyable to all present."

WILTWYCK CHAPTER.—On the 16th day of October, 1777, Major General, the Honorable John Vaughan, commanding the British forces, landed at Kingston Point and burned the then flourishing village of Kingston, reducing all of its houses with a single exception to ashes. The Colonial Legislature which was in session at Kingston adjourned upon the receipt of the news of the fall of the forts in the Highlands and its members hastened to join General George Clinton's forces to prevent a junction between the army under the command of Sir Henry Clinton in New York and that of Sir John Burgoyne in the North.

Kingston was burned because of the intense patriotism of its people; and proud of the spirit which animated their ancestors, and drew down upon them the vengeance of royal forces, the members of Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, following the example of Kingstonians for many

years, have observed the 16th of October as their Chapter day with appropriate commemorative services. The last was the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the burning of the town, and it was celebrated by Wiltwyck Chapter with more than usual *éclat*. Mrs. Absalom Eltinge Anderson, wife of the commander of the beautiful steamer Mary Powell, tendered the use of that boat to the Chapter and its guests, for an excursion down the Hudson to Washington's headquarters and return. The steamer was gay with bunting and its main saloon was elaborately decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. At the head of the main stairway, framed in ebony, was an etched portrait of General Vaughan, loaned for the occasion by Mrs. A. T. Clearwater, the Historian of the Chapter. It was a signed artist's proof from a plate by Rosenthal, the famous Philadelphia etcher, after the portrait of Vaughan which hangs in the Army and Navy Club, in London. As the members of the Chapter and their guests arrived they were received by a committee, and as soon as the steamer had left the dock a dainty luncheon was served.

The banks of the Hudson were brilliant with autumnal foliage, and historic Crum Elbow looked as calm and serene as it did one hundred and nineteen years before, when Vaughan's fleet laid at anchor behind Esopus Island.

After sailing past Washington's headquarters the steamer's head was turned up the river and the Chapter was called to order by Mrs. Anna VanVechten Kenyon, its Regent, who welcomed its guests in well-selected words. After a prayer by the Rev. H. W. Sherwood, Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, the State Regent of New York, made an address relative to the events that led to the burning of Kingston, stating that its original settlers were of one church, one faith, brought up in the love of liberty in their native lands of Holland and France, and believed that

" Right is right since God is God,
And right the day must win ;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

Mrs. J. R. McKee was introduced as the Vice-Regent, and daughter of the founder of the Society, Mrs. Benja-

min Harrison, and made a most charming and witty address. Alluding to the intended junction between the forces of Sir Henry Clinton and those of Burgoyne, she said : " The defeat of that plan and many others made by the English during the Revolutionary War made it possible for our ancestors and for us, too, to say earnestly and with reverence in the very expressive words of John Rous' version of the Psalms :

' The race is not for to be got,
By those who fastest run,
Nor the battle by the people,
Who shoot the longest gun.' "

After singing the " Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Donald McLean, the Regent of New York City Chapter, made a spirited address, commenting upon the discrimination of the British in invariably selecting the most beautiful spots for devastation. " They were governed," said Mrs. McLean, " by this discriminating taste, when they selected Kingston like a jewel in its mountain setting, thereby giving its people an opportunity to flee to Hurley."

Mrs. Richardson, the State Regent of Louisiana, spoke of the noble objects of the Society, and of the great good resulting from the uniting of women from all parts of the United States in an organization having for its object the perpetuation of the heroic achievements of their ancestors.

Judge A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, then delivered an address in which he spoke of the importance of Kingston during the revolutionary struggle, stating that it was largely due to the intense patriotism of its people that the colony of New York was swung into line for the Confederation. He spoke of the sitting of the Colonial Legislature, of the adoption of the first Constitution of the State, and gave an account of the burning of the place, and the disastrous result to the infant Colony.

Shortly after the conclusion of the Judge's address, the boat reached the dock at Rondout, the party disembarked and drove to the residence of Miss Forsyth, where a reception to the Chapter and its guests was given by the State Regent. Among those who were present were the following Regents of the Chapters in this State : Mrs. Rowan, Irvington ; Miss Dows,

Cazenovia ; Miss Hasbrouck, Newburgh ; Mrs. Adams, Cohoes ; Mrs. Turner, Cooperstown ; Mrs. C. Stoddard, Plattsburgh ; Mrs. A. V. R. Wells, Sing Sing ; Miss Hasbrouck, Ogdensburgh ; Miss Brown, Saratoga ; Miss Verplanck, Fishkill ; Miss Rawdon, Little Falls ; Mrs. Atwater, Poughkeepsie ; Mrs. Hubbard, Cambridge ; Mrs. Ford, Utica ; Miss Brown, Saratoga Springs ; Mrs. Colyer, Hudson ; Mrs. Conant, Camden ; Miss Prime, Yonkers ; Mrs. Daniel Manning, Albany ; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent of Vermont ; Mrs. G. B. C. Hamilton, of New York ; Mrs. Doremus, the wife of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York ; Mrs. Crannell, of Albany ; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, of New York ; Mrs. Leonard, and Mrs. Clifford Gregory, of Albany ; Mrs. Shaddock, of Alabama, and Mrs. John P. Richardson, of New Orleans, were among the other prominent guests. Miss R. E. Cleveland, a sister of the President, who had accepted an invitation, was unable to come.

On Saturday, the 17th of October, the Chapter and its guests attended the unveiling, presentation, and dedication of a beautiful bronze statue, "Patriotism," which was presented by General George H. Sharpe, the colonel of the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, to the survivors of that regiment, one of the three hundred fighting regiments in the war for the Union. The dedicatory ceremonies took place in the churchyard of the First Dutch church, the monument being erected in that churchyard at the corner of Fair and Main streets, opposite the Kingston Club.

The 16th and 17th of October, 1896, will long be borne in remembrance by the members of Wiltwyck Chapter and their guests as one of the most enjoyable in their recollection.—
ANNA FARRAND CLEARWATER, *Historian of Wiltwyck Chapter.*



MOUNT VERNON, 23, *March 1789.*

DEAR GEORGE.

As it is probable I shall soon be under the necessity of quitting this place and entering once more into the bustle of public life, in conformity to the voice of my Country, and the earnest entreaties of my friends, however contrary it is to my own desire or inclinations; I think it incumbent upon me as, your uncle and friend, to give you some advisory hints, which, if properly attended to, will, I conceive, be found very useful to you in regulating your conduct and giving you respectability not only at present but through every period of life.—

You have now arrived to that age when you must quit the trifling amusements of a boy, and assume the more dignified manners of a man.—At this crisis your conduct will attract the notice of those who are about you;—and as the first impressions are generally the most lasting, your doings now may mark the leading traits of your character through life. It is therefore, absolutely necessary, if you mean to make any figure upon the stage, that you should take the first steps right.—What these steps are—and what general line is to be pursued to lay the foundation of an honorable and happy progress, is the part of age and experience to point out.—This I shall do, as far as is in my power, with the utmost cheerfulness; and, I trust, that your own good sense will show you the necessity of following it.—

The first and great object with you at present, is to acquire by industry and application, such knowledge as your situation enables you to obtain, and as will be useful to you in life.—In doing this two other important objects will be gained besides

the acquisition of knowledge—namely, a habit of industry, and a disrelish of that profusion of money and dissipation of time which are ever attendant upon idleness.—I do not mean by a close application to your studies that you should never enter into those amusements which are suited to your age and station.—They may be made to go hand in hand with each other—and, used in their proper season, will ever be found to be a mutual assistance to each other.—But what amusements are to be taken, and when, is the great matter to be attended to.—Your own judgment, with the advice of your REAL friends who may have an opportunity of a personal intercourse with you can point out the particular manner in which you may best spend your moments of relaxation, much better than I can at a distance.—One thing, however, I would strongly impress upon you, viz., that when you have leisure to go into company, that it should always be of the best kind that the place you are in will afford; by this means you will be constantly improving your manners and cultivating your mind while you are relaxing from your books;—and good company will always be found much less expensive than bad.—You cannot offer, as an excuse for not using it, that you cannot gain admission there—or that you have not a proper attention paid you in it, this is an apology made only by those whose manners are disgusting, or whose character is exceptionable; neither of which, I hope, will ever be said of you.—

I cannot enjoin too strongly upon you a due observance of economy and frugality—as you well know yourself the present state of your property and finances will not admit of any unnecessary expense.—The article of clothing is now one of the chief expenses you will incur, and in this, I fear, you are not so economical as you should be.—

Decency and cleanliness will always be the first objects in the dress of a judicious and sensible man.—A conformity to the prevailing fashion in a certain degree is necessary—but it does not follow from thence that a man should always get a new coat, or other clothes, upon every trifling change in the mode, when, perhaps, he has two or three very good ones by him.—A person who is anxious to be a leader of the fashion, or one of the first to follow it, will certainly appear, in the eyes of

judicious men, to have nothing better than a frequent change of dress to recommend him to notice.—I would always wish you to appear sufficiently decent to entitle you to admission into any company where you may be;—but I cannot too strongly enjoin it upon you—and your own knowledge must convince you of the truth of it—that you should be as little expensive in this respect as you properly can;—you should always keep some clothes to wear to Church, or on particular occasions, which should not be worn every day.—This can be done without any additional expense;—for whenever it is necessary to get new clothes, those which have been kept for particular occasions will then come in as every day ones, unless they should be of a superior quality to the new.—What I have said with respect to clothes will apply perhaps more pointedly to Lawrence than to you;—and as you are much older than he is, and more capable of judging of the propriety of what I have here observed, you must pay attention to him, in this respect, and see that he does not wear his clothes improperly or extravagantly.—

Much more might be said to you, as a young man, upon the necessity of paying a due attention to the moral virtues, but this may perhaps more properly be the subject of a future letter when you are about to enter into the world.—If you comply with the advice herein given to pay a diligent attention to your studies, and employ your time of relaxation in proper company, you will find but few opportunities and little inclination, while you continue at an academy, to enter into those scenes of vice and dissipation which too often present themselves to youth in every place, and particularly in towns.—If you are determined to neglect your books, and plunge into extravagance and dissipation, nothing that I could now say would prevent it, for you must be employed, and if it is not in pursuit of those things which are profitable it must be in pursuit of those which are not.—As your time of continuing with Mr. Hanson will expire the last of this month, and I understand that Doctor Craik has expressed an inclination to take you and Lawrence to board with him, I shall know his determination respecting the matter; and if it is agreeable to him and Mrs. Craik to take you, I shall be pleased with it, for I am certain that nothing will be wanting on their part to make your situation

agreeable and useful to you should you live with the Doctor. I shall request him to take you both under his peculiar care—provide such clothes for you, from time to time, as he shall judge necessary—and do by you in the same manner as he would if you were his own children ;—which if he will undertake, I am sensible, from the knowledge which I have of him, and the very amiable character and disposition of Mrs. Craik that they will spare no proper exertions to make your situation pleasing and profitable to you ;—should you or Lawrence, therefore, behave in such manner as to occasion any complaints being made to me—you may depend upon losing that place which you now have in my affections—and any future hopes you may have from me.—But if, on the contrary, your conduct is such as to merit my regard you may always depend upon the warmest attachment, love and sincere regard of

Your affectionate friend and Uncle,

GO. WASHINGTON.

To Mr. George Steptoe Washington.

* * * * *

LETTERS FROM GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON TO GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This letter from George Steptoe Washington to his uncle, General Washington, asking him to sanction his engagement to Lucy Payne, his future wife.

It bears the endorsement of Washington in his own handwriting on the back of it, and the date of its receipt by him, on April 28, 1793. Notwithstanding its great age the letter is still well preserved, and is of historical value in further explaining Washington's private relations. At the time of the writing the author was nineteen (19) years of age. Recognizing this fact, the superior quality of the letter, its extreme modesty and the feeling of respect and reverence manifested throughout towards his uncle, render it especially interesting, outside of the historic consideration which attaches itself to it. The letter reads as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *April, 1793.*

My Dear Uncle : A thorough knowledge of my incapacity to impart the full expression of my feelings to you, on the sub-

ject that now induces me to write you, with fear and great anxiety agitating my breast, on the score of giving you the smallest degree of uneasiness, or the slightest offense, renders the task of addressing you in a letter truly difficult and painful to me.

But I choose the alternative of writing, as still less painful, and less embarrassing, to me, than that of speaking to you on the subject in question.

Some months have elapsed since the virtues and truly amiable qualities of the beautiful Miss Lucy Payne, the daughter of Captain Payne, in whose house I live, first impressed me with sentiments of the warmest and most tender affection for her.—The opportunities which I have since had of becoming better and better acquainted with her ; I cannot but confess, have increased this attachment.—I presume a report (which I know to have been prevalent for some time), that I naturally addressed this young lady in the character of a lover has ere this reached your ears.—It is not to deny the truth of it that I take the liberty of addressing you now.

It is to acknowledge its verity, to inform you of my ardent wishes that it may not give you displeasure and solicit in the most earnest terms your sanction to and approbation of what I have done that I use this freedom. I forbear to trespass longer on your time, but subscribe myself,

Dear Uncle, your Aff'te and
ever dutiful nephew.

GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON.

On the back of the letter is the following address : "The President of the United States," while the indorsement, in Washington's own handwriting, reads :

From
Mr. George Steptoe Washington.
rec'd.
April 28th, 1793.
G^o. Washington.

My nephew, son of my brother Samuel, by his 4th wife, who was Miss Steptoe.

George Steptoe Washington, the writer of the above letter, was the son of Colonel Samuel Washington, of the Continental Army, a full brother to General Washington.

He was raised and educated by General Washington, and was one of the five nephews named by him as executors of his will, and to each nephew he willed one of his swords. He was born at "Harvard," the family residence in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia). He married Lucy Payne (the sister of Dolly Madison) in the city of Philadelphia, and entered the army, subsequently receiving a colonel's commission. He died of hemorrhages on the 4th of January, 1809, at the early age of thirty-four (34), in Augusta, Georgia, and was there buried with military honors.

CURRENT TOPICS.

We have taken great care in collecting our Washington pictures for this number of the Magazine. Some of them have not been published heretofore. We are exceedingly gratified that Miss Washington could secure the very rare picture of Lawrence Washington which appears on our pages.

MANY letters having come to hand making inquiry as to the date of Washington's Farewell Letter, I reprint the Lenox Librarian's (Mr. Eames) letter. I will also add that I have been to Mount Vernon and examined the proof sheet and find the date of the address as Mr. Eames states, September 17, 1796.—ED.

To the Editor of the Tribune :

SIR : The communication under this heading in your issue of the 18th inst. may be supplemented by the following particulars concerning the manuscript from which the Farewell Address was first printed. They are taken from Mr. Claypoole's recollections, as printed in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1826):

A few days before the appearance of this memorable document in print I received a message from the President, by his private secretary, signifying his desire to see me. I waited on him at the appointed time and found him sitting alone in the dining-room. He received me kindly, and after I had paid my respects to him, desired me to take a seat near him—then, addressing himself to me, said that he had for some time past contemplated retiring from public life, and had at length concluded to do so at the end of the (then) present term ; that he had some thoughts and reflections on the occasion which he deemed proper to communicate to the people of the United States, in the form of an address, and which he wished to appear in *The Daily Advertiser*, of which I was editor.

He paused, and I took the opportunity of thanking him for having preferred that paper as the channel of his communication with the people, especially as I viewed this selection as indicating his approbation of the principles and manner in which the work was conducted. He silently assented and asked when the publication could be made. I answered that the time should be made perfectly convenient to himself, and the following Monday was fixed on. He then told me his secretary would call on me with the copy of the address on the next (Friday) morning, and I withdrew.

After the proofsheets had been compared with the copy, and corrected by myself, I carried another proof, and then a revise, to be examined by the President, who made but few alterations from the original, except in the punctuation, in which he was very minute.

The publication of the address, dated "United States, September 17, 1796," being completed on the 19th, I waited on the President with the original, and in presenting it to him expressed my regret at parting with it, and how much I should be gratified by being permitted to retain it; upon which, in an obliging manner, he handed it back to me, saying that if I wished for it, I might keep it; and I then took my leave of him.

Any person acquainted with the handwriting of President Washington would, on seeing this specimen, at once recognize it. And, as I had formerly been honored by written communications from him on public business, I may say that his handwriting was familiar to me, and I think I could at any time and without hesitation identify it. The manuscript copy consists of thirty-two pages of quarto letter paper, sewed together as a book, and with many alterations, as, in some places whole paragraphs are erased and others substituted; in others, many lines struck out; in others, sentences and words erased, and others interlined in their stead. The tenth, eleventh, and sixteenth pages are almost entirely expunged saving only a few lines, and one-half of the thirty-first page is also effaced. A critical examination will show that the whole, from first to last, with all its numerous corrections, was the work of the same hand, and I can confidently affirm that no other pen ever touched the manuscript now in my possession than that of the great and good man whose signature it bears.

D. C. CLAYPOOLE.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1826.

From the foregoing account it will appear that Mr. Claypoole's first appointment with the President was on Thursday, September 15; that the manuscript copy was delivered to the printer on Friday, the 16th; that the proof and the revise were submitted to the President, probably on Saturday, the 17th, and that the address was published on Monday, the 19th. Now as the manuscript address is dated the 19th, and the printed address the 17th, the change of date must have been made not later than Saturday, and in an early proof. One of these newspaper proofs containing corrections in Washington's own hand is still extant, having been presented to the Mount Vernon Association by the late George W. Childs. The date of the address, as there printed, is September 17, and has not been altered. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that September 17 is the correct date of the address, as finally corrected by Washington, and that September 19 is merely the date of the publication.

Mr. Claypoole died March 19, 1849, aged ninety-two. His effects were sold by auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia, February 12, 1850. The manuscript of the Farewell Address was started at \$500 and was run up to \$2,300, at which price it was taken by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, who acted for Mr. Lenox. It is now the property of the New York Public Library, and is on exhibition at the Lenox Building.

WILBERFORCE EAMES,
Lenox Librarian.

New York, September 21, 1896.

WE regret very much that necessity compels us to forego the publishing of several annual reports, both of States and Chap-

ters, that we now have on hand. The Editor asked of the Board the privilege of increasing the number of pages of the Magazine until some of these reports could be published, but the Board thought it not wise. We are also advised by the Board that in addition to the names of the active officers of the Board that have been published each month since the Congress there should also be added all the Vice-Presidents and State Regents, and with the extended official reports it is readily seen a large percentage of the Magazine will be filled up with official matter. This will explain and answer the many letters that have come to hand inquiring why communications that have been forwarded as yet have not appeared in the Magazine.

A NEW Chapter has been organized in Pittston, Pa., with (Mrs.) Elvira Augusta Fear, Regent; Mrs. Ella C. Johnson, Secretary; Mrs. Eva W. Stark, Treasurer; Mrs. Katherine Jenkins Wiley, Registrar. Name, Dial Rock Chapter.

WE think the Continental Congress will have reason to congratulate itself this year on its new quarters—the Columbia Theater. It is a new and beautiful theater, the acoustics are perfect, the chairs commodious and easy, its decorations agreeable to the eye, and best of all, every seat is in hearing distance of the stage. It is centrally located on F street and is very accessible by the different car routes in the city and near many of the hotels.

A FULL account of the Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Delaware, will be given in our next number.

WE present to our readers this month what can be called a Washington number of the Magazine. It will be seen that the Washington family, by careful research, have all been proven to have been active, loyal citizens of the United States. Much credit is due Miss Hetzel for her untiring efforts in procuring facts and data.

MARCUS WARD & Co. have issued a calendar of the American Revolution in their series of Date Block calendars. The

historical events and biographical data on the daily leaflets were compiled by Lillie G. Hopkins, Daughter of the American Revolution. The frontispiece was designed by Katrina S. Butts, Daughter of the American Revolution.

OUR LIBRARY.

WE have before us this month two histories of the United States, each of which has its distinctive character. The judgment of an Englishman as to men and events in our history is given in Doyle's work* without alteration, though General Francis A. Walker has corrected any misstatement of fact. So the book is an excellent foil to the over-enthusiasm of certain "spread-eagle" writers. Considerably over half its space is given to Colonial history, while Prof. Johnston allots to this period less than one-fourth of his work.† The latter is a school history of solid worth, which omits the common story-telling and directs attention to our national history as the fitting political, economic, and financial education of the youthful American citizen.

The same author treats of the distinctly political history of each Presidential administration in another work, ‡ familiarity with which would benefit every voter and would-be voter in our country. It is characterized by accuracy and impartial judgment.

Of more immediate interest to the student of revolutionary events, however, is the full military history of that war by Colonel Carrington.* The introductory chapters on the principles of military science are exceedingly valuable to the layman, and almost every Daughter can follow the movements of an ancestor through some of the battles described. The de-

* History of the United States, by J. A. Doyle, with maps by Francis A. Walker. Henry Holt & Co., New York. n. d., 16 mo., pp. 404. \$1.00.

† A History of the United States for Schools, by Alexander Johnston, LL. D. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 1895. 12 mo., pp. 491. \$1.00.

‡ History of American Politics, by Alexander Johnston, LL. D. Third edition; revised and enlarged by William M. Sloane, Ph. D., LL. D. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 1892. 16 mo., pp. 355. \$0.80.

tailed maps and plans (which also may be had as a separate work) are important features of the volume.

In 1822 H. Niles† published what he described as "an attempt to collect and preserve some of the speeches, orations, and proceedings, with sketches and remarks on men and things, and other fugitive or neglected pieces belonging to the revolutionary period in the United States." These rare odds and ends, grouped mainly under the several States, have been reprinted to insure their permanent preservation. Many an interesting item may be gleaned therefrom.

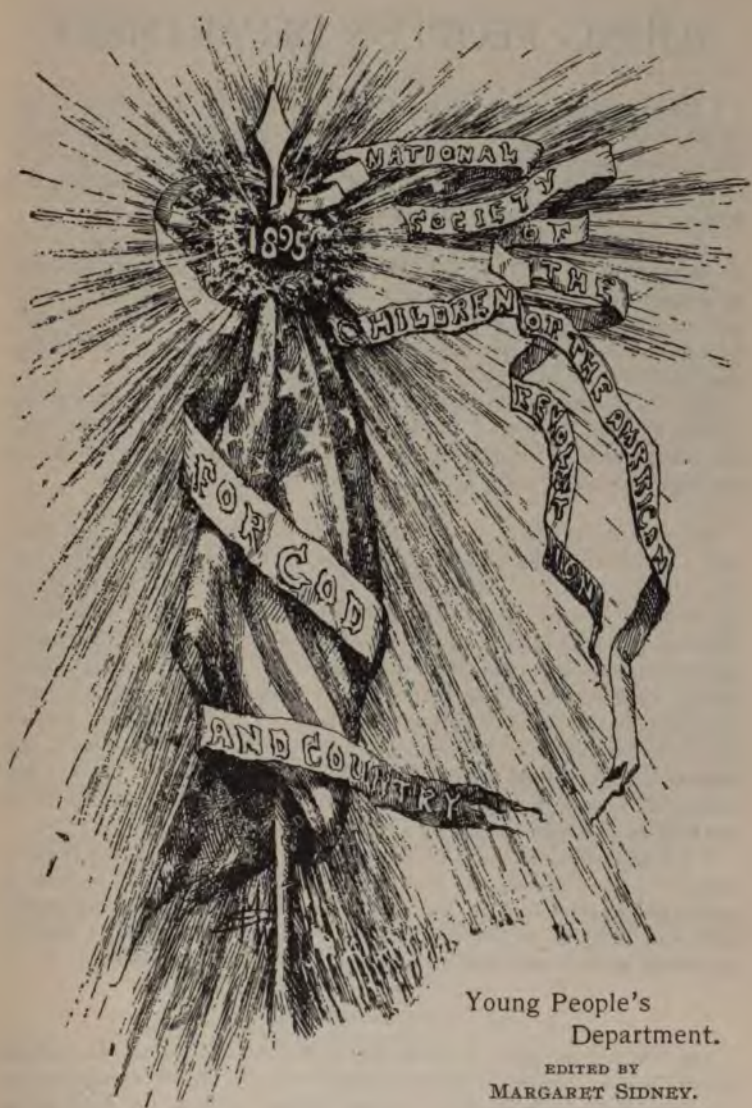
The succinct, straight-forward lives of the great "signers,"‡ which Professor Dwight has lately written, is in striking contrast to another product of the present interest in matters ancestral. "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution"§ is intended to instruct the Children of the American Revolution and their friends, and give impetus to their thoughts by means of bright and entertaining stories of children. These Little Daughters will impart a sense of the reality of history which our children cannot too early require.—ANITA NEWCOMB MCKEE.

*Battles of the American Revolution, by Henry B. Carrington, M. A., LL. D. Fourth edition, A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y., Chicago and New Orleans. n. d., 8 vol., pp. 712. \$5.00 in cloth.

† Republication of the Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America, by Hezekiah Niles. A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y. 1876, 8 vol., pp. 522. \$2.50 in sheep.

‡ Signers of the Declaration of Independence, by N. Dwight. A. S. Barnes & Co. N. Y. 1895, 12 mo., pp. 373. \$1.25.

§ Three Little Daughters of the Revolution, by Nora Perry. Houghton, Mifflin & Co, Boston and N. Y. 1896, 12 mo., pp. 64. \$0.75, cloth.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to all members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution! We wish you, with our heartfelt prayers for your best development, the most earnest God-speed, in all your endeavors toward that end. And may blessings attend you and make happy this Christmas-tide of 1896.

Let us remember we are never so happy as when we are making our strongest effort to improve what God has given to us; our educational advantages, our Christian privileges, our opportunities in home-life, our calls to service for our dear country—all these are ours. Let us rally faithfully this blessed season to obey them. Then shall the joyous Christmas festivities be filled with happiness for us.

May the soldiers in the army of the Children of the American Revolution be enlisted, each one, into the glorious service of him whose coming was heralded centuries ago by the angels' song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

We trust the Societies are making plans to be represented at the annual convention in February at Washington, District of Columbia. *Full detailed plans will be given in the January number.* The President General has secured the services of many intelligent ladies and gentlemen who promise to take all the members of the Children of the American Revolution in parties to see the historical places in Washington and Mount Vernon, and return them to their homes and boarding houses. This they do as a labor of love for the cause. This plan relieves parents who are Daughters of the American Revolution from this care, and enables them to attend their own meetings. We hope all parents will endeavor to bring their young people that the Children of the American Revolution Convention may be a full one.

A full and correct list of all Societies will be given in the January number. Each Society not heretofore complying with this request is now asked to send to Mrs. Lothrop, The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts, the date of organization, name of Society, and list of officers, otherwise we fear they may be left out or incorrectly stated.

OUR FLAG.

The first flag unfurled by Washington before the Continental Army around Boston, January 1, 1776, consisted of the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, with thirteen stripes through the field of the flag.

About this time a Congressional Committee visited Washington to consult with him upon the question of a permanent flag. On June 14,

1777. Congress decided that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field.

This flag was first used October 17, 1777, at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was used until the 1st of May, 1795, when the first change was made. It now consisted of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars on a blue field. This flag was used during the War of 1812. The addition of both stars and stripes was for the purpose of representing two new States.

The addition of several new States in 1818, with the prospect of more to come, made it plain that the addition of so many stripes would destroy the significance of the flag, so a partial return to the flag of '76 was made, restoring the thirteen stripes and adding a new star for every new State admitted to the Union. This in brief is the history of the flag, considered solely as a device fashioned out of perishable material. But there is another history of our glorious banner, the record that tells of the progress of human liberty. Beneath whatever sun that proud ensign flashes forth its bright colors it stands for freedom in the noblest sense. It means that men are their own rulers, and that government should be for the people, and by the people. It means that for that great principle upon which the foundation of the Republic of the United States is laid, men have willingly gone forth to die. It means that for the preservation of human liberty, our forefathers, though but a handful in numbers, defied the greatest nation on earth, and died that right might live. And so on down to the memory of our fathers and mothers has the story of the flag been read, sometimes in the triumph of peace, and sometimes in the clash of contending armies. We may well feel a thrill of pride, as we gaze on the Star Spangled Banner, and realize that it is not merely a bit of bright-hued bunting, but is the emblem of liberty, and its right to that proud title has been written with the sacred blood of the people themselves. Reverence for the flag, and an understanding of the lesson it teaches, should be with us an obligation of the utmost moment.

HAROLD S. WARREN,

*Secretary Valentine Holt Society, Children American Revolution.
San Francisco, California.*

POEM BY MISS JENNIE E. MAIN, OF NORTH STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

(Composed for the Celebration, August 10, at Groton, Connecticut.)

GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

From among the Centuries shining sands,
Which can never know decay,
Out of the dust of Time's ancient hands,
Come echoes of records to-day ;
Heroic deeds of the noble and brave,
Who fought midst the shot and the shell,
Their freedom and birthright thus to save,
And the country they loved so well.

How the names of brave sons and fair daughters,
 And the noble deeds they have done,
 Are resounding o'er broad lands and waters,
 With laurel, for victories won ;
 And here in this old town historic,
 Found so oft on the rolls of fame,
 Our loving tribute we here will inscribe
 On this day, to George Whitefield's name.

Father Time, for once, turn back thy wheel
 For a century ! Ah ! yes and more—
 And to our fancy, in visions reveal
 Those ancient days of yore
 When on Scotland's heights and England's shore
 The glory of Whitefield's name,
 " And across the broad Atlantic's roar "
 Rang the bells of his wonderful fame.

In the year of seventeen sixty-four
 This good man of pious renown
 Paused in his travels the country o'er
 To preach here in old Groton town—
 To console the sick, make rich the poor,
 To dispel the clouds of night—
 As he went about from door to door
 With countenance serene and bright.

No grand temple was here, he well knew
 But only the wide spreading shade
 With a canopy of heaven's own blue,
 And where nature's green carpet was laid ;
 The carols of birds, with their anthems rang
 From the wood-lands and hills and glade,
 Mingling their notes in the hymns they sang
 And in the prayers that were made.

From dawn 'till the shadows of evening,
 Deeming naught they could do too severe,
 Pilgrims came, their far distant homes leaving
 That they all might this great preacher hear,
 As he told them the " ever true story "
 Of that great love which had no alloy,
 As he pictured the penitent's glory
 And brought " the glad tidings of joy."

They hung on his lips with emotion ;
 They wept for the sins they deplored ;
 They prayed with repentant devotion
 That for them, the cross, Jesus endured,

Now a tablet we here to-day place
 To recall to each one passing by,
 His works, time can never efface
 And which points us to heaven on high.

True, we live in our deeds, not in years
 In thoughts, and not in the breath,
 So away with misgivings and fears,
 'Tis "Transition" which mortals call death.
 And beyond in those portals of light,
 Which shine with such radiance fair,
 In letters of gold ever bright
 We picture his name written there.

Singing of "America."

The members of Thomas Avery Society were then surprised and gratified by being made the recipients of a beautiful gold "Mother Bailey Bell" presented by their ever generous and thoughtful friend (and promoter) Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb.

We trust it will always call to order a full meeting of its members, and we know its musical ring will ever suggest grateful remembrances of its donor.

There were about one hundred and twenty-five present, and notwithstanding the great heat, enjoyed the occasion.

THE RICHARD LORD JONES SOCIETY, Children of the American Revolution, of Chicago, celebrated the anniversary of the publication of Washington's Farewell Address to the American People, on Saturday, September the 19th, at the home of their President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland. Mr. Seymour Morris, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, presented each member of the Society with a souvenir of the occasion. It was a beautiful engraving of the head of Washington on a small card.

The address of Washington was read, and patriotic songs sung, after which refreshments were served.

The Society is doing fine work this autumn. Their President, Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, has arranged for a course in Parliamentary lessons under the well-known instructor of the law, Mrs. Urquhart Lee, and the Society has already met for two lessons. The members are most enthusiastic, and grasp, with astonishing alertness, the principles of the law. The literary study of the Society for the winter is the noted men of the Revolution, and each child is expected to tell the name and service of the ancestor from whom eligibility to the society is derived. The Society cup will be ready for Christmas, its design being the American eagle with olive branch on one side, the American flag on the second, and the Children of the American Revolution on the third. At the last literary meeting, an interesting paper was read by the Recording Secretary, Fred Loomis.

MYSTIC, CONN., *November 9, 1896.*

DEAR MRS. LOTHROP: I have been very busy just now as our Society were arranging for the entertainment which we were obliged to postpone from October 17 to November 6. It was a success in every way. We had the national emblem which you presented for the year 1896 to the "Banner State." It was very proudly held by members of the Society in the closing scene, where all the members gathered and sang America. About our debating society, I think it will be a success as quite a number of new members from sixteen to eighteen years of age are anxious to join the Children of the American Revolution for the sake of joining in the debates. I think our Historian will send you something soon for the Magazine.

Yours sincerely,

H. K. H. BRADFORD,
President Isaac Wheeler Society.

A LARGE Society of the Children of the American Revolution, about forty-five members, was organized in Plattsburgh, New York, October 17. It is called the "Nathan Beman" Society, after the lad of fifteen who piloted Ethan Allen to the capture of Ticonderoga. The officers are: Mrs. Joseph Gamble, President; Nelson Kellogg, Vice President; Benjamin Fairchild Stower, Recording Secretary; Alexander McGill Gamble, Corresponding Secretary; Silas Barber, Treasurer; Mabel Martin, Registrar; Kate Ostrander, Historian.

"BEMIS HEIGHTS" SOCIETY.

Under the efficient direction of Mrs. George P. Lawton, who labored zealously to make the affair a success, the "Bemis Heights" Society, Children of the American Revolution, Saratoga, New York, observed "Flag Day," October 31, in a patriotic manner.

The exercises were held at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Menges, which was patriotically adorned for the occasion.

About three o'clock the children marched into the parlors singing "Star Spangled Banner." At the close they recited in unison the "Salute to the Flag."

A greeting from Mrs. Harriett M. Lothrop, National President of the Society of the American Revolution, was then read by Mrs. George P. Lawton, as follows:

"You are each personally very dear to me ever since I visited you in your week of historic celebration July 2-6, 1896. I carried away with me then a deep affection for the society which I had the honor of naming in obedience to the request of your President. I felt that to you, the youth of Saratoga, no other name would be so grateful nor so inspiring. And it seemed to me, as it does now, that with the immortal name ever before your mental vision, as the Mount is possible to your physical sight, that the girls and boys who form your Society will ever go onward toward the best growth and development that we all long for you to attain.

"Our country calls her children and youth to rally around her flag! Stars in the night above our heads are not more insistent of the commands of God to lead pure and noble lives, than are the stars in our field of blue. Perish every thought of getting everything out of our country without yielding in return to her, our loyal love and our loyal service. Every girl and boy, I care not how small, has a positive duty to perform, and it is this: To say to herself, and to himself often, 'I love my flag and what it has brought to me I love my flag because it represents my country, and God has commanded me to love my country if I would serve Him faithfully.'

"I send you greeting for Flag Day, October 31, 1896. Three cheers and three times three for all that we love in 'Old Glory!' Beautiful bars of red and white, and stars flecked across the field of blue."

Daniel Lathrop Lawton then gave a brief history of the Stars and Stripes and spoke of the admission into the Union of the new State of Utah.

Following a song by the Society, "Columbia My Country," Mrs. Lawton then talked to the children in a very interesting manner of Flag Day, and its significance, which she said was a visible symbol of the organized government of the country and of the protection the Government gives to its citizens." "It is also the symbol of that noblest of sentiments, the love of country. It is not only the sign of the love we should bear our country, but also of the other duties we owe it, of fitting ourselves by education and the study of our institutions, to make good citizens in obedience to the laws, and in a faithful discharge of our public duties."

Continuing she gave a history of the flag from the beginning of the Revolution, where there were several flags displayed in the different Colonies, up to the present day, and in closing said: "This flag represents to us everything of any value in life, our government, our civilization, our relations, our friends, our prosperity, our maintenance, probably our very lives, because except for the safety and the great material prosperity it has given, many of us would not have been born. It is not difficult for us to love our country, nor to make any of the sacrifices of good citizenship, even of life for it, from a sense of gratitude for what it has been, and is, to us and ours."

At the close, Natalie Colcord recited a short poem appropriate to the occasion, and then the children sang several patriotic selections.

Following the exercises the children were served with refreshments by Mrs. Menges.—*Daily Saratogian, October 31*

MARY GIBSON SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ON March 24, at the request of the President General, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Vice-President-General-at-Large of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, appointed Mrs. Flora

Sullivan Wulschner to organize a Society of the Children of the American Revolution in Indianapolis, Indiana, without delay, and accordingly on the next Thursday afternoon, March 26th, the first meeting, devoted principally to the enrollment of members, was held at Mrs. Wulschner's residence.

This was followed by a second meeting one week after, when the Society was named the "Mary Gibson" Society and officers appointed, to wit: President, Mrs. Flora Sullivan Wulschner; First Vice-President, William Avery Atkins; Second Vice-President, Miss Martha Martindale Foster; Third Vice-President, Frederick Cole Fairbanks; Secretary, Lillian Atkins; Treasurer, Elliott Perkins; Registrar, Mary Sayles; Historian, Smallwood Noel; Chaplain, Lucy Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, H. Leland Lowe. The President and four others are lineal descendants of Mary Gibson, for whom the Society was named.

Mary Gibson was the daughter of James Gibson, who, with Matthew Smith, presented grievances for redress and a petition for protection against the attacks of the Indians, to Governor John Penn, and the Assembly at Philadelphia, in February, 1764, on behalf of the inhabitants of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton. See Wm. H. Egle's History of Pennsylvania, page 115.

Mary Gibson, when about sixteen years of age, was instrumental in preventing an attack of Indians upon the fort which sheltered the aged and invalid men together with the women and children of her home in Pennsylvania.

She married Maclachlan or Laughlin McCartney, the youngest son of a Scotch Laird John and Lady Flora MacDonald McCartney, who came to America in 1755, under General Braddock, in the Queen's regiment of "picked men," that is, men of noble birth and character, of splendid physique, and six feet or over in height. He served with the brave grenadiers until the defeat and death of their leader, and finally settled opposite the town of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

He was too old for military service in the American Revolutionary Army, but gave freely of all his means to advance the cause. (See Pennsylvania Archives, second series, volume 14, beginning with page 346.)

Mary Gibson McCartney died September 22, 1832, aged eighty-two years, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Flora MacD. Tomlinson, who was the grandmother of the President of the "Mary Gibson Society."

The Tomlinson family emigrated to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1834, and have since resided there.

The "Mary Gibson Society" rendered the patriotic songs at the May meeting of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the residence of Mrs. S. E. Perkins in commemoration of the battle of Ticonderoga, and William Avery Atkins, its First Vice-President, read an appropriate paper.

The meetings will hereafter be held on the first Friday afternoon of each month, immediately after school, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Emil Wulschner, No. 410 North Meridian street, and the programme for the year is as follows: September 12, "Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States," Martha M. Foster; October 2, "Surrender of Cornwallis," Isabella Palmer; November 6, "Evacuation of New York," H. Leland Lowe; December 4, "Boston Tea Party," Gertrude Baker. Discussion, Mary Sayles and Bella Dean; January, "Battle of Cowpens," Evelyn Holliday; February, "Washington's Birthday," Volney Perkins; March, "The Battle of Trenton," Alexander Downing; April, "The Battle of Lexington," Lillian Atkins; May, "Surrender of Fort Ticonderoga," Lucy Wilson. Discussion, Emily Winters and Paxton Hibben; June, "Battle of Bunker Hill," Smallwood Noel.

OUR QUESTION BOX.

"WHY was the United States flag called Old Glory?" Asked in July, 1895, number by Helen Hunt Moore.

This is the answer taken from Coffin's "Drumbeat of the Nation." "Stephen Driver had been a sea captain before the Civil War and sailed from Salem, Massachusetts, to foreign lands. Once when in a foreign port, for some important service rendered the people, he received from them a beautiful American flag. A priest blessed it as it rose to the mast-head of the ship, and Captain Driver promised to defend it with his life if need be. Giving up the sea he settled in Nashville, Tennessee, and when the war began, to secrete the flag he sewed it in a quilt and slept under it every night. He named it Old Glory. When the troops under Buell entered Nashville, February, 1862, he told the story of "Old Glory," brought it out, went with them to the roof of the State House and flung it to the breeze, the men in blue swinging their caps and shouting their hurrahs."

"What place is called the "Cradle of Liberty?" Asked in August, 1895, number by Katharine Dixon Frankenstein. Faneuil Hall, in Boston, is universally known as the Cradle of Liberty.

Both of these questions answered by Margaret Mulford Lothrop, Secretary of "Old North Bridge" Society, Concord, Massachusetts.

"Our Question Box" is one of the most important features of our "Young People's Department." To ask and to answer historical questions unaided is a great assistance to the acquirement of historical knowledge. A question asked in this "Question Box" one month should be immediately taken up by the members, and replies should flow in as rapidly as possible.

We know when the Children of the American Revolution all over the country realize this that we shall have a prompt and splendid result. And that "Our Question Box," which depends wholly on the members faithfulness, will no longer languish as it has in the past, but will be bright and strong, and alert as the American girls and boys themselves, we print below, with "Honorable Mention," the names of those members who have answered questions.

Following this is the list of questions unanswered, with the months in which they appeared. As soon as possible let the answers come.

HONORABLE MENTION.

ORLANDO R. SMITH, JR.,

Historian "Samuel Ward" Society, Westerly, Rhode Island; in August, 1895 number, he answered this question in July number "Concerning Betsey Ross and what she did in connection with the flag?" Asked in July, 1895, number by E. Blanche Pratt.

LEON ABBOTT HACKETT,

Treasurer of "Alice Stearns" Society, Auburndale, Massachusetts; in October, 1895, number, he answered this question in July number: "Does any boy or girl know of a younger child taking part in the Revolutionary War than Samuel Bradley, aged eleven years?" Asked by Margaret M. Lothrop, Secretary "Old North Bridge Society," Concord, Massachusetts.

MARY LEE MANN,

Secretary "Stars and Stripes" Society, of Plainfield, New Jersey; in December, 1895, number, she answered this question in November: "Who said 'Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute?'" Asked in November number by Rachel Tucker, "Asa Pollard" Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts.

FRANCIS CURTIS UPHAM,

Member of "Lyman Hall" Society, Meriden, Connecticut; in March, 1896, number, answered this question: "Who gave the New World the name America?" Asked by "Joseph Bulkley" Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.

MARGARET WARD ELLIS,

Member of "Fort Washington" Society, Cincinnati, Ohio; in March, 1896, number answered this question: "When did the burning of the Gaspee occur?" Asked in August, 1895, number by Mary Ada Bailey, member of "Samuel Ward" Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island.

MARGARET MULFORD LOTHROP,

Secretary of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts; in December, 1896, number, answered this question: "Why was the United States flag called 'Old Glory?'" Asked by Helen Hunt Moore in July, 1895, number.

She also answered in December, 1896, number, this question: "What place is called 'The Cradle of Liberty?'" Asked by Katharine Dixon Frankenstein in August, 1895, number.

"How long was the British embargo at Newport, Rhode Island?" Asked by Olive L. Dodge, of "Samuel Ward" Society, Westerly, Rhode Island, in August, 1895, number.

"Who originated the phrase 'Not worth a Continental,' and what does it mean?" Asked in the November, 1895, number, by Mary Lee Mann, of Washington, District of Columbia, now of the "Stars and Stripes" Society, of Plainfield, New Jersey.

"Why were the British called 'Red Coats?'" Asked by M. Theresa Dodge, of "Asa Pollard" Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts.

"It is said by some people that Hawthorne's 'Old Stone Face' represented historical characters. Is this so? Who are Mr. Gathergold and Mr. Stony Phiz?" Asked by Theron J. Damon, Color Bearer of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts.

"Where is the 'Liberty Tree' and why is it called so?" Asked in the January, 1896, number, by Ethel Jacquith, of "Asa Pollard" Society, of Billerica, Massachusetts.

In the February number, 1896: "Who first discovered that America was an independent Continent?" Asked by the "Joseph Bulkley" Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.

In the March number, 1896: "When and where was Washington dubbed the Father of His Country?" Asked by Margaret B. Larrabee, member of "Joseph Bulkley" Society, of Louisville, Kentucky.

"Who was Jonathan Brooks, of New London?" Asked by Martha J. Smith, of the "Samuel Ward" Society, of Westerly, Rhode Island.

"When and why was the title Columbia first used for our country?" Asked in the October, 1895, number, by Theron J. Damon, Color Bearer of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARTHA BERRIEN DUNCAN.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the following resolutions were adopted :

Resolved, We hear with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan, the first officer of our Chapter, whom we remember with love and pride. We recall her unusual beauty, grace, and dignity of manner. A long life of loving deeds had cast over her a specie of whiteness and brightness, and in growing old she had only changed the beauty of youth for what might be called the beauty of goodness."

"That the influence of this sweet life remains as a benediction to the organization which she formed."

"That in the death of Mrs. Duncan this Chapter suffers the loss of a true friend, and though she had not been an active member for some time, she was always ready to give loving advice or helpful counsel."

"That the Chapter extend to her family and the Daughters throughout the State their sincere love and sympathy."

MRS. BEATRICE KELLOGG WALRATH ROOT.—At a meeting of the Owahgena Chapter, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cazenovia, New York, held at the residence of the Regent, Miss Dows, September 13, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to call to her rest Mrs. Beatrice Kellogg Walrath Root, of Chittenango, who was a valuable charter member of the Owahgena Chapter ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Chapter express their sorrow at the early death of one who was so faithful and interested, also that they hope the wish of the mother may be realized, by being permitted to welcome the infant daughter as a member of our Chapter sometime in the future.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with the bereaved family and friends.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our local newspapers and THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and that they be entered upon

our record; also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Mrs. Root.

FLORENCE E. S. EIGABROADT,
HARRIET E. CLARKE,
KATHARINE S. BURR,
Committee.

MRS. VIOLET TOOMIS JACKSON.—The Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut, reports the death of one of its members. Mrs. Violet Toomis Jackson died September 19, 1896. She was a descendant of Daniel Tyman, first lieutenant in a Massachusetts regiment, and a worthy descendant of revolutionary days and qualities. She had been an invalid since she joined the Society. Her interest was very strong in it, and it was a matter of much regret to her that she was unable to serve the Chapter in any way.—ELIZABETH F. JENKINS, *Recording Secretary.*

MISS GRACE POTTER JOHNSON.—

WHEREAS, God in his infinite mercy has seen fit to remove from our midst a beloved sister and Daughter; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Grace Potter Johnson, the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has sustained an irreparable loss. She was a charter member, and for two years the Corresponding Secretary. Her work during the formation of the Chapter was arduous and was performed with unflagging zeal and activity. In all meetings of the Board of Management her gracious tact and clear judgment made her a valuable member, while her winning personality charmed all with whom she came in contact.

Resolved, That the Lucretia Shaw Chapter extend to the bereaved parents its heartfelt sympathy and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, one to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication, and one be preserved with the Chapter records.

(Signed)

MARION R. HEMPSTEAD STAYNER,
LUCY M. PIERREPONT DOW,
MARY F. WHITON SHIPMAN,
Committee.

MRS. CLARIBEL WATERMAN SMITH, National No. 4,973, died in Hartford, September, 1896. Mrs. Smith was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, graduated there from the Normal School, subsequently studied in the art department of Smith

College, and afterwards taught school for two terms in Granby. About ten years ago she married Dr. Oliver C. Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut. She was greatly interested in history and an enthusiastic member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, although she had not been able to attend many of the meetings of the Chapter to which she belonged. The following resolutions were passed at the next meeting of the Chapter, October 9:

WHEREAS, The Mercy Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been duly notified of the death of Claribel Waterman Smith, of Hartford, Connecticut;

Resolved, That in her death, the first which has occurred among its members, the Chapter loses the help and inspiration of a lovely and gifted woman, whose loyalty to its principles, whose earnest desire for its prosperity, and whose faithfulness to all of its obligations won the respect and admiration of her co-workers.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of the Mercy Warren Chapter be extended to the bereaved relatives and friends;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

IN the death of Miss Elizabeth Jane Murphy, which occurred in Philadelphia, on the 22d of July, General Lafayette Chapter, of Atlantic City, loses one of its charter members. Miss Murphy inherited patriotism from several generations of military ancestors, her paternal grandfather, Arthur Murphy, having enlisted in the struggle for freedom at the age of eighteen, was captured by the British and confined in "The Hulks," at New York, where he suffered great hardships. He escaped by dropping overboard and returned to his regiment, with which he remained until the close of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather, Captain Joseph Estell, served his country all through the Revolution, from '77 until the army was disbanded. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and her only brother was killed in the late war while gallantly leading a charge of his regiment, the "Rush Lancers," at Cold Harbor. Miss Murphy was seventy-five years of age, a most estimable lady and an enthusiastic member of the "Daughters."

MRS. LOUISE HARWOOD RICH, who was elected at the meeting of the National Board of Management October 1, passed

away very suddenly at a very early hour on that same day at her home, in St. Albans, Vermont. The Bellevue Chapter mourns her loss and they will receive sympathy and condolence of all Daughters of the American Revolution.

[THE obituary notice in last month's Magazine gives the name of Miss Julia Bette instead of Betts. Had we the original manuscript we would make extracts for which we had not space last month ; such copy is not saved after printing.

In the obituary notice of Mrs. Martha Berrien Duncan last month the name was erroneously given Mrs. Martha Bessien Duncan.—ED.]



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1896

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La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President General.

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1726 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

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Nevada,	
New Hampshire,	MRS. JOSIAH CARPENTER, Manchester.
New Jersey,	MRS. EDWARD H. WRIGHT, 24 Park Place, Newark.
New Mexico,	MRS. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Santa Fé.
New York,	MISS MARY I. FORSYTH, Kingston-on-the-Hudson.

North Carolina, . . .	
North Dakota, . . .	MRS. FRANCES C. HOLLEY, Bismarck.
Ohio,	MRS. ELROY M. AVERY, 657 Woodland Hills, Cleveland.
Oklahoma,	MRS. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	
Pennsylvania, . . .	MRS. N. B. HOGG, 78 Church Ave., Allegheny.
Rhode Island, . . .	MISS MARY ANNE GREENE, Providence.
South Carolina, . .	MRS. R. C. BACON, 100 Plain St., Columbia.
South Dakota, . . .	MRS. WALTER A. BURLEIGH, 114 Broadway, Yankton.
Tennessee,	MRS. J. HARVEY MATHES, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Texas,	MRS. JAS. B. CLARK, State University, Austin.
Utah,	MRS. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 457 M St., Washington, D. C. (and Salt Lake City).
Vermont,	MRS. JESSE BURDETT, Arlington (and "Bardwell House," Rutland).
Virginia,	MRS. WM. WIRT HENRY, 415 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
Washington,	MRS. EDWIN G. CRABBE, 810 N. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C. (and Tacoma, Washington).
West Virginia, . . .	MRS. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, Martinsburg.
Wisconsin,	MRS. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	MRS. G. W. BAXTER, 719 East 17th Street, Cheyenne.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.	Corresponding Secretary General.
MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.	MRS. JOHN L. MITCHELL, 32 B St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Registrars General.

MRS. MARY J. SEYMOUR, 715 9th St., Washington, D. C.	MRS. ALBERT D. BROCKETT, 711 Cameron St., Alexandria, Va.
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Treasurer General.

MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MISS ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
1320 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MISS FEDORA I. WILBUR,
1719 15th St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon General.

DR. JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General.

MRS. J. J. BULLOCK,
The Ingleside, 1527 I St., Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Applications Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W. Washington D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, October 1, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. A. D. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee; Mrs. Ritchie, State Regent of Maryland; Miss Forsyth, State Regent of New York; and Madame von Rydingsvård, State Regent of Massachusetts.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The minutes of the special meeting of June 13 were then read by the Recording Secretary General.

A discussion arose as to the legality of eliminating from the minutes a motion which had been tabled.

The President General said: "Ladies, the Chair has taken great pains during the summer, and has consulted four recognized parliamentarians, this being one of them, and from one of these parliamentarians I obtained a written opinion on this subject. This was from Mr. Spencer, the clerk of the Senate, who has been the advisor of every Vice-President of the United States for the past thirty years."

The President General then read to the Board the opinion of Mr. Spencer, as follows:

"*First.* I should say, in answer to the question asked by Mrs. Stevenson, that after the minutes of a meeting have been approved and printed, they cannot be changed at a subsequent meeting. Manifestly, it could not be done if there were no error alleged, for if it were possible to change the journal at will, its value as a record would be gone.

If, however, after the minutes have been approved and printed, it be manifest, in the face of the record, or can otherwise be shown conclusively, that an error has crept in, it would have no binding effect, but even then I don't think the record as it stands could be changed. It appears to me that the proper method in such case would be by resolution showing or correcting the error and having it printed as a foot note, or as near as possible to the printed proceedings to which it refers.

Second. Your query is "Can a motion offered, and by another motion laid on the table, be entirely rescinded from the minutes, the minutes not having been approved?" which I take to mean, can the motion be stricken from the minutes? I think not. The approval of the minutes of a meeting at a subsequent meeting means simply that the minutes are correct and no error has been made in the record. The reading of the minutes is for the purpose solely of ascertaining the correctness of the record, and no power is given to change the record of what is admitted by all to have been done.

I presume, however, in the case you suggest, if the motion did not affect the rights of any one and was of no particular consequence, it might, by unanimous consent, be dropped from the record before approval and publication. If any objection were made, I don't think it could be done.

Mrs. Mitchell moved that the Board go into executive session.

After a prolonged discussion the regular order of business was resumed.

Mrs. Dennison moved that the minutes be accepted as amended. Carried.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL for the past four months was then read.

Number of charters issued, forty, as follows :

- "Margaret Lynn Lewis," Roanoke City, Virginia.
- "Rev. James Caldwell," Jacksonville, Illinois.
- "Deborah Avery," Lincoln, Nebraska.
- "Sophie de Marsac Campan," Grand Rapids, Michigan.
- "Natchez," Natchez, Mississippi.
- "Fort Stamwix," Rome, New York.
- "Princeton," Princeton, Illinois.
- "Mary Draper," West Roxbury, Massachusetts. (Re-issue).
- "Bunker Hill," Boston, Massachusetts.
- "Old Newbury," Newburyport, Massachusetts.
- "Hannah Goddard," Brookline, Massachusetts.
- "George Clinton," Wilmington, Ohio.
- "Urbana," Urbana, Ohio.
- "Madison County," Richmond, Kentucky.
- "Boonesborough, Richmond, Kentucky.
- "Colonial," Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- "Deborah Avery Putnam," Plainfield, Connecticut.
- "Faneuil Hall," Wakefield, Massachusetts.
- "Le Ray de Chaumont," Watertown, New York.
- "The General Lafayette," Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- "Saratoga," Saratoga Springs, New York. (Re-issue.)
- "Norwalk," Norwalk, Connecticut. (Re-issue).
- "Nova Cæsarea," Newark, New Jersey. (Re-issue).
- "Abigail Adams," Boston, Massachusetts.
- "Lebanon," Lebanon, Pa.
- "Freelove Baldwin Stow," Milford, Connecticut.
- "Maryland Line," Baltimore, Maryland.
- "Betty Allen," Northampton, Massachusetts.
- "Hermitage," Memphis, Tennessee. (Re-issue).
- "Catherine Greene," Xenia, Ohio.

- "Decatur," Decatur, Illinois.
- "La Puerta del Oro," San Francisco, California.
- "Mary Dillingham," Lewiston, Maine.
- "California," San Francisco, California.
- "Mary Washington," Mansfield, Ohio.
- "Colonel Thomas Lothrop," Cohasset, Massachusetts.
- "Ann Arbor," Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- "Martha Washington," Sioux City, Iowa.

Applications for charters issued,	6
Charters in the hands of the engrosser,	3
Number of letters written,	221
Expenses for three months, as per itemized account, \$21 56	

Before closing my report, I wish to add a word relative to the numbering of charters, which was ordered by this Board on March 7, 1896. Had I realized the labor and vexations attendant upon this order, I would have requested the Board to appoint a committee to affix the National numbers to Charters issued between November, 1891, and March, 1896. No record of the issuance of charters was ever attempted, so far as I am aware, until my immediate predecessor in office, realizing the importance of such a record, made herculean efforts to compile one. Taking her record, which passed into my hands, I wrote to every Chapter not credited with a charter, to inquire if they possessed such a document; if so, would they kindly send me the date of its issuance; if not, would they not apply for one. In many instances three such appeals, stating the reasons for my request, were sent before any reply was vouchsafed to me. All except two of the earlier Chapters not supplied with charters sent in their applications, while the new Chapters vied with each other in their eagerness to be supplied as soon as possible after organization. But now comes the difficulty upon which I ask the advice of the Board. There is naturally a rivalry amongst the Chapters to have their charter bear an earlier number than that of their neighbors, and hence have arisen some claims to a higher place on the list than the record of the office gives to them, and in one instance the record has been found at fault. What am I to do? To have written to every Chapter and awaited their convenience to send me the date of their charter, would have been to have waited until 1900 before beginning the work. If the Board would give a general order that each Chapter should send the date of its charter to the Recording Secretary General, or that each State Regent should compile such a list of her State, and send it thus compactly, before some specified date—say January 1—then I could go over my list and make any corrections required, as very few of the Chapters organized before my term of office have requested to know their National number, and with this order, make a rule that if they failed to send their list before the time appointed, then they must accept the number assigned them in accordance with the records already

compiled. Then, and then only, can my work on this subject be forever settled.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Boynton said: In view of the great amount of labor the Recording Secretary General has already performed in this matter, I move that her suggestion be accepted, and that each State Regent be requested to send to the Recording Secretary General before January, 1897, a list of the charters throughout their States, issued before March, 1896, with their correct dates. Carried.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL for June, July, August, and September, 1896:

Blanks issued,	6,200
Constitutions,	1,135
Caldwell circulars,	873
Information circulars,	792
Cont. circulars,	792
Letters written,	89

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL: Mrs. Seymour reported as follows: Applications presented to the Board, 428; applications on hand awaiting dues, 13; applications unverified, 16, badge permits issued, 118; ancestors verified since June, 652.

Mrs. A. D. Brockett stated that before giving in her report she desired to present to the Board for its consideration the application of a colored woman for admission to the National Society, who claims, but does not prove, revolutionary services, and states that she is one hundred and thirty years of age.

Mrs. Brockett was authorized by the Board to return the application on the ground that it does not contain sufficient proof of eligibility.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications presented to the Board, 278; applications on hand verified but awaiting dues, 18; applications unverified, 18; badge permits issued since June 13, 169; ancestors verified since June, 451; 22 resignations and 21 deaths.

It was moved and seconded that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the resignations be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Draper moved that the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Carried.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointments of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows:

Mrs. Lida Campbell Leib, San Jose, California.
 Mrs. Louise Hunt, Eatonton, Georgia.
 Miss Mary B. Willis, Champaign, Illinois.
 Mrs. Annie B. Howe, Marshalltown, Iowa.
 Mrs. Maria T. Weed, West Union, Iowa.
 Mrs. Sarah J. Gibbs, Tauton, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Caroline F. Warren, Edgarton, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Daggett, Vinyard Haven, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Laura A. Wentworth Fowler, Dedham, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Mary S. Goodale, Medford, Massachusetts.
 Miss Fannie B. Allen, West Newton, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Alice Abbott Hacket, Auburndale, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Maud Loduski Brown, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. Sarah W. Perham, Nashua, New Hampshire.
 Mrs. Anna Morse, Cherry Valley, New York.
 Mrs. Martha G. D. Lyter, Sacketts Harbor, New York.
 Mrs. Frances M. C. Prescott, Herkimer, New York.
 Mrs. Katharine E. Adams, Cohoes, New York.
 Mrs. Sarah G. Bates, Long Pine, Nebraska.
 Miss Ada B. Callender, Middlebury, Vermont.
 Mrs. Helen Davis, Windsor, Vermont.
 Mrs. Kate H. Allen McCuen, Vergennes, Vermont.
 Mrs. Annie E. Boyd, of Uniontown, for Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Rose H. Goodhart, of Lewistown, for Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully submitted,

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of the report Mrs. Hichborn presented to the Board the petition of fifteen ladies from Pittston, Pennsylvania, who desired to make application for authority to form a Chapter, to be known as the "Dial Rock" Chapter, of Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, stating in connection with this matter the opposition these ladies had met with in their efforts to organize a Chapter.

Mrs. Brackett moved "That the request of these ladies to form a Chapter be granted and that a charter for the Chapter, to be known as the "Dial Rock" Chapter, be accorded." Carried.

A long discussion here followed, in executive session, about the formation of Chapters; their accountability in this matter both to their State Regent and to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Upon motion, the regular order of business was resumed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.—Copies of this report being distributed around the table, the Treasurer General asked permission to read only the headings of the report. This was granted.

The Treasurer General stated that owing to the contributions received

for the Continental Hall, the Permanent Fund increased so rapidly during the summer that the Treasurer General invested one thousand dollars in a Government bond bearing four per cent. interest, awaiting the action of the National Board at the October meeting.

This action of the Treasurer General was approved by the Board, and it was decided to continue the investment.

Mrs. Draper called the attention of the Board to the case of a lady who wrote that she was unable to pay her dues, giving her reasons, and requested instructions in the matter.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the case of this lady be referred to the State Regent for investigation before any other action is taken." Carried.

By request of the Treasurer General, it was decided to put the name of the lady for the present on the "unclaimed list."

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That instead of dropping the names of members for non-payment of dues, the State Regents be requested to investigate the matter and report to the National Treasurer." Carried.

It was stated that owing to a mistake, a member under age, whose papers had been intended for the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, had been admitted to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and given the National number 12,010. Upon explanation of this, Mrs. Dennison moved: "That National number 12,010 be declared vacant." Carried.

The Treasurer General asked the permission of the Board to have her mail sent to her house, instead of to the office. This was granted, in consideration of the reasons assigned.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Fowler, of Massachusetts, in regard to certain difficulties arising in the case of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, who had been appointed to fill two different offices. This matter had been presented to the Board in connection with the Directory last May, and acted upon. After some discussion, in which the State Regent of Massachusetts explained the feeling of the ladies of the State, Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General reply to Mrs. Fowler explaining fully the action of the Board in May last in regard to Mrs. Eliot holding two offices at the same time." Carried.

A poem was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Winslow, the writer, desiring the Board to accept the same as a national poem. Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to inform this lady that the Board has no right to adopt a national poem."

The Corresponding Secretary General acquainted the Board with the fact that the Committee on Revision of the Constitution had completed their report, and read the following communication from Mrs. McLean:

(Copy)

186 LENOX AVENUE, NEW YORK,

September 29, 1896.

To the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution: In pursuance of the action of the last Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, I, as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have the honor to forward to you to-day, through the Corresponding Secretary General, the proposed revision, which will thus reach you on October 1st, and which you will be enabled to transmit, in copy (as per resolution of Congress) to the properly named members of the Society throughout the country.

May I ask that you will be good enough to enclose with each such copy of proposed revision, a copy of the memorandum from myself, as Chairman of the Committee, which I now enclose to you? I would say for the Committee that, as, in the proposed revision of the Constitution, power is given the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, to enact by-laws for its own government, the committee does not presume to suggest for action by the Congress any articles in by-laws save those pertaining to the duties of officers of the National Society.

Begging that this communication may be spread upon the minutes of your meeting and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and with pleasantest recollections of my visit to the National Board last June, I am, with highest respect, faithfully yours,

(Signed)

E. R. McLEAN,

Chairman Committee on Revision Constitution and By-Laws, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

After a discussion as to the advisability of reading the whole report, including the proposed revision of the Constitution, Mrs. Henry moved: "That the report of the Committee on Revision be read before the Board here assembled." Seconded by Dr. McGee. Carried.

The report of the committee was then read in full by the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the Printing Committee be authorized to have 1,000 copies of the proposed revision of the Constitution printed." Carried.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Tuesday, September 29, Mrs. Brackett, chairman, presiding.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Caldwell & Co. in regard to the stationery furnished to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, wherein this firm states that inasmuch as the cost of sending out the stationery is so much greater than was at first calculated, a request is made that the National Society will

consent to an amendment in the contract (see letter for the amendment) by which this firm will be relieved somewhat of this expense.

The Executive Committee recommend that this amendment be made to the contract.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

After the reading of this report the President General said: "You have heard the recommendation of this Committee. All in favor of it will say aye. It is so ordered."

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—(In the absence of the Chairman, Miss Miller, this report was read by Mrs. Brackett).

Concerning certain items, it was stated that a deduction of \$8 had been made from the Curator's salary the past month, for four days absence over the regular sick leave of two weeks allowed by the Board. Mrs. Mitchell moved that the Curator be allowed full pay for the extra four days of her absence. Carried.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE: *Madam President General and Ladies of the National Board, Daughters of the American Revolution*: Having been authorized by Congress in their acceptance of the report of the Auditing Committee (AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Vol. VIII, pp. 560, 561) to procure the services of an expert accountant, the present Auditing Committee ask that they be empowered by the Board to secure the services of such an accountant at their discretion.

(Signed)

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
Chairman.

MRS. E. J. HILL,
MRS. H. M. BOYNTON,
MRS. IRA W. DENNISON.

The request was granted and report accepted.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE.—On June 15 the Committee on Printing held a meeting to consider Mrs. Thomson's bill, and recommended its payment. On June 17, ordered from Nichols the printing of 60 charters—\$7.50.

A meeting was called for September 28, but lacking a quorum no business was transacted.

I, therefore, present a list of the orders which I have given for printing. I have here all the orders from the officers who desired the printing done.

June 25, ordered from Nichols, for Treasurer General:

1,000 Chapter reports, \$4 25
1,000 Chapter blanks, 4 25

For chairman Administration Committee:

100 pay rolls, \$4 00

2d July, for Registrar General :

2,000 certificates, per 1,000 \$71 50

4th July, approved Nichols' bill for 10,000 application blanks, \$43.50.

8th July, approved Mrs. Thomson's bill for \$83.50, the articles of which had been checked off by the officers receiving them.

20th July ordered from Nichols, for Recording Secretary General :

1,000 applications for charters, \$4 75

4th September, ordered from Mrs. Thomson 500 postals, to be printed for Business Manager of Magazine, \$6 25

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) HARRIET D. MITCHELL,
Chairman Printing Committee.

Report accepted.

The Treasurer General asked the Board if she was to be permitted to continue as she had done, as her predecessor had done, in paying for her clerical work as she saw fit. A motion was made to this effect and carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization be authorized to prepare and print the Chapter Directory for February, 1897, ordered by the last Congress. Motion lost.

It was stated by the Vice-President in Charge of Chapters that this undertaking was too enormous to begin at this time in order to have it completed by the meeting of the Congress. After some discussion the vote was reconsidered, and it was moved that Dr. McKee perform the work. Carried. Dr. McKee declined on account of expected absence from the city. Mrs. Draper moved "that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization be requested to prepare a supplement to the Directory, just before the Continental Congress, containing *only* the names of the officers of the Chapters as far as they have been reported to her." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General requested instructions from the Board in regard to the charter of the Saratoga Chapter, which had been lost in the mail after having been received by the State Regent, countersigned and remailed by her to the Chapter Regent, and for a re-issue of which Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, had sent her own check of \$2.00 in payment thereof.

Mrs. Bullock moved : "That the re-issue of the charter for the Saratoga Chapter be furnished free of charge, and the check be returned to Miss Forsyth." Carried.

Report of the Business Manager of the Magazine was called for and given, as follows :

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

June 1 to September 30, 1896 :

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, .	\$869 91
To sale of extra copies,	35 41
To advertisements in regular issue,	42 00
To advertisements in sample pages,	135 00

Total receipts, \$1,082 3

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

June 1 to September 30, 1896 :

To mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per vouchers,	\$8 50
To postage,	5 90
To postage, editor,	2 50
To extra postage,	34
To freight and cartage, extra Magazines, from Harrisburg (4 months),	7 24
To 500 postals for receipts,	5 00
To 225 postals for mimeographing,	2 25
To telegrams,	87
To expressage,	3 35
To rubber stamp for checks,	75
To incidentals as per cash book,	2 65

Total expenditures, \$39 35

Amount delivered to Treasurer General, . . . 1,042 97

\$1,082 32

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment.

June 1 to September 30, 1896 :

Printer's bills :

June,	\$294 05
July,	286 52
August,	241 31
September,	231 81
Editor, salary,	333 33

Mrs. Thomson printing :

February 4, 500 postals,	\$1 50
March 11, 500 postals,	1 50
March 15, 6 boxes paper, Editor,	6 05
6 boxes envelopes, Editor,	3 65
May 10, 1,000 postals, furnished and printed, .	12 00
500 postals, Editor,	1 50

26 20

Maurice Joyce, plates (April, May, June and July),	\$29 10
Business Manager, salary three months,	150 00
J. G. Hodges, binding Vol. VIII,	1 25
Harrisburg Publishing Company, printing 2,000 folders,	7 00
Easton & Rupp, letter-book, ink, files, etc.,	3 50
E. M. Brewer, addressing 2,000 envelopes for samples,	3 00

\$1,607 07

(In the last report the Editor's salary was omitted for the three months from February 22, amounting to \$249.99.)

Letters written, 200; postals as receipts, etc., 885; Magazines, 1,025.

Three hundred and nine new subscribers have been added to the list since June, making 2,149, of which 24 only are exchanges and advertisers' copies.

It will be gratifying to learn that the \$135 received for advertising space in the sample pages will very nearly, if not fully, defray the expense of such pages. It will, therefore, be necessary to call upon a very small amount, if any, of the \$60 voted for the purpose of defraying part of the expense of postage.

The bills have not yet been received in full, so the exact figures cannot be given.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

It was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at ten o'clock a. m.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Friday, October 2, 10 o'clock a. m.

Members present, the same as on the previous day.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General. Report of the Administration Committee was called for by the President General.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—*Madam President:* There has been a suspension of the regular weekly meetings of this Committee, two members being absent since June, and at the time of their leaving stated it would be impossible for them to attend. In their absence the Chairman has assumed the responsibility, and takes pleasure in stating to the Board of Management that the work of the office during the summer has progressed satisfactorily, resulting in the accomplishment of all that was designed. Notices of absence and return have been promptly sent in to the Chairman by the clerks. It was found necessary to secure a clerk for Registrar Generals' office, to replace one transferred to other work, also one to assist on the Ancestor's Card Catalogue. The change in Registrar's clerk was made upon the verbal and written request of the officer most interested. If you de-

sire, I will, with her permission, read from her letters to me on this subject. The one furnished her meets her approval in every way, as she stated to the two members of the committee present when asked to report on the efficiency of the new clerk. This clerk was notified that she was hired subject to the approval of the Board of Management; the salary was placed at thirty dollars, the sum usually paid new clerks, and she was assured of payment for her services by the Chairman, should the Board disapprove her action.

While regretting the absence of other members of the committee (two), the Chairman has taken the course which seemed to her best for the interests of the Society, and is ready with any amount of detail if it is your wish to enter into it. Work on the Card Catalogue of Ancestors has been concentrated so that it is now for the first time, in such order as to be called "up to date." It needs most careful handling, and should be under some one familiar with the best method, as the value of a Card Catalogue lies in its accuracy.

On the representation of the officer then in charge, Mrs. Brockett, a larger case, with stand, for the card catalogue, was purchased. At the request of the President General, a hassock was bought. At the request of the Librarian General, extra shelves have been ordered for bookcase and repair of lock. I have gone further and though knowing that at least one member of the committee was in town, took the responsibility of reporting to the superintendent of the Loan and Trust Building the very unsatisfactory condition of these rooms; they are not properly cleaned, seem not to be dusted at all. My understanding of the duties of this committee, what is required of it, is that the details and miscellaneous matters which have heretofore taken so much of the time of regular Board meetings, should be attended to by it. That such understanding existed in the office is shown by the constant reference of such details to the committee by officers no less than by clerks. As to the authority vested in the Administration Committee I find it limited or unlimited according as individuals wish it to assume decisions to their own convenience or responsibilities which they utterly repudiate, yet eagerly assign to others. You will recall more than one instance when some troublesome point has been tossed about the Board until an inspiration seized a member and with a sigh of relief it was "referred to the Administration Committee."

. Respectfully submitted,

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Chairman.

After the reading of the report Mrs. Foote moved: "That the report of the Chairman of the Administration Committee be received with thanks of the Board for her efficient action as chairman during the absence of the committee." Carried.

Mrs. Brackett stated that it had been found necessary during the summer to engage the assistance of a clerk for six weeks to expedite the work of the Ancestor Catalogue.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the Board pay for the extra six weeks' service of the new clerk." Carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee to Compile Statute Book was requested by the President General. Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of the committee, stated that there was no formal report to be made at this meeting, but asked for instructions as to whether the book should be written or printed.

The Board directed that the book be *written* and that there should be only one copy.

REPORT OF MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—The solicitor of advertising, selected at the last meeting, found himself unable to secure advertising and withdrew his offer. We now have, therefore, no regular agent, but some advertisements have been secured by a Daughter, who asks that she be allowed 25 per cent., the same as the agent would have received. We recommend that any Daughter securing advertisements shall receive 25 per cent.

Two designs for cover of Magazine have been received and are here submitted.

Your committee recommends that the names and addresses of the members of the National Board be published in the Magazine Monthly, as given in the Constitution.

Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,

Chairman.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee displayed to the members of the Board the designs that had been received by the Business Manager, Miss Lockwood, for the cover of the Magazine.

It was moved to delay action until other samples should be received. Carried.

Mrs. Crabbe moved that the Daughters securing advertisements for Magazine be given the same commission, 25 per cent., as any one else would receive. Carried.

The report of the Magazine Committee was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Mrs. Foote moved that the official record in THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE be printed in long primer type. After some discussion the motion was lost by one vote.

The Treasurer General stated: "As officer in charge of record clerk, I would like to say that the names of all Chapters have been transferred from the old to the new books, as far as deemed necessary, and the whole work is up to date.

Owing to the fact that the Board ordered the Treasurer General to receive the money contributed for the Continental Hall fund, her mail has been increased not only by those who send contributions, but by those who desire information in regard to the various points. After consultation with the chairman of the committee, and at her request, all such letters have been acknowledged up to date, and will continue to be, if so desired by the Board.

The President General inquired if it was the wish of the Board that Mrs. Draper should continue to acknowledge these receipts for the Continental Hall fund. It was so ordered.

The Recording Secretary General reported that the chairman of the committee appointed during the summer to offer the sympathy of the Board to those members who had suffered bereavements in their family circles had carried out the wishes of the Board, and that resolutions of condolence had been properly engrossed on parchments and sent to those members as directed.

The resolutions were as follows :

(Copy).

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
July, 1896.

The President General and members of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, having learned with deep regret of the great sorrow which has come to their valued friend and colleague, Mrs. Rose F. Brackett, in the death of her husband, Colonel A. G. Brackett, United States Army, hereby convey to her their deep sympathy in her affliction.

Committee appointed by the President General.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
MARGUERITE DICKENS,
JULIA CLEVES HARRISON.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
July, 1896.

WHEREAS, It is with sincere sorrow the members of the National Board of Management have heard of the affliction that has been visited upon one of its members in the death of Donald, infant son of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Librarian General of this Society.

Resolved, That to her and her husband the members of the National Board of Management extend their earnest sympathy in this bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family of Dr. McGee.

Resolved, That this action be reported to the Board at its next meeting in October, 1896.

Committee appointed by the President General :

(Signed) HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,
CAROLINE RYAN NASH,
LYLA M. P. BUCHANAN,
Vice-President General.

The Recording Secretary General reported that the Chairman of the read an acknowledgment of a Souvenir Spoon from a member of the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Also brought to the attention of the Board a bill of \$5.00 which had been contracted by Miss Desha for engrossing of National charter.

It was stated by the President General that this bill was incurred without any authorization of the Board, but as the feeling was that it would be unfair for the engrosser to lose the amount due, Miss Johnston moved: "That the Board pay this amount." Carried.

A letter was read by the Recording Secretary General from a lady of Roanoke, Virginia, requesting the Board to coöperate with the Roanoke Chapter in a proposed chrysanthemum show, and to this end soliciting an advertisement of the same in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Corresponding Secretary General was requested to reply to this lady in accordance with the Constitution.

The Board went into executive session for the discussion of the proposed conference on consolidation.

It was moved to return to the regular order of business. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Vice President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be authorized to ask a lawyer for his opinion on certain points regarding the issuance of commissions to Chapter Regents." Carried.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President:* Permit me to report fair progress on the work of the Lineage Book. I place before you samples of the finished pages of second volume. I have had some confusion in regard to the pictures. I did not clearly understand instructions, and nothing was said about an order for expense in the matter. However, I cannot claim that to have particularly retarded publication. I wish to select from the Board two members to advise with me upon illustrations. The clerical work on third and fourth volumes meantime, is progressing, and next month I will be compelled to make a heavy demand upon the Treasurer General. Permit me to call attention to the fact that as the books will cost (delivered) fully one dollar, the sum of fifty cents determined upon, seems most unwise and is freely criticised as unbusiness like. Every Daughter who wishes the volume in which she appears will readily give a dollar for it, and the Congress would thus get a large proportion of their expenditure returned. I suggest this change of price be recommended.

I have two indexes to each volume, one of Daughters and one (the Roll of Honor) of Ancestors. My secretary surprised me with an Ancestors' Index, which she prepared for the first volume, and which is much needed. I take pleasure in submitting it to you, asking permission to have it printed, that each copy of that volume may be supplied by this valuable addition.

I have also the honor to report that the effort made by this Board to impress the country with the importance of observing the centenary of Washington's "Farewell Address to the People of the United States" has been eminently successful. I sent out a thousand circulars, and when there were calls from many sections for additional ones, the First

Vice-President General permitted me to issue a second thousand. The State Regents gave gratifying coöperation. A general response was made by the people from all portions of the Union. The immortal Legacy was reprinted in thousands of newspapers and read from thousands of desks. Many eloquent pens emphasized the occasion by valuable essays, while new and more profound wisdom was discovered in its forceful utterance through the lens of a century.

The Board is to be congratulated, that notwithstanding some difference of opinion, the right day for its observance was determined upon, and that for all time there need be no controversy on that point; inasmuch as the 19th of September, 1796, was not only the day of its proclamation, but it is the date affixed by Washington's hand to the MSS., now piously preserved in the Lenox Library.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

Permission was given the Historian General to select two members to advise with her about the illustrations, but no action could be taken upon the suggestion of an increase in the price of the Lineage Book, as fifty cents was the price fixed by the Continental Congress.

The following resolutions were offered by the Historian General and unanimously adopted:

"*Madam President*: Before proceeding with the order of business, I beg a few minutes for the purpose of announcing to this Board the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode, which sad event occurred at his home, Lanier Heights, on September 6."

When death removes such a man as Dr. G. Brown Goode, we cannot comfort ourselves with platitudes, but in voiceless grief accept the inevitable. Scientific, social, and patriotic circles have not failed to give utterance to the keenness of bereavement, and do honor to his name, as one of the "ablest and best men in America." We wish to offer a tribute to the man whose beautiful nature bound all classes to him; whose great gifts made his name a household word; whose simple, exalted patriotism was an example to the youth of this country.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have a peculiar claim to mourn their gifted and true-hearted brother. From the first he has been a friend of this Association—a friend who gave us wise counsel and ready sympathy. By us his memory will be kept bright through our beautiful insignia, which he designed, through his broad appreciation of our aims, and his ready expression of untiring interest in our growth and work; therefore,

Resolved, "That in the death of Dr. G. Brown Goode the Daughters of the American Revolution have sustained an irreparable loss.

That in loving assurance we unite in offering our most tender sympathy to his desolate wife and his dear children;

That we tender our deep sympathy to the Sons of the American Revolution, whose color-bearer has fallen ;

Furthermore resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. G. Brown Goode ; also, a copy be sent to the Sons of the American Revolution of Washington, District of Columbia, and that these proceedings be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

During the reading of the above resolutions of sympathy, the members of the Board arose and remained standing.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—It is most gratifying to report the receipt of so many additions to the library during the "dull season," but I have not ventured to load down the Board table with the books. They are :

Government and State Publications.

Bulletin of Bureau of Rolls and Library of State Department, No. 7. Cutler's Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue, Bureau of Education. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War, Vol. I (purchased by order of the Board). Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vols. I to XIX inclusive, from Mrs. Philip Hichborn. Warren's Report on Birds of Pennsylvania, from Mrs. Philip Hichborn. Comptroller's Report, 1876, State of New York. Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, six volumes. Winsor's Handbook of the Revolution. Hayden's Virginia Genealogies (the last three entries purchased by order of Board). Sewell's History of Woburn, Massachusetts, from Mme. von Rydingsvård. Drake's History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, two volumes, from Hannah Winthrop Chapter. Souvenir of Charleston and Bunker Hill, from Mrs. Philip Hichborn. Spofford's Massachusetts in the American Revolution, from Dr. McGee. Field's Revolutionary Defenses in Rhode Island, from the publishers, Preston & Rounds. Hollister's History of Connecticut, two volumes, from Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter. Benton's History of Herkimer County, New York, in fine binding, from Astenrogen Chapter. Little's Massacre at Cherry Valley, from the author, Mrs. William S. Little. Lafayette at Brandywine, in fine binding, from Chester County Chapter. Egle's Notes and Queries (of Pennsylvania genealogy), third series, Vol. III, from Harrisburg Publishing Company. Hayden's Major John Garrett, of Wyoming, from the author, Rev. Horace E. Hayden. Hayden's Massacre of Wyoming. VanCleve's Memories of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from the author, Mrs. Charlotte O. VanCleve. Hittell's George Bancroft and His Services to California, from Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard. Davidson's Sir Francis Drake's Anchorage, California, from the same. Dusenbury's Carhart Genealogy, from the author, Mrs. Mary E. Dusenbury. Hillard's The Last Men of the Revolution, illustrated with photographs from life, 1864, from Miss Alice Norton. Tyler's Three Men of Letters, with author's inscription, from Cayuga Chapter.

Society Publications.

Washington's History of the Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Catalogue of Loan Exhibit of New York City Chapter, from Mrs. Donald McLean. Daughters of the Revolution Constitution. Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Society Year Book, 1893-4. Sons of the American Revolution, Illinois Society Year Book, 1896. Sons of the American Revolution, Kentucky Society Year Book, 1894. Sons of the American Revolution, Elizabethtown Chapter, New Jersey, Constitution. Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society publications, seven volumes. Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia constitution and membership, from Mrs. Hatch. Sons of the Revolution, Missouri publications, three volumes. Sons of the Revolution, California, First Report of Historian. National Society Colonial Dames of America, Constitution, etc., two volumes. Society of Colonial Wars Year Book, 1896. Society of Colonial Wars of California, publication No. 1. General Society of War of 1812, Constitution and Lineage Book, 1895. Naval Order of the United States, General Commandery Constitution. Naval Order of the United States, General Commandery Document No. 1. Naval Order of the United States, Massachusetts Commandery, 1896. Naval Order of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery, 1895. Society of Mayflower Descendants, first book. Wyoming Historical and Geological Society Proceedings, Vol. II. in two parts.

Periodicals.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Vol. VIII. Adam's Magazine and Magazine of Daughters of the American Revolution, complete file, except number for April, 1891, from Mrs. Edward P. Steers. (Daughters of the Revolution, second articles in) Form, April and May, 1896, from Mrs. H. C. Manning. New England Historical and Genealogical Registers, from January, 1892, to date. Also current numbers of magazines Librarian General's table.

Cannot someone supply the missing number of the Adam's Magazine?

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Friday, October 2, 2 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, presiding.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the President General had requested her to announce the resignation of Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of the Committee on Certificate Plate, and the appointment of Mrs. Dickson, of Georgia, to the chairmanship, and that of Dr. Harrison to fill the vacancy on this committee. Also the resignation of Mrs. Pryor.

and Mrs. Hogg on the Continental Hall Committee, and the appointment of Mrs. Manning, of New York, and Mrs. Ritchie, of Maryland.

The Recording Secretary General requested that the Board pass an order to the effect that no person shall be admitted to the National Society after the first of February on account of the complications caused by these late admissions to the Society in making up the report of the Credential Committee for the Congress.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That there shall be no admissions to the National Society after the first Thursday in February, the time of the regular monthly meeting." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General called the attention of the Board to the fact that on the State and Chapter Regents' commissions, issued by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, there is no place for this officer to sign her name, and it seemed to her an omission that the name of the only officer personally responsible for these commissions should nowhere appear upon them, and asked the Board to authorize a change in this respect.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the State and Chapter Regents' commissions be signed hereafter by the President General, the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and the Recording Secretary General." Carried.

Mrs. Mitchell moved: "That the salary of the stenographer be increased from \$50 to \$75 a month." It was explained that stenography is a profession and ought not to rank the same as an ordinary clerkship, and that we could not expect to retain our present incumbent at one-half she could command in the Government departments.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That whereas, the Curator, Miss Stone, holds the most important position in the office, with the most onerous duties and longest hours, I move that her salary be also increased to \$75 a month."

This was also carried.

Mrs. Hill arose and asked a question in regard to the debts and liabilities of the Society, reading from the constitution, saying that this had seemed to her a very important matter, and that the books of the Treasurer General had been taken out of town during the summer; that there were no duplicates, and that in case of fire, there was nothing in the possession of the Society to determine the liabilities or assets. Mrs. Hill asked who was responsible, saying, that according to the constitution it seemed to her that the National Board of Management was financially responsible.

Mrs. Draper said: "This is a very able statement, but may I ask Mrs. Hill who told her that there were no duplicates in the possession of the Society? Do you suppose that any woman who accepts a position of so much responsibility as that of the treasurership of this large Society, would do it without consulting the best advice she can obtain on the

subject? I have the honor of the acquaintance of several bank presidents and one or two treasurers of large institutions. I have been to them for advice on every point and implicitly obeyed their directions. When the mail comes to me, I open it myself; no one is allowed to touch my mail until the money has been removed, except in two instances, when Miss Marshall did the work for me; one, the week that I was returning from the North, and the other, in the spring, when I was away for my health for four days. At the end of that time she presented to me a written statement of all the checks. As I receive the money I enter it on my slips, also adding whether it is cash, postoffice order, or check. These are my own personal property and for my protection in case any question may arise as to who has paid. The books which are audited, and which my husband keeps, are an exact copy of my originals. I requested last year that a safe be obtained, and the Board refused it. I, therefore, did the very best thing I could in my power; that is, I placed all those originals in a safe, in the office of my brother; I wrote to an officer, also to the Chairman of the Finance Committee, informing them of this and of the bonds which had been placed in the hands of the cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank, to be sold as necessity arose. I asked him if there was anything more I could do. He said there was not. The books which went out of town were duplicates. If they had been destroyed at any time, it would have been merely a matter of a few days to recopy them."

Miss Forsyth: "Do you mean to say that the original books, in your own handwriting, were never taken out of town?"

Mrs. Draper: "I do. Did you ever hear of a treasurer that did not have duplicates? No treasurer of any wisdom would think of trusting her whole responsibility upon one set of books. Mrs. Tulloch has, to this day, her own original book. The National Society needs to protect itself from the Treasurer General, and the Treasurer General must also protect herself from the National Society. My husband keeps these books, not for money, nor for love—but because under the laws of the District no married woman can be bonded unless her husband signs her bonds, and Mr. Draper signed my bond. He has not that remarkable confidence in my ability to do such a thing unless he knows exactly for what he is financially responsible."

Miss Forsyth: "The question was asked by the Auditing Committee if an expert could be engaged to examine the books."

Mrs. Hill: "I was more anxious about the matter on account of fire. Not knowing that there were duplicates, I did not see what the Society had to protect itself."

Mrs. Draper: "The books were audited the first of June. The Chairman of the Auditing Committee stated at that time that their committee had been over every item and verified every statement, and that the receipts and expenditures exactly tallied with my report. When the Chairman of the Auditing Committee told me that she would like to examine

my books, I replied that she must do so before the 29th of June, as then Mr. Draper left town. She did not do so, however. I then wrote to her on my return, the 17th of September, informing her that the books were at the disposal of the committee any day they might choose to name. That letter was not answered, but I was told by Miss Stone that a verbal message had been left, that the Auditing Committee did not care to do any work before the Board meeting. They had, therefore, forty-two days to do the work, if they chose to report at the October meeting. Does any one here think my husband would allow me to leave books for which he is financially responsible, in this office, during my absence? We all know that it was stated here not long ago, that other papers which have been left in this office have been tampered with. After hearing this statement, is there one woman here who would expect me to leave the books of the Treasurer General in this office while I was away? And if the books had been under lock and key, how much more would the Auditing Committee have been able to do their work than they were before?"

Miss Forsyth: "I think these statements cover the ground, with the exception of the fact that the officer to whom the Treasurer General wrote, should have informed the Board of this fact."

Mrs. Hill: "I think that when the Chairman of the Auditing Committee asked for the books, in order to do the work, and was told that the committee could not have them because they were going to be taken out of town, and therefore they would have to wait until September, I think that if the Treasurer General had then said, 'the duplicates are at your command,' they would have understood the whole matter."

Miss Forsyth: "Do I understand the Treasurer General to say that the books, etc., are in the possession of this Board, so that the Board can have access to them at any time? May I ask whether the originals which you speak of were also included in this deposit that you put at the command of the Board?"

Mrs. Draper: "Yes, certainly. They are safely put together and wrapped around in brown paper and marked 'D. A. R.' I told my brother that if anything happened to me, he would receive a letter from the proper officer. I wrote a letter previous to leaving the city, authorizing a member of the Board to go to this safe and get this matter. I was not aware that my methods had been criticised. I was unanimously re-elected Treasurer General, and during the Congress I asked if there was any criticism to be made of my work. I should have been glad then to reply to any questions."

Dr. Harrison: "No one considered this a personal matter at all. It was my idea, that if the Auditing Committee had anything to do with the books, there should be provision for the books in some way; that is, the duplicates or something of that kind. We do not wish to be liable for these things."

Mrs. Hill : " I am perfectly satisfied that if these duplicates could be kept here, and the key in the possession of the Treasurer General, it would be all right. I had feared that in case of fire, everything would have been utterly lost."

Miss Forsyth : " Since the whole matter has been based, it is evident to the Board, upon an entire misapprehension of the facts, I move that it be absolutely dropped." Carried.

Mrs. Foote moved : " That the Board rent a place in the vaults of this Loan and Trust Building for the official papers of the Treasurer General, the key to be held by her." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett tendered her resignation of any charge of the Card Catalogue, which was accepted.

It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Dennison take charge of the Card Catalogue. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General having stated that she would require more assistance, Mrs. Bullock moved that Miss Brewer be retained as clerk to the Recording Secretary General. Carried.

Mrs. Brockett requested that if there should be any days when Miss Brewer was not needed by the Recording Secretary General, she might claim her assistance. Permission was granted.

Mrs. Bullock moved : " That the Treasurer General be authorized to deposit the permanent fund in the American Security and Trust Company." Carried.

Miss Forsyth asked that the seats of the delegates to the Congress might be reversed, those who were in the rear last year being in front at the next Congress, vice versa. Also, that some arrangements be made during the Congress for a session for the discussion of the good of the Society; also, that some evening be fixed upon for a social meeting of the members of the Congress. Any action on these suggestions were deferred until the November session, when the arrangements for the Congress will be discussed.

On the part of Mrs. Smith, of Virginia, Mrs. Dennison presented to the Board a booklet, which had been sent to the ladies at the time of the Atlanta Exposition.

Mrs. Foote moved : " That this book be accepted with thanks." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved : " That the Board request the Librarian General to accept the book." Carried.

Madame von Rydingsvärd, State Regent of Massachusetts, announced to the Board that it was very likely she should remain in Washington through the winter, and requested an expression of feeling from the National Board as to whether it were better she should resign or retain her position as State Regent.

The Board went into executive session for the discussion of the matter, after which the Recording Secretary General made the following motion :

"Resolved, That Madame von Rydingsvård be requested to retain her position as State Regent of Massachusetts." Carried.

The Board adjourned until the 5th of November.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R., FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in bank October 1, 1896,	\$729 63
Initiation fees,	\$505 00
Annual dues (\$922 less \$48 dues refunded),	874 00
Application blanks (\$1.15) and ribbon (\$8.50),	9 65
Rosettes,	40 20
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	2 00
Directory,	14 00
Interest on Government bonds,	40 00
	<hr/> 1,484 85

Total receipts,	<u>\$2,214 48</u>
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Magazine Account.

Printing and engraving,	\$256 44
Salary of Editor,	83 33
Salary of Business Manager,	50 00
Stationery,	15 95
Postage on sample copies,	124 84
	<hr/> \$530 56
Less receipts,	79 65

Net cost,	450 91
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Current Expenses.

Office expenses,	\$21 00
Office rent,	100 00
Engrossing 11 charters,	5 50
Ribbon for charters,	5 00
Parchment for charters,	16 20
Engrossing national charter,	5 00
Engrossing 197 certificates,	19 70
Binding books for library,	3 15

Safe deposit box,	\$ 20 00
Auditing books and incidental expenses of Auditing Committee,	77 60
2,000 stamped envelopes for office use, . . .	45 00

*Postage and Incidentals for Active
Officers.*

Recording Secretary General, . . .	\$12 80
Corresponding Secretary General, .	15 00
Treasurer General,	13 24
Historian General,	4 00
	<hr/> 45 04

Clerical Services.

Curator (35 days),	\$83 00
Stenographer,	75 00
Clerk for Recording Secretary Gen- eral,	30 00
Clerks for Registrars General, . . .	80 00
Clerk for Treasurer General,	50 00
Clerk for record books,	30 00
Clerk for card catalogue,	50 00
Additional service on ancestor's cata- logue (two clerks) during August and September,	75 00
	<hr/> 473 00
	<hr/> 836 19
	<hr/> 1,287 10
Balance, cash in hand November 1, 1896,	927 38
	<hr/> \$2,214 48

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, October 1, 1896,	738 55
Interest on Government bonds,	\$20 00
Interest on American Security and Trust Co. Bonds,	35 00
Charter fees,	45 00

Life Membership Fees.

Miss Eleanor K. Ray, through Vassar College Chap- ter,	12 50
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Life Members of Centennial Hall Board.

John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky,	\$50 00
Delegat Chapter, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Frederic Deane Barr Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00

Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, Connecticut,	10 00		
		75 00	
			187 50
Cash in bank November 1, 1896,			<u>\$926 05</u>

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 927 38	
United States Government bonds,	10,328 95	
		<u>\$11,256 33</u>

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$ 926 05	
Permanent investments,	9,643 47	
		<u>10,569 52</u>

Total assets, \$21,825 85

Respectfully submitted,
November 5, 1896.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

Since making the report for October eighty dollars (\$80) have been received for the Continental Hall Fund from the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, which will be properly acknowledged in the report for November.

The Treasurer General takes this opportunity of stating, in answer to several inquiries, that, aside from contributions, the Permanent Fund is composed of all charter and life membership fees, also the commission resulting from the sale of rosettes, souvenir spoons, insignia, china, and plaques.

Owing to circumstances over which the Treasurer General had no control, much of the time which she had expected to spend in work for the Society during the past month has been necessarily employed in other ways, she is, therefore, compelled to ask for additional clerical assistance until the Congress, such assistance to be paid for at the rate of a dollar a day, the number of days in each month depending on the work to be done.

The question having been raised last month as to the person responsible in case of loss by fire of the funds, securities or books in the charge of the Treasurer General, she states that after consultation with seven of the best-known business men in the city the unanimous opinion is, that with two exceptions the Treasurer General and her bondsmen are responsible for everything entrusted to her care. The two exceptions are as follows: (1) If it can be proved that the money was deposited in the bank designated by the Board of Management, she is not liable if the bank fails; (2) If she invests the funds of the Society as directed by

them, she is not responsible for any possible loss from a shrinkage in value of the investments.

Moreover it was further stated that if she had left the books, while she was absent from the city, where any person could have had access to them, her bondsmen were at liberty to withdraw from her bond, and it would have been impossible for her to have obtained others.

ERRATA.

Insert "carried " after Mrs. Nash's motion to accept report of Chairman of Finance Committee, line 33, page 208, vol. IX.



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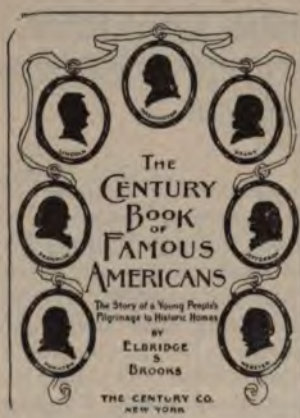
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